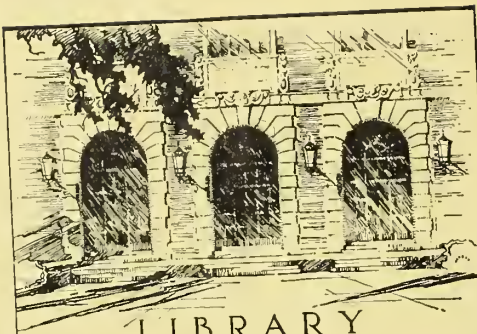


ILLINOIS  
*and its Builders*







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# ILLINOIS *and* ITS BUILDERS

*A Work for Newspaper  
and Library Reference*

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*Illinois and its Builders*

## *foreword*



LLINOIS AND ITS BUILDERS contains an accurate record of the lives and accomplishments of that group of men closely identified with development of the state's prosperity, building of its industries, promotion of its institutions and furtherance of its influence in the political organization of the nation.

Primarily the book is a work of reference, designed for use in libraries and newspaper offices, but it should be replete with interest for all those who find in the individual biographies of leaders of a community the key to all that is best in its history. The volume should be of especial value to newspapers, and it is with them in view that we have taken the utmost care to collate the data with comprehensiveness and accuracy. The photographs of the men who have made Illinois history for the past few decades have been prepared in a way to make excellent reproduction possible.

It is our sincere hope that ILLINOIS AND ITS BUILDERS may find a permanent place on the shelves of every newspaper office and public library in America.

THE PUBLISHERS.





## *Illinois, the Heart of the Great Central West*

“ILLINI,” they were called, the term meaning men and designating a powerful confederation of tribes. The French added the more euphonic termination and extended the designation—Illinois—to cover the river that begins at the confluence of the Kankakee, Desplaines and Du Page Rivers, about forty miles southwest of Chicago and that empties into the “Father of Waters,” eighteen miles north of the great Missouri, and the territory adjacent.

Pierre Radisson and Medard des Grossilliers reached the upper Mississippi in 1659, but Illinois—as Illinois—has its beginning in the landing of Marquette and Joliet—in the Name of God and the King of France—on the east bank of the Mississippi in June of 1673 and the founding of a mission by the good Father Marquette at the ancient Indian village of Kaskaskias. In 1679 the Sieur de la Salle built the first fortress and called it Fort Creve Couer—the Fort of the Heart Weary—and three years later, on a bank of the great river near its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico, the weary de la Salle took possession of all the “Louisiana Country,” the unexplored plains, forests and swamp lands—their great area imperfectly apprehended—from Green Bay, past Chicago, along the Illinois River and down the Mississippi to the Gulf, in the name of the fourteenth Louis of France.

At Kaskaskia—the mission of Father Marquette—was the first territorial capital and afterward the first state capital. From 1718 to 1765 was the administration of governors bearing authority from the crown of France. Forts were built and missions were established. Something in the French and Indian temperaments was akin, and the strange race from the north and beyond the sea and the uncivilized people of the American plain lived at peace. On the far coast to the west the Spaniards were consolidating a foothold. On the far coast to the east were the people from England and the Huguenots from France, seeking religious freedom; the Dutch, thrifty tradesmen, seeking wealth; and on the near southern coast the gallant gentlemen adventurers from England, and the deported convicts. On the far southern coast of the Atlantic was Spain again. And in between was the wilderness.

The French occupation of the Illinois territory was ended by treaty in 1763, but it was not until 1765 that Captain Thomas Sterling of his Britannic Majesty's Army in America came marching through the woods to haul down the lilies of France from over Fort Chartres and to float there the flag of England. Followed administration by seven English territorial governors, and then in 1778—the revolution was two years old—all the territory north and west of the Ohio River was created the County of Illinois by act of the Virginia Legislature and George Rogers Clark, with three hundred and fifty men, undertook to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes and to put an end to the Indian raids on the settlements in Kentucky.

The American flag was unrurled by Captain Clark at Fort Massac in Illinois, and shortly after he reported to Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia the capture of Fort Gage without bloodshed and the expulsion of the British from the territory.

From 1787 to 1800 Illinois was part of the Northwest territory. For the following nine years it was part of the Indiana territory, and then, in 1809, Congress created the territory of Illinois with the capital at Kaskaskia. The population was estimated at nine thousand persons. Ninian Edwards, chief justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, was appointed governor.

In 1812 the United States was again at war with England. British agents incited Indian attacks on the settlers of the Northwest. Seventy-five men were garrisoned at Fort Dearborn on the Chicago River. Captain Heald, in command, was ordered to evacuate by his superiors. Seventy-five men marched out, colors flying, headed through the wilderness for Fort Wayne. Five hundred supposedly friendly Indians were in

escort. Outside the fort the Indians attacked. Two-thirds of the seventy-five were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. The fort was plundered and burned to the ground.

Troops were enlisted and an expedition started against the Indians. Remote settlers were moved to forts and protected villages. The frontier was in a state of defense.

In 1818—the war of 1812 was fast becoming a distant memory—Nathaniel Pope was sent to Washington to urge the admission into the Union of the State of Illinois. On Pope's suggestion the territorial boundary was moved north sixty-one miles, a strip of land sliced from Wisconsin and since made into fourteen counties and the City of Chicago.

In April, 1818, Congress authorized the people of Illinois to frame a state constitution and in July members of a constitutional convention were elected. The convention met in August. In September state officers were elected and in October the legislature convened at Kaskaskia. On October 6, Shadrach Bond took the oath as governor.

Successors to Bond have been: Edward Coles, Ninian Edwards, John Reynolds, William L. D. Ewing, Joseph Duncan, Thomas Carlin, Thomas Ford, Augustus C. French, Joel A. Matteson, William H. Bissell, John Wood, Richard Yates, Richard J. Oglesby, John M. Palmer, John Lowrie, Shelby M. Cullom, John Marshall Hamilton, Joseph W. Fifer, John Peter Altgeld, John R. Tanner, Richard Yates (the son of the "Great War Governor"), Charles S. Deneen, Edward F. Dunne, Frank O. Lowden and Len Small.

Since Shadrach Bond the state capital has been moved to Springfield by way of Vandalia; since Shadrach Bond, Abraham Lincoln, from the State of Illinois, has been given to the nation.

To-day on the site of Fort Dearborn stands the immense London Guarantee and Accident Building. Before it stretches the Boulevard Link Bridge over the Chicago River, the largest bridge of its kind in the world. On the north side of the river, on the slight eminence made by the approach to and decline from the bridge, stand the Wrigley Buildings and the Tribune Tower. Day and night long streams of motor traffic travel up and down Michigan Boulevard and over the bridge. Great steel freighters ply up and down the river, the jack-knife bridges that connect the streets opening to permit their passage. From the top of the Tribune Tower can be seen the great metropolitan area of Chicago, a community of approximately four million persons. An occasional airplane passes overhead.

It is a trite literary device to recall the Indian as he stood on the bank of the Chicago River where it is spanned by the Michigan Boulevard Bridge but none other will serve as well, as forcefully, to bring to mind that less than one hundred and fifty years ago, from the spot where the new River Drive is being built, on a river where travel three hundred-foot cargo ships of steel, an Indian, dressed in skins of tribal making, put out a bark canoe to fish for perch with hooks of bone, or stalked small game along the banks with a wooden bow and arrows tipped with sharpened stone.

#### THE TOPOGRAPHY OF ILLINOIS.

Illinois is bounded on the northeast by Lake Michigan, on the north by Wisconsin, on the east by Indiana, on the south by Kentucky and on the west by Iowa and Missouri. It is practically surrounded by water, being separated from Iowa and Missouri by the Mississippi River, from Indiana by the Wabash and Ohio Rivers and from Kentucky by the Ohio River. Its extreme length is 385 miles and its extreme breadth is 218 miles; its gross area is 56,665 square miles. With the exception of Georgia its area is greater than any of the original thirteen states in the Union. Its mean elevation is 550 feet above sea level and its greatest elevation is 1,150 feet. With the exception of Louisiana and Delaware it is the most level of all the states, the prairies for the most part being only slightly undulating. In the extreme south, however, there is



a range of hills rising to a height of 1,000 feet, and in the northwestern part of the state there are some hills, along with occasional bluffs on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Among the states in the Union it ranks twenty-third in size and it comprises a greater area than England or than Belgium, Switzerland and Holland combined.

## THE CLIMATE OF ILLINOIS.

The climate of the state is noted, particularly, for its variability. Warm winds sweeping up the Mississippi Valley cause extreme heat; the Arctic winds from the north, unblocked by mountains cause extreme cold. At Winnebago, in the north, extremes of temperature have ranged from twenty-six degrees Fahrenheit to one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit; at Cairo, in the south, from sixteen degrees to one hundred and six degrees. The mean temperature at Springfield, approximately the center of the state, is fifty-two degrees. The variation is about two degrees for each degree of latitude.

The state is well watered. The annual rainfall is about forty inches in the southern part, decreasing to thirty-four in the north. The mean annual snowfall is about twelve inches in the south, increasing to about forty in the north. The source of the rainfall is chiefly the revolving storms from the northwest.

The prevailing winds at Cairo in the south are southerly except during February, and as far north as Springfield they are southerly from April to January. Throughout the northern half of the state, except along the shore of Lake Michigan, where they vary from northeast to southwest, the winds are mostly from the west or northwest from October to March and variable the rest of the year.

## RIVERS FLOW SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The water courses flow generally from the north and northeast to the south and southwest. The principal river is the Illinois, which is navigable for two hundred and forty-five miles and which is connected with Lake Michigan by the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Other rivers of the state are the Sangamon, which flows in a westerly direction into the Illinois; the Kaskaskia, which flows in a southwesterly direction and empties into the Mississippi near the ancient village of Kaskaskia, the first capital of the state; Rock River, which flows in a southwesterly direction from Wisconsin and empties into the Mississippi not far from the City of Rock Island; the Little Wabash and the Embarras, which flow into the Wabash in the southeastern part of the state; and the Vermillion and the Fox, which are tributaries of the Illinois.

## SOIL A RICH BLACK LOAM.

The soil consists of a rich black loam, or mold, underlaid by drift deposits in many places of great depth. There are three sources of Illinois soil. The residuary soil, resulting from the decay of the original rock layers, is the first. Before the visit of the first ice sheet, the entire state was probably overlaid with thick layers of residuary soil. A second kind of soil came from the first ice sheet, which brought into the state great quantities of waste material from the regions around and beyond the lakes. This was left scattered over the state, but it soon weathered and with the addition of humus made a black and rich prairie soil.

After the disappearance of the first ice sheet and the making of the waste material into soil, there was a thick deposit of loess, which covered not only the glacial soil but the residuary soil. After thousands of years there was a second ice invasion which reached as far south and west as a line traced west and north from Paris. A second glacial layer of waste, several feet thick, was thus left upon the loess beds. Illinois consequently has soil whose source is the residuary rocks, soil from the loess deposits and in the northeastern counties soil from the last ice sheet. The soil of the river valleys is alluvial and is especially fertile.

## OVER 12,000 MILES OF RAILROADS

The State of Illinois has at present over 12,000 miles of railroads and 4,000 miles of electric railways. Chicago is the greatest railroad terminus in the United States, with more roads entering than any other city in the world. The first railway constructed in the West was the Northern Cross Railroad from Meredosia on the Illinois River to Springfield. This was completed in 1842, but even eight years later there were only 111 miles of railroad in the state. The Illinois Central was completed in 1856 and construction from then on was rapid. By 1870 Illinois had a greater railroad mileage than any other state in the Union.

Four thousand miles of Illinois' rivers are navigable and about sixty-five miles of the shore line of Lake Michigan lie within the state. The Mississippi River is connected with the Great Lakes by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which extends from the Chicago River to La Salle on the Illinois River, a distance of nearly a hundred miles. The Chicago Drainage Canal, extending from Lake Michigan to the Des Plaines River and thence to the Illinois River, gives connection with the Mississippi. Still another canal connects the Illinois River at Hennepin, a few miles below La Salle, with the Mississippi at Rock Island.

## MOST IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING STATE WEST OF THE ALLEGHANIES

Three factors have contributed largely to Illinois' importance as a manufacturing state—abundant raw materials, cheap coal and adequate transportation facilities both by water and by rail. Illinois is easily the most important manufacturing state west of the Alleghanies.

In 1923, according to the last biennial census of the Department of Commerce of the United States, the value of manufactured products produced within the state was \$5,041,520,000, an increase of 36.1 per cent. over 1921 when the total manufactures were valued at \$3,705,380,000. This total only includes the output of those factories having an annual production value in excess of \$5,000 and does not include the value of contributing products that go to make the finished article. In other words the total is for the value of the products as laid down to the ultimate consumer.

In 1923 there were 654,488 wage earners in the state, an increase of 25.6 per cent. over 1921, when there were 513,876. Total wages paid in 1923 were \$913,326,000, an increase of 30.2 per cent. as compared with the \$701,530,000 paid in 1921.

The "Foundry and Machine Shop Industry," so called, was the leading industry in Illinois in 1923 as measured by the number of wage earners employed. In this industry the total wage earners employed increased from 31,766 in 1921 to 46,545 in 1923, an increase of 46.5 per cent. However, measured by the total value of products, the slaughtering and meat packing industry is the most important. In this industry there were 36,144 wage earners in 1923—three-fourths of the number employed in machine shops and foundries—and a reported total output of \$606,321,000, an increase of 14.9 per cent. over the 1921 total of \$527,509,000.

Comparisons with other years are informative and interesting. It must be borne in mind, however, that during and immediately following the World War conditions were abnormal and that general prosperity can not be gauged by the inevitable decline from the abnormal figures for production in units, in value and the amount paid in wages during that time.

In 1849, 11,559 wage earners, or 1.4 per cent. of the population were employed in manufactures; in 1879, 144,727, or 4.7 per cent.; in 1909, 465,764, or 8.3 per cent.

The gross per capita value of products increased from \$19.42 in 1849 to \$340.38 in 1909 and the percentage of the total value of the products of manufacturing industries in the United States from 1.6 per cent. in 1849 to 9.3 per cent. in 1909.

Illinois ranked fifth among the states in the total value of manufactures in 1849 and third in 1919. In the last named year there were 18,593 manufacturing establish-



ments in the state. These employed 804,805 persons, paid out \$1,075,703,708 in salaries and wages, turned out products valued at \$5,425,244,694 from materials costing \$3,488,270,446 and thereby added a value of \$1,946,974,248 in the process of manufacture. These figures do not include the government arsenal at Rock Island which employs over 1,500 wage earners and turns out products valued at over \$4,000,000 annually.

In 1919 the leading industries with the number of their establishments and the average number of workers employed was as follows: Slaughtering and meat packing, \$1,284,103,000, 72 establishments and 54,179 workers (23.7 per cent. of the total industrial output of the state); foundry and machine shop products, \$235,404,000, 870 establishments and 45,879 workers; men's clothing, \$197,617,000, 502 establishments and 32,896 workers; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, \$173,345,000, 32 establishments and 20,177 workers; agricultural implements, \$128,285,000, 68 establishments and 22,548 workers; cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies, \$125,218,000, 19 establishments and 13,775 workers; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, \$119,528,000, 161 establishments and 27,290 workers; flour mill and grist mill products, \$116,563,000, 322 establishments and 2,740 workers; printing and publishing, book and job, \$110,886,000, 1,240 establishments and 21,639 workers; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, \$103,219,000, 133 establishments and 40,219 workers; bread and other bakery products, \$102,664,000, 2,345 establishments and 12,418 workers; food preparations not elsewhere specified, \$94,240,000, 134 establishments and 4,061 workers; printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals, \$88,946,000, 1,204 establishments and 10,120 workers; automobiles, \$77,018,000, 25 establishments and 3,507 workers; confectionery and ice cream, \$73,097,000, 462 establishments and 8,779 workers; women's clothing, \$68,044,000, 398 establishments and 10,278 workers; iron and steel, blast furnaces, \$64,762,000, 5 establishments and 2,129 workers; refining petroleum, \$64,549,000, 13 establishments and 2,448 workers; furniture, \$60,771,000, 286 establishments and 12,294 workers; leather, tanned curried and finished, \$60,324,000, 29 establishments and 4,434 workers; steam, gas and water engines, \$45,741,000, 25 establishments and 8,645 workers; oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, \$44,256,000, 9 establishments and 1,311 workers; steam fittings and steam and hot water heating apparatus, \$43,941,000, 28 establishments and 9,928 workers; paints, \$43,062,000, 50 establishments and 2,640 workers; tinware, not elsewhere specified, \$42,833,000, 28 establishments and 5,927 workers.

The average number of wage earners in 1919 was 653,114. Of this number 522,687 were males sixteen years of age and over, 121,962 were females sixteen years of age and over, and 8,465 (4,518 males and 3,947 females) were under sixteen years of age. The percentages for these classes were: over sixteen, males, 88.1; sixteen and over, females, 18.9 per cent.; under sixteen, males, 53.4; females 46.6. The proportion of wage earners under sixteen in all manufacturing industries combined was proportionately less in 1919 than in 1909. There was a moderate increase during the decade, however, in the proportion of female workers sixteen years of age or over, while the proportion of males sixteen years of age or over showed a slight decrease.

In 1919, over half the workers employed in the men's furnishing goods industry were females sixteen years of age or over and the same was true of the various branches of the women's clothing industry. Other industries employing large numbers of females sixteen years of age or over were: bookbinding and blankbook making, boots and shoes, paper and other boxes, bread and other bakery products, confectionery and ice cream, corsets, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, food preparations, professional and scientific instruments, knit goods, millinery and lace goods, pickles, preserves and sauces, printing and publishing, both book and job and newspapers and periodicals, slaughtering and meat packing, soap, stamped and enameled ware, tinware, tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes.

The value of total manufactured products in Chicago alone, in 1919, was \$3,-657,424,471, or about two-thirds of the total. Joliet and East St. Louis held second and third place respectively among manufacturing cities. The returns of 1919 showed 804,805 persons engaged in manufacturing industries as compared with 617,927 in 1914 and 561,044 in 1909. Of these 49,560 (47,499 males and 2,061 females) were proprietors and officials, 15,282 (14,609 males and 673 females) were proprietors and firm members, 11,024 (10,485 males and 539 females) were salaried officers of corporations, 23,254 (22,405 males and 849 females) were superintendents and managers, 102,131 (64,397 males and 37,734 females) were clerks and other subordinate salaried employes and 653,114 (537,205 males and 125,909 females) were wage earners.

## AGRICULTURE, MINING, ETC.

Illinois takes very high rank as an agricultural state; 31,974,775 acres being reported in farms in 1920, as compared with 32,522,937 acres in 1910, a decrease of 1.7 per cent. for the decade. In 1920, the total number of farms in the state was 237,181; the estimated value of the land and buildings was \$5,997,993,566 as compared with \$3,522,792,570 in 1910. The increase was 70.3 per cent. In 1900 the average value of a farm with its equipment was \$7,600; in 1910, \$15,505, and in 1920, \$28,108. The average value of the land per acre in 1900 was \$46.17; in 1910, \$95.02, and in 1920, \$164.20. The total value of farm lands was \$5,250,294,752 in 1920, as compared with \$3,090,411,148 in 1910, a gain of 69.9 per cent. The value of farm buildings was \$747,698,814 in 1920, as compared with \$432,381,422 in 1910; or a gain of 72.9 per cent. The larger farms are generally in the north, and the smaller in the extreme southern portion of the state.

The census of 1880 showed the number of tenant farmers in Illinois to be larger than in any other state of the Union, and quite a little capital was made of the "eighty thousand tenants" then operating Illinois farms. In 1920, Illinois had 101,196 tenant farms out of a total of 237,181, showing a decrease of 3 per cent. for the decade 1910-20. In 1920 owners operated 132,574 farms embracing 16,265,076 acres, which, with buildings, were valued at \$2,691,762,986; managers operated 3,411 farms embracing 712,850 acres and valued at \$162,318,962; tenants operated 101,196 farms embracing 14,996,849 acres and valued at \$3,143,911,618. The percentage of farms operated by owners was 55.9, by managers 1.4 and by tenants 42.7. The average size of the farms operated by owners was 122.7 acres, by managers 209, and by tenants 148.2. The average value of the farms and buildings operated by owners was \$20,304, by managers \$47,587, and by tenants \$31,068.

Of the 132,574 farms operated by owners, 68,892 were free from mortgage, 51,039 were mortgaged and 12,643 were not reported. The percentage reported as mortgaged was thus 38.5. In 1920 farms operated by whites numbered 236,288; of these 214,177 were operated by native-born whites, while 22,111 were operated by foreign-born whites. In all 9,725 farms were operated by Germans, 3,285 by Swedes, 1,368 by Englishmen, 916 by Irishmen, 743 by Danes, 709 by Norwegians, 477 by Austrians, 401 by Frenchmen, 964 by Hollanders, 435 by Italians, 472 by Poles, 421 by Swiss, 350 by Canadians, 320 by Scotchmen and 1,525 by natives of other countries. Colored farmers operated 893 farms, including one operated by an Indian. The aggregate acreage operated by white farmers was 31,917,073, of which 27,247,436 acres was improved land. The value of the land and buildings of these farms was \$5,991,909,691. The acreage operated by colored farmers aggregated 57,702, of which 47,097 acres were improved. The value of the land and buildings of colored farmers was \$6,083,875. The chief crops, with their acreage, yield and value for the year 1922 (a representative year) were: corn, 8,819,000 acres, 313,074,000 bushels, \$187,844,000; spring wheat, 166,000 acres, 2,407,000 bushels, \$2,575,000; winter wheat, 3,030,000 acres, 53,025,000 bushels, \$56,737,000; barley, 190,000 acres, 5,605,000 bushels, \$3,251,000; clover seed, 210,000 acres, 315,000 bushels, \$3,024,000; oats, 3,860,000 acres,



110,010,000 bushels, \$42,904,000; buckwheat, 6,000 acres, 84,000 bushels, \$71,000; rye, 256,000 acres, 4,096,000 bushels, \$3,072,000; broom corn, 21,000 acres, 7,100 tons, \$1,846,000; tame hay, 3,645,000 acres, 5,285,000 tons, \$66,062,000; sorghum syrup, 9,000 acres, 648,000 gallons, \$609,000; potatoes, 119,000 acres, 7,497,000 bushels, \$6,747,000; sweet potatoes, 9,000 acres, 855,000 bushels, \$898,000; apples, 9,720,000 bushels; peaches, 1,110,000 bushels, and pears, 510,500 bushels.

In 1920, the United States census reported 1,296,852 horses, valued at \$118,708,874, on 217,807 farms, 168,274 mules, valued at \$20,628,517, on 59,636 farms; 2,554 asses and burros, valued at \$419,698, on 1,231 farms; the total number of cattle was 2,788,238, valued at \$182,258,690, on 217,195 farms. Of this number 1,283,178, valued at \$81,306,470, were beef cattle, and 1,505,060, valued at \$100,952,220, were dairy cattle. Sheep numbered 637,685, valued at \$7,946,064; goats numbered 9,977, valued at \$48,291; swine numbered 4,639,182, valued at \$90,203,036; poultry included 25,120,643 chickens, valued at \$24,012,534; 107,876 turkeys, valued at \$403,275; 226,791 ducks valued at \$258,255; 195,769 geese valued at \$469,127; hives of bees reported numbered 162,630, valued at \$706,833.

On January 1, 1923, there were in the state, 1,183,000 horses, valued at \$82,810,000; 170,000 mules, valued at \$13,090,000; 1,148,000 milch cows, valued at \$64,288,000; 1,561,000 other cattle, valued at \$53,074,000; 516,000 sheep valued at \$4,076,000; and 4,693,000 swine, valued at \$58,662,000. The wool clip of the state averages 3,600,000 pounds.

There are in the state numbers of organizations whose purpose is, among others, to foster the progress of agriculture to the direct benefit of the individual and indirectly to the state and the nation. Typical examples of these are the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, and the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company. These are of particular interest because they are supported by private capital, and some details concerning the work they carry on are bound to be of general interest. The Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company is taken as an example because of the number of years it has carried on the work selected for it by its founders.

Thirteen years ago Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, at that time president of the Harvester Company but now chairman of its board of directors, said:

"It is the duty of every organization to do something to help build up the community in which it does business, aside from just the things it is required to do by law, or the things directly beneficial to itself."

In order that the International Harvester Company might effectively discharge this duty of citizenship in a way that would do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, it organized an Agricultural Extension Department.

This department is distinctly educational in its functions. Nothing that can be construed as propaganda for the sale of the company's products is permitted to enter into its work. It offers its services to help any community, but it will serve that community only in co-operation with the people.

The company has always made the work of the department co-operative. It believes it can best serve the public by working with the people who want to do something for themselves. It believes in the truth of the statement that you can't make a mathematician out of a boy by working his problems for him.

Every community must work out its own problems, but the department will send its workers anywhere and do anything it can to help in any movement that means a better, a more efficient, community.

To increase production, improve marketing conditions, eliminate waste, improve living conditions in town and country, give more prosperity to the farmer, make house-work easier for the farmer's wife, provide better schools for the farm boy and girl and

create within them love for the farm and greater interest in agriculture—these are the things to which the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company gives its entire attention, because these things mean a more efficient, a more prosperous, a happier people.

The educational work of the department is not confined to any single community, or to any special section of the country. It is carried on in all parts of the United States. It takes the department members into the country, into the small towns, into the more populous cities. It brings them in contact with all classes of people living amid varied environment and surrounded with various conditions.

The department is interested in schools because it is in the schools that our future citizens are being developed.

The department is interested in towns and cities because these are the trading centers of our vast population.

The department is especially interested in the farms and the farm homes, because it is upon the farmers and their families, and the soil they till; that all the rest of the world depends.

The real prosperity of both town and country lies hidden in the fertility of the soil. Primarily the purchasing power of a people is measured by the producing power of their farms.

The Extension Department of the Harvester Company offers its services along various lines.

It co-operates with communities in holding short courses or community meetings or in conducting more extensive educational campaigns. It furnishes a crew of experienced speakers, demonstrators and practical farmers who carry lecture charts, lantern slides, and motion picture reels to illustrate their talks. They hold meetings in halls, churches, school houses, empty store buildings, tents, vacant lots, or out on the farms—wherever the people can gather to hear them, and they discuss the problem that is most important to the community—corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, poultry, dairying, diversified farming, animal or plant diseases, insect pests, gardening, canning and storing of fruits and vegetables, sanitation, home economics, home ownership, better country schools, community development.

The department has conducted approximately 16,000 campaign, short course and community meetings which were attended by more than 1,800,000 people.

The department has prepared lecture charts, lantern slides and motion picture reels, covering nearly all farm, home and community subjects. These are loaned to county agricultural agents, farmers' organizations, chambers of commerce, educators or educational institutions—in short, to any individual or organization who really wants to help a community. The only charge for this service is for transportation of material.

These charts, slides and reels have been used at about 56,500 meetings, and nearly 10,000,000 people have been benefited by their use.

Oftentimes a county agent, farm bureau or other agricultural or educational worker or organization is in need of charts or lantern slides showing their own ideas on local problems. The department is glad to offer the use of its art division in preparing these charts or slides and the only charge is the actual cost of material and the time of the artist.

The Extension Department has published about 100 different booklets, covering a wide range of subjects having to do with better farming, better communities, better schools and better homes. These booklets are furnished at actual cost to individuals, bankers and commercial, educational and agricultural organizations. Merchants, bankers, business men and public spirited citizens or organizations who wish to co-operate in getting these books into the hands of those who will be most benefited by them, can



have their message to their home folks printed on the back cover page without additional charge. Over 8,000,000 copies have been distributed.

The department also furnishes newspapers, farm journals and other publications, or any county agent, on request, special articles on any phase of agriculture, the farm home, the country school, or community development. No charge is made for these articles, and cuts or photographs for illustrating them are furnished at cost. They have appeared in over 6,000 American publications, reaching over 100 million people—practically the entire population of the United States.

The department has a complete library of agricultural information, including Federal, state and experiment station bulletins, and is always glad to answer any inquiries or furnish any information within its power to furnish.

Since 1913 the department has been operating two farms, one in South Dakota, and the other in North Dakota, for the purpose of demonstrating the most profitable methods of farming in the northwest. For the same purpose the company has recently leased a farm in Alabama and another in Western Canada.

During the past nine years the department has, in one way or another, helped men and women, boys and girls, in every state of the Union, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Argentine, Porto Rico, Holland, France, Russia and China.

The Agricultural Extension Department is making no efforts to bring direct benefits to the company, except that the company, as a citizen, will be benefited in the same measure as any other citizen is benefited. The sole purpose of the department is to think of others—to serve as a medium through which the duty of the International Harvester Company toward the welfare of the human family may find effective expression.

Illinois, which ranked twenty-third in size and third in population in 1920, ranked fourth among the states in value of mineral products for the year 1919—the date of the last census of manufacturers. It ranked third in the total number of persons engaged in the mining industries and in the average number of wage earners employed.

The gross value of mineral products for the state was \$178,673,065, an increase of 133.1 per cent. for the decade. The industries reported, ranked according to value of products, were coal mining, petroleum and natural-gas production, limestone quarrying, fluorspar mining, sandstone quarrying, lead and zinc mining, clay mining, mining of abrasive materials (tripoli), and pyrite mining. The principal mining industry, coal, reported products valued at \$138,767,835, which was 77.7 per cent. of the total value of products of all mining industries. Illinois ranked third among the states in the value of products of coal mines. The coal-producing area of the state is part of the Eastern Interior Coal Field, which extends into Indiana and Kentucky, and covers approximately 35,000 square miles in forty-eight counties in Illinois and furnishes bituminous coal chiefly for steam and domestic use. In the year named there were 447 coal-mining enterprises, with 73,780 wage-earners. Petroleum and natural-gas production ranked second in importance, with an output valued at \$31,171,904, placing Illinois ninth among the states in this industry. The productive oil and gas operations in Illinois extend over an area of approximately 4,500 miles, in sixteen counties, which is part of an oil field including also the southwestern counties of Indiana. The quarrying industries are well distributed throughout the state and furnished not only stone for construction work, but also limestone for various other purposes, and sandstone from which a large part of the United States silica supply is derived. Illinois is the leading state in the Union in the production of fluorspar, which is obtained in Hardin County.

The total number of mining enterprises in the state according to the latest returns is 772, of which 447 are concerned with the production of bituminous coal, 236 with petroleum and natural gas, forty-one with limestone, fifteen with sandstone, six with lead and zinc, ten with clay, five with abrasive materials, eleven fluorspar and one

pyrite. The total capital invested in mining enterprises was \$231,836,571, of which \$166,669,312 was invested in coal mining, \$46,207,394 in petroleum and natural gas enterprises, \$8,810,097 in limestone, \$3,788,564 in sandstone, and \$1,472,582 in clay enterprises. The total number of persons engaged in mining industries was 84,309, of whom 77,825 were connected with coal enterprises, 3,506 with petroleum and natural gas, and 1,448 with limestone-quarrying enterprises. The total number of wage earners was 79,123, of whom 73,780 were employed in coal production, and 2,752 in petroleum and natural gas production.

In 1922 Illinois produced 59,100,000 short tons of coal, as compared with 69,602,763 tons in 1921, and 88,724,893 tons in 1920. Petroleum produced during the same years totaled 9,363,000 barrels in 1922; 10,043,000 barrels in 1921, and 10,774,000 barrels in 1920. Natural gas production was 2,646,000,000 cubic feet in 1921.

## FIRST CORPORATION CHARTERED IN 1816

The first corporation in the state was the Bank of Shawneetown, chartered in 1816. Since then well in excess of 100,000 corporations have been created. Between the adoption of the constitution of 1818 and that of 1848 about 2,700 corporations were created by special acts. In 1824 the first statute in the nature of a general corporation act was approved. Manufacturing companies could be created by filing articles of incorporation with the state at a cost of seventy-five cents. This statute, however, remained a dead letter. The constitution of 1848 authorized the creation of corporations by general law and prohibited their creation by special act, except for municipal purposes and in cases where the general assembly thought that the object of the corporation could not be obtained under general laws.

Corporations, nevertheless, were still created by special acts and the double system lasted until 1870. Then, because of the numerous evils arising under the system, the new constitution prohibited the legislature from creating corporations by special act except for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, and these corporations were to remain under the control of the state.

The first corporation created under the general law was the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, whose articles were filed May 2, 1849. From that time until July 1, 1872, when the present general corporation act went into effect, 2,200 corporations filed articles in the office of the secretary of state. This was an average of less than 100 corporations a year. The present average is about 3,300 a year.

On May 1, 1916, the total number of corporations licensed to do business at one time or another in the state was 93,908. Not over 5,000 of these were created in the first half century of the state's history, and only 30,308 were created in the first seventy-five years. In the last thirty-five years about 80,000 corporations have been registered. The greatest increase took place in the decade between 1882 and 1892, which showed a gain of nearly 300 per cent. over the previous ten years. The increase now is comparatively uniform each decade showing a gain of about twenty-five per cent.

In 1915 domestic corporations paid fees of \$222,756 and foreign corporations paid \$97,314. The law requires corporations organized for profit to make a yearly report, and in February, 1915, 15,900 Illinois corporations and 2,280 foreign corporations reported to the secretary of state, making an apparent total of 18,180 corporations doing business then.

These figures, however, do not include banks, home building and loan associations, which report to the auditor of public accounts, and superintendent of insurance. Moreover, annual reports are not required from the railroads. For these reasons it seems fair to assume that above 30,000 corporations are now active in the state.

Illinois now ranks next to New York and Pennsylvania in the paid-in capital for national banks. This system established in February, 1863, was a success and achieved



the purposes for which it was primarily created; the establishment of a market for government bonds, the establishment of a uniform currency, and the abolition of "wild cat" currency.

The national banking law followed, in Illinois, the "Free Banking Law" of 1851 under which 115 banks of issue were in operation just prior to the Civil War; these banks issued nearly 1,000 different kinds of bills and counterfeiting was easy. The new law remedied these evils. Banking showed a steady growth, though slow at first. From October 14, 1900, to October 31, 1915, 305 national banks with a total capital of \$20,333,500 were organized.

These banks fall into three general classes: those with a capital of \$25,000, those with capital of \$25,000 to \$50,000 and those with over \$50,000. During the time indicated, 182 banks of the first class with a total capital of \$4,500,000; twenty-one of the second class with a total capital of \$733,500, and 102 of the third class with a total capital of \$15,050,000 were organized. Since 1915 there has been an increase in the number of banks and a much greater increase in total capitalization.

In September, 1922, 501 national banks reported; their combined capital at that time was \$90,680,000. Other banks also are strong. Thus in June, 1922, 1,406 banks other than national reported aggregate resources of \$2,043,227,000.

Some provisions of the laws other than those already indicated are: no state bank shall be created and the state shall not own stock in any corporation for banking purposes; every stockholder in a banking corporation shall be individually liable to its creditors for double the amount of the stock held; the rolling stock and all other movable property of all railroads in the state are to be considered personal property, and subject to execution for debt of such companies; rail corporations are prohibited from consolidating with parallel or competing lines; all railroads in the state are declared to be public highways, and free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the law—the general assembly to establish reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight; the right of eminent domain by the state against such corporations shall never be abridged; the general assembly by appropriate legislation shall prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of passenger and freight tariffs on all railroads in the state; appropriate legislation is authorized for the protection of producers, receivers and shippers of grain and produce; the general assembly is prohibited from releasing the Illinois Central Railroad from its charter obligation to the state to pay the agreed percentage of its gross earnings; and no country, city, town or township is permitted to become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad, or private corporation, or to make donations to, or to loan its credit, in aid of any such corporation.

#### 67.9 PER CENT. OF POPULATION RESIDE IN CITIES

In 1920, 67.9 per cent. of the population of the state resided in cities of 2,500 or over; in 1910 the percentage was only 61.7. In the same years the figures for the United States as a whole stood 51.4 and 45.8; for the New England States 79.2 and 76.3; for Rhode Island, 97.5 and 96.7; for Massachusetts, 94.8 and 92.8.

According to the last census there were forty-six incorporated places in the state which had a population of over 10,000. Chicago had 2,701,705. Seventeen others had over 25,000 but less than 100,000; the rest had between 10,000 and 25,000. According to the census of 1920 the population of the five leading cities was: Chicago, 2,701,705; East St. Louis, 66,767; Peoria, 76,121; Springfield, 59,183; Rockford, 65,651.

Some of the other cities ranked as follows: Decatur, 43,818; Joliet, 38,442; Quincy, 35,978; Aurora, 36,397; Danville, 33,776; Evanston, 37,234; Elgin, 27,454; Bloomington, 28,725; Moline, 30,734; Galesburg, 23,834; Alton, 24,682; Belle-

ville, 24,823; Waukegan, 19,226; Freeport, 19,669; Cicero, 44,995; Cairo, 15,203; Jacksonville, 15,753; Champaign, 15,873; Kewanee, 16,026; Mattoon, 13,552; La Salle, 13,050; Lincoln, 11,882.

## STATUS AND DIVISION OF POPULATION

In 1810, one year after its organization as a territory, the population of Illinois was 12,282; in 1820, two years after its admission as a state, its population was 55,211, and in rank it was the twenty-fourth state in the Union; in 1830 its population was 157,445 and its rank the twentieth; in 1840 its population was 476,183 and its rank the fourteenth; in 1850 its population was 851,470 and its rank the eleventh; in 1860 its population was 1,711,951 and its rank the fourth; in 1870 its population was 2,539,891 and its rank the same as in 1860; in 1880 its population was 3,077,871 and its rank still fourth; in 1890 its population was 3,826,351 and its rank the third; in 1900 its population had increased to 4,821,550 while its rank remained the same; in 1910 its population was 5,638,591 and its rank was still third; in 1920 its population was 6,485,280 and it still retained third place.

An analysis of the population as shown by the census of 1920 reveals the following interesting facts: 3,066,563, or 47.3 per cent. were native whites of native parentage; 1,467,036, or 22.6 per cent. were native whites of foreign parents; 558,783, or 8.6 per cent. were of mixed foreign and native parentage; 1,206,951, or 18.6 per cent. were foreign born whites; and 182,274, or 2.8 per cent. were negroes.

Of the total native population about 75 per cent. were born in Illinois. Of the total white stock of the foreign born (1,206,951), Germany contributed 205,491, or 17 per cent.; Poland, 162,405, or 13.5 per cent.; Sweden, 105,577, or 8.7 per cent.; Russia, 117,899, or 9.8 per cent.; Italy, 94,407, or 7.8 per cent.; Ireland, 74,274, or 6.2 per cent.; Czecho-Slovakia, 66,709, or 5.5 per cent.; England, 54,247, or 4.5 per cent.; Austria, 46,457, or 3.8 per cent.; Canada, 38,357, or 3.1 per cent.; Hungary, 34,437, or 2.9 per cent.; Lithuania, 30,358, or 2.5 per cent.; Norway, 27,785, or 2.3 per cent.; Scotland, 19,598, or 1.6 per cent.; Jugo-Slavia, 19,285, or 1.6 per cent.; Denmark, 17,098, or 1.4 per cent.

Of the negro population about sixty-eight per cent. were born outside the state. In most of the 102 counties the proportion of foreign born whites is small, being less than five per cent. in fifty-one counties, from five to ten per cent. in twenty-six counties, from ten to fifteen per cent. in eleven counties, from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. in thirteen counties, and from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. in one (Cook) county.

The foreign born white urban population numbered 1,046,677 in 1920, or 23.8 per cent. of the total; the foreign born white rural population numbered 160,274, or 7.7 per cent. of the total rural population; the percentage of negroes was 3.7 in the urban and 1 per cent. in the rural districts. The male population predominates. In 1920 there were 3,304,833 males to 3,180,447 females, or 103.9 males to 100 females. Among native whites, in 1920, the ratio was 100.3 to 100, but among foreign born whites it was 119.6 to 100. In the urban population, in 1920, there were 101.7 males to 100 females, and in the rural 108.7. These people occupied 1,190,414 dwellings and the total number of families was 1,534,077, or 128.8 families to 100 dwellings.

Cook County claimed 3,053,017 persons; St. Clair County had 136,520; Peoria County, 111,710; Madison County, 106,895; Sangamon County, 100,262; Kane County, 99,499; La Salle County, 92,925; Rock Island County, 92,297; Will County, 92,911, and Winnebago County, 90,929.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM EXCELLENT

Illinois has an excellent public school system. Education is free and compulsory for children from seven to fourteen. In 1860 Illinois had 464,304 pupils, 8,223 male teachers, 6,485 female teachers, and expended \$1,512,211 in wages, and 2,259,868 for



all school purposes. For the school year ending June, 1920, Illinois had an estimated number of 1,886,010 children from five to twenty; 1,226,601 enrolled, an average duration of 160 school days, 30,381 teachers in 11,921 public elementary schools; the state expended for school purposes \$51,506,043. During this period the average annual cost per pupil enrolled increased from less than \$5 to about \$62, and the average yearly wage of the teacher increased from a trifle over \$100 to about \$1,100.

Religious education and training cannot be given in the public schools, but they are fairly well cared for by the churches, which in order of their strength are Roman Catholic (1,171,381), Methodist (287,931), Lutheran (187,746), Baptist (114,857), Presbyterian (170,492), Congregational (57,926), and Episcopalian (40,725).

Higher education is provided for by a number of normal schools, colleges and universities. The public normal schools of the state are located as follows: The State Normal University at Normal, the Southern Illinois State Normal University at Carbondale, the Northern Illinois Normal School at Dekalb, the Eastern Illinois Normal School at Charleston, and the Western Illinois Normal School at Macomb. The Chicago Normal School, since 1896, has been maintained by appropriations made by the Chicago Board of Education. Most of the teachers of the state receive at least part of their training in these schools. In 1922 there were 260 teachers and 11,539 students in the five public normal schools. There were in addition five small private normal schools which contained forty-two male teachers, forty-seven female teachers, 286 male students and 399 female students.

In 1918 Illinois had forty-eight universities, colleges and schools of technology. These employed 2,231 male professors and instructors and 531 female. In the collegiate departments there were 8,982 male students and 9,229 female; the resident graduate students numbered 2,063 male and 1,223 female. Since 1918 there has been a great increase in the number of professors employed and the students enrolled.

The total receipts, exclusive of the additions to the endowment, were \$9,950,772. Of these forty-eight institutions four were exclusively for women and four for men. In 1920 the state had ten theological schools with 832 students, seven law schools with 1,477 students, two dental schools with 497 students, one school of pharmacy with 209 students and two schools of veterinary medicine with 650 students.

The three great universities of the state are Northwestern, Chicago and Illinois. The latter stands at the head of the liberal system of free public education. It was incorporated as Illinois Industrial University February 28, 1867, and it was opened March 2, 1868, at Urbana. The name was changed in 1885. From four teachers and seventy-seven pupils in 1868, it increased to fifty-four teachers and 418 pupils in 1889, and 949 teachers and officers and 9,285 students in 1922. About 600 of these students were in the schools of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy at Chicago.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISED BY STATE

By the act of 1909, repassed in 1912 and in effect July 1 of the last named year, "all the charitable institutions" were placed under the direct management of a single salaried board of administration, and subject to the visitation and inspection of an unpaid state charities commission. The five members of the single board of management were to be appointed by the governor for a term of six years, confirmed by the senate, and required to give all their time to the work. Their salary was to be \$6,000. The state treasurer is treasurer for all the institutions. One member of the board of administration, as fiscal supervisor was to be business manager for all the institutions. All supplies were to be purchased on competitive bids, and a uniform system of accounts and purchases was to be maintained. One member of the board of administration was required to be a trained specialist in the care of the insane, who form the largest group in the state institutions.

In addition to this highly centralized system of administration, there were the following elaborate provisions for the inspection and investigation of the institutions: By the board of administration itself; by the unpaid charities commission, which acts largely through the executive secretary; and by the local boards of visitors for each institution. The charities commission was to have the supervisory and visitorial power of the old board of public charities. Its duty was purely advisory and recommendatory, based upon independent investigation into the whole field of public and private charities. The law required the commission to inspect all state charitable institutions, all jails, alms houses, workhouses, houses of correction, all private institutions for nervous and mental diseases and for the care of children, to which the board of administration issues its license.

In 1922 there were twenty charitable institutions under the management and control of the board of administration. They included the State Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane at Chicago, Kankakee, Elgin, Moline, Jacksonville, Alton and Anna; the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Chester, the School and Colony for the Feeble Minded at Lincoln; the Epileptic Colony at Dixon; the Psychopathic Institute with clinical laboratory at the Kankakee State Hospital; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy; the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal; the Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington; the School for the Blind and the School for the Deaf at Jacksonville; the Training School for Girls at Geneva; the School for Boys at St. Charles; and the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Industrial Home for the Blind at Chicago.

Twenty-one thousand people were housed in these institutions, and 75,000 additional people received treatment annually at the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago. Farms are operated in connection with most of the institutions, and over 1,500 head of cattle are maintained on the institution farms. Kindness is practiced toward the inmates and the 3,500 employes are well treated. The latter have an eight-hour day, and one day's rest out of seven. The cost of maintenance is about \$5,500,000 yearly.

#### REVENUE AND TAXES

The general assembly is empowered to provide needed revenue by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation pays a tax in proportion to the value of his, or hers, or its property. Certain property, however,—religious, charitable, etc.—may be exempted by general law. The so-called "general property tax," which is the chief support of state and local government, is assessed upon real and personal property at a supposed valuation of one-third of its "fair cash value."

In Cook County and the counties not under township organization, the assessment of taxes is largely a county affair; in other places it is entrusted to the town assessors. Assessments are subject to revision by a county board of review and the state board of equalization. The latter consists of twenty-six members, elected by congressional districts. There is also an ex-officio state tax levy board and a court of claims. Other sources of revenue for the state are the inheritance tax and a special tax on the Illinois Central Railroad—seven per cent. of the gross earnings. This tax in the first fifty-one years amounted to \$24,400,446.27; for some time it has yielded over a million dollars a year.

For municipal governments there are licenses and similar charges. After the war Illinois faced an increase of thirty-three and one-third per cent. in governmental costs. The amount asked, about \$55,000,000, was twice the amounts appropriated in the years preceding the war.



## *Chicago---The Great Central Market*



NCE the slogan of Chicago was "I Will." The great fire of 1870 was then a few days old. A city was in ruins. Perhaps it is too early for a great community of persons to say "I Have." Perhaps a great community of persons is too modest to boast, to even assert a justifiable pride while still engaged with great endeavors, with the building of the third city of the world to one of the most beautiful. An outsider might say, however, "You Have," and the personification of the city might nod a partial assent and add: "But there is yet more that I will do."

Statistics will not tell the story, as eloquent as statistics can be, but a comparison will help. In 1830 a hundred persons were clustered about the mouth of the Chicago River, dwellers in a few log cabins. In 1925—ninety-five years later, the Tribune Tower, a structure rising thirty-six stories from the street level, built to supply office space for 4,000 persons, was completed.

The estimated population of Chicago on February 12, 1925 (compiled by the Chicago Association of Commerce), was 3,000,000 persons. The population of the metropolitan area of Chicago was 4,000,000, the estimates being based on an average increase of 318 persons a day. It is estimated that there are 707,787 families in Chicago, and 79,200 in the suburbs, a total of 786,897 families in the metropolitan area. For Chicago alone a gain of 200,897 families is predicted by 1940.

So much for population. A city grows because of natural advantages, because of chance, and because of the enterprise of its people. The combination of all three elements has made Chicago what it is. Once grown, or growing, however, it is no unwise thing to take stock of the character and direction of the growth, to direct it into harmonious lines, to make a city beautiful, convenient and comfortable.

The growth of Chicago was entirely unseen at the outset, and was on lines resulting from circumstance and the conditions of the locality. The original reason for the settlement was the location in a vicinity near a harbor on Lake Michigan and near a portage between the waters of the lake and the affluents of the Mississippi. In many ways the site was inconvenient, the ground being flat and marshy. As the population increased streets were extended along the lake and westward over the prairie. Following the World's Fair in 1893, due to the enterprise and interest of several prominent citizens, serious study was given to the re-creation of the city lines in such a way as to secure further developments in accordance with the fundamental principles of beauty and advantage.

After careful study a systematic plan was evolved by the commissions created for the purpose. It was suggested that the heart of the city should be connected with the surrounding districts by two great arterial systems; that certain existing streets should be widened and made main arteries of commerce; and that the park system should be extended so as to create a park belt by acquiring another system of parks more remote from the then settled area and by adding a considerable number of small parks. This was in 1909.

The original plan has since been greatly extended, and under the direction of what is now known as the Chicago Plan Commission, the original members having been appointed by the Chicago Commercial Club, great strides have been made in realizing the ambition to make Chicago one of the world's most beautiful cities. In the forefront of those who have given of their time and energy to the realization of the Chicago Plan is Charles H. Wacker, present chairman of the commission; Edward H. Bennett, and the late Daniel H. Burnham.

Within the last few years the citizens of and the visitors to Chicago have seen Michigan Boulevard widened, the great double-decked, jack-knife bridge thrown across



the Chicago River, shallows all along the lake front filled in as work on the great outer drive progressed, the building of the Stadium in Grant Park, the building of the new Field Museum of Natural History, the wrecking of old South Water Street and the beginning of the work on the new river drive, the extension of parks and playgrounds, and a host of other improvements all looking toward the ultimate creation of the City Beautiful and the City Comfortable.

To revert again to the inevitable statistics, which, like the poor, we have always with us in this age of commercial enterprise: there are in the Loop district of Chicago 160 skyscrapers, with new structures arising each year. Within the Loop 300,000 workers gather each day, and each day 20,000 street cars, 150,000 vehicles, and 1,000,000 pedestrians pass in and out. An average city block of ground in the district is worth \$12,000,000.

And for more statistics: Chicago is the world's greatest railroad center. Twenty-four trunk lines and fifteen terminal railroads operate in Chicago, along with seven electric interurban lines. Forty per cent. of the railroad mileage in the United States radiates from Chicago, and thirty-three per cent. of the belt line mileage encircles it. Chicago has more than 1,400 passenger trains daily in and out of six terminals, approximately one each minute; and these trains carry some 61,000,000 persons annually. More than 100 freight yards receive and dispatch, annually, some 20,330,000 freight cars. Twenty-five hundred through package cars, for 1,800 destinations in forty-four states, leave Chicago daily.

One railroad that visitors to the city seldom see is the underground railway of the Chicago Tunnel Company, which has sixty miles of track, 3,000 cars, and 132 electric locomotives transporting freight between shipping centers and business establishments in the downtown area. The tunnels are six feet wide and seven and one-half feet high.

What is Chicago's greatest industry? The personification of the city might say: "Its people." The people, pointing to the result of effort and enterprise, might say: "Our packing houses, the largest in the world."

But Chicago is also a great banking center; its retail merchandising establishments are second to none; its steel and cement plants stretch for miles along the southern shore of the lake, lighting the night with tongues of flame, transmuting ore into the beginning of a thousand shapes and uses. There is little that Chicago does not make in some form, and less that it does not use. A river has even been taught to flow backwards to aid the disposal of waste.

Concerning one of Chicago's industries, the details of which may well stand as an example of others, the Chicago Association of Commerce in a recent publication set forth the following interesting facts:

"In the manufacture of agricultural implements Chicago has held first place among the cities of the United States and of the world for seventy-five years—that is, ever since farm equipment manufacture has been a distinct industry.

"According to a census bulletin issued in 1921 and based on figures obtained for 1919, Illinois reported in that year 41.5 per cent. of the total number of wage earners in the farm implement industry of the United States, and 42.1 per cent. of the total value of farm implements produced. Though there are large and important agricultural implement factories elsewhere in Illinois, including those at Moline, Rockford, Canton and Rock Falls, Chicago can justly claim the credit for the greater part of the leadership of Illinois in this industry.

"A report published by the Division of Agricultural Engineering of the United States Department of Agriculture, made public in July, 1921, estimated the total value of the country's 1921 production of farm implements, tractors, vehicles and other farm equipment, at \$537,000,000.

"The agricultural machinery manufactured in Chicago includes tractors, binders, reapers, harvester threshers, mowers, rakes, corn planters, corn cultivators, corn har-

vesters, threshers, manure spreaders and wagons. In addition, Chicago leads the United States and the world in the production of binder twine.

"Chicago's farm implement and associated plants occupy 467 acres, or nearly three-fourths of a square mile of ground, all within the city limits. In normal times these factories employ more than 20,000 workers, and it is estimated that about 80,000 persons in all, or one thirty-third of the city's population, are directly dependent on these factories.

"Two of these factories are, respectively, the largest and second largest agricultural implement factories in the world. Chicago's two binder twine factories occupy similar rank in that branch of the farm equipment industry.

"The supremacy of Chicago in farm implement manufacture dates back to the establishment by Cyrus Hall McCormick in 1847 of his first factory, situated on the north bank of the Chicago River. It is interesting now to recall that in 1848 this factory was able to produce only 700 reapers.

"Later, another of the great pioneers and founders of the agricultural implement industry, William Deering, removed his factory to Chicago, doubtless for reasons akin to those which prompted Mr. McCormick to choose this city as his first site.

"In 1902 the McCormick and Deering companies and several others united themselves in the International Harvester Company principally for the purpose of extending their trade in foreign fields.

"This consolidation and the remarkable success that attended the new company's efforts to develop European trade up to the beginning of the Great War, had much to do with putting and keeping Illinois and Chicago at the head of America's agricultural implement industry. Chicago-made farm implements are to be found in every civilized country on earth. They have helped greatly to broaden and establish the city's reputation as a center of progressive manufacturing and of enterprise in seeking far-off markets.

"The reasons that governed Cyrus Hall McCormick when he chose Chicago for his first factory are as sound to-day as they were seventy-five years ago. At that time there were other communities in the Great Lakes region better developed than Chicago, which had then a population of only 12,000, but Mr. McCormick saw in Chicago a natural point for the union of raw materials, transportation and labor. He foresaw, too, the realization of the vast agricultural possibilities of the Mississippi Valley which was before long to make the United States the granary of the world.

"In the after years these reasons were to become still stronger. In the marvelous era of railroad development Chicago was to become the cross-roads of the country, and vast stores of bituminous coal in Illinois and neighboring states were to provide an abundance of the cheapest fuel of the country. Also there was to come before long the discovery and development of the iron ranges in Minnesota, with their possibilities of water transportation.

"The judgment of the Chicago pioneers and founders of the farm implement industry as to their future market has been strikingly verified by events. It is shown in the 1920 census that the total value of implements on the farms of the United States was then, in round figures, \$3,600,000,000. Iowa held first rank in this tabulation with \$309,000,000, and Illinois second with \$222,000,000, with Minnesota third and Wisconsin fifth. These four states alone represented about \$880,000,000 out of the nation's total."

The leading manufacturers of farm implements and allied products in the Chicago district, which embraces Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, are: The International Harvester Company, Deere and Company, the Emerson-Brantingham Company, the Moline Implement Company, the Rock Island Plow Company, the Peoria Cordage Company, the Peoria Drill and Seeder Company, the Holt Manufacturing



Company, the Oliver Chilled Plow Company, the Advance Rumely Thresher Company, the J. I. Case Plow Works and the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company.

Historically the paint is still bright on the Chicago tradition. The French were the first white men to follow the Indians' route down the Chicago River as one line of travel by which the Mississippi could be reached. This seems to have been in 1673, and the white men were Marquette and Joliet. In the winter of 1674-5 Marquette lived in a cabin on the south branch of the Chicago River, being too ill to continue his journey. Later there was a French stockade on the Chicago portage. We were not much of a city then.

About the time of the Revolutionary War a black man from San Domingo, one Jean Baptiste Point de Saible, arrived from over the lake or through the woods and built himself a house of squared logs. In 1796 this Jean Baptiste sold his house to a French trader who in turn sold it to John Kinzie in 1803. Past the site of that house of squared logs, over the Michigan Boulevard bridge, now pass some 53,000 vehicles between seven in the morning and midnight of each business day.

Past the site of John Kinzie's house on the other side flows the Chicago River, one of the two rivers that make Chicago the greatest inland port of the world. Along the Chicago and Calumet rivers are some fifty-five miles of private docks, and during a recent year nearly 10,000 vessels arrived and cleared the harbors of the Chicago district, carrying cargoes that totalled 21,000,000 tons. The principal commodities transported are grain, lumber, iron ore, coal, limestone and salt. Of the two rivers the Calumet has been found to be the better suited for large vessels and heavy traffic, but the Chicago River with its many bascule, lift and swing bridges retains its picturesque character, and many ships can be seen traveling its twisting course. Two large projects are under way for further increasing the importance of Chicago as a port: The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway, which will permit vessels from the Atlantic Ocean to enter the Chicago harbors; and the Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway, which will connect the city with the Gulf of Mexico.

Of course the good Father Marquette would be astonished were he today to arrive at the mouth of the Chicago River in a small boat. But perhaps the greatest astonishment the personification of the city could provide for the adventurous priest, were he to be taken on a tour of the city, would be the great educational institutions. Recall, Pere Marquette was educated in the France of his day. The facts of Chicago's higher halls of learning would be enumerated to him thus:

The University of Chicago is the youngest of the great American universities. It was incorporated in 1890 and was made possible through the munificent gifts of John D. Rockefeller. It covers, in all, nearly one hundred acres along the Midway Plaisance and there are more than forty handsome Gothic buildings of dark limestone. Its annual enrollment is approximately 11,000 men and women students. An era of further expansion is now in progress which will comprise imposing new structures of collegiate Gothic architecture on both sides of the Midway, including a new theological building, chapel and million dollar medical group.

There are four divisions of the university's organization: the schools and colleges; University Extension; the University Libraries, Laboratories and Museums; and the University Press.

Northwestern University: the Medical School is at Twenty-fourth and Dearborn Streets. This university was opened in 1855. At Lake and Dearborn Streets is the building which at present houses the Law School, Dental School, School of Commerce, and School of Journalism. The other schools of the University are situated fourteen miles north of Chicago in Evanston. On the Evanston campus are fifteen academic buildings. The campus has an area of twenty-five acres. And most important of all is the University's new campus, to be called the McKinlock Memorial Campus, ground

for which has already been broken in Chicago near Superior Street and Lake Michigan. The enrollment exceeds 8,500 students.

At Loyola University, Sheridan Road and Loyola Avenue, the Father Marquette would feel less strange. Loyola is conducted by the Jesuits, and Father Marquette was a Jesuit. The campus comprises twenty-five acres and is set beautifully on a slight eminence along Lake Michigan. The University maintains a Medical School at 706 South Lincoln Street and Schools of Commerce, Law and Sociology at 155 North Clark Street. The total enrollment is 4,800 students.

On the South Side is the Armour Institute of Technology with an enrollment of 937; and on the North Side is DePaul University with an enrollment of 3,602.

In all there are in Chicago, with Evanston included, six colleges or universities, nine theological schools, eight law schools, six medical schools, two collegiate schools for business, three dental schools, one college of engineering, two hundred and seventy-one elementary schools, twenty-five high schools, and numerous private schools and colleges of all kinds.

In 1923 there were in the public schools 439,942 students and 11,409 teachers.

There are thirty main libraries with more than fifty branches, and two hundred traveling libraries and deposit stations. The Chicago Public Library, the Crerar Scientific Library, the Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society, Field Museum of Natural History, and other noteworthy institutions are open at all times to the public.

A few facts about the cultural agencies that Chicago possesses are bound to be of general interest.

The Art Institute occupies a handsome Italian Renaissance building in Grant Park on Michigan Boulevard and Adams Street, and ranks among the first three institutions of its kind in the United States. It is visited by nearly a million and a quarter persons a year, leading all other institutions in numbers for attendance. It contains excellent and world-famous works of the old masters and the modern schools, a comprehensive collection of ancient and modern sculpture, rich accumulations of water colors, etchings, engravings, drawings, pottery, porcelain, lacquer, tapestries, textiles, architecture, jewelry, jades, weapons, armor, musical instruments, metal and wood work. Special galleries are devoted to Egyptian and Greco-Roman antiquities and to Oriental art.

Old Dutch and French masters are particularly well represented, as are early and contemporary American painters. In addition to the permanent and loan collections there is a continual succession of temporary exhibitions, approximating sixty a year.

In connection with the Institute is the Ryerson Art Library and the Burnham Library on Architecture.

The Art School of the Institute, including departments of painting, sculpture, illustration, printing arts, and jewelry design, is the largest, best equipped, and most comprehensive in America.

The Field Museum of Natural History occupies the finest museum building on earth, a magnificent Greek Ionic temple of white Georgia marble, on the shore of Lake Michigan at Roosevelt Road. The Museum is 700 feet in length, 350 feet in width, eighty feet in height, and covers an area of eleven acres; a marble terrace forty feet in width surrounds the structure.

There are thirty spacious exhibition halls within the museum, in addition to the main chamber, the superb Stanley Field Hall of white marble, which contains specimen exhibits from the major departments of science collected in the remotest corners of the earth. The building also contains the handsome Simpson Theatre seating 1,000 persons, a lecture hall seating 250, a library of 80,000 titles, laboratories, and a printing plant.

The exhibits are so vast in scope and so rich in detail that the museum offers the opportunity for a full day's absorbing entertainment.



The Department of Anthropology contains collections showing the life and culture of the American Indians and their predecessors, the civilization of China, India, Africa, Oceania, Mexico, Central and South America, Egypt, Greece and Rome.

The Department of Botany contains replicas of plants in glass and wax, which, when completed, will cover the entire kingdom; sections of native trees, and an immense collection of economic plant products.

The Department of Geology contains specimens of practically all known minerals, building stones, marbles, coals, petroleums, clays, soils; ores from the chief mining districts and models of mining machinery; a fine collection of gems, precious stones and meteorites, and a paleontological exhibit of fossil forms, including the skeletons of many enormous prehistoric animals.

The Department of Zoology contains a wonderful display of animal life of the globe. There are separate halls given to mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, molluscs, etc. The mounted specimens, particularly of African and American big-game animals, are the finest examples of the taxidermist's art in the world.

The Municipal Stadium stands south of the Field Museum; it is 1,000 feet long, 550 feet wide and will seat 60,000 persons. The vast structure is composed of concrete blocks in which fragments of horn-blende, granite and marble have been mixed to produce the effect of pink marble. The Stadium is used for athletic contests, parades and pageants; its field space will hold 75,000 at one time.

Chicago has thirty libraries, including those connected with the universities and colleges, and these contain 2,400,000 books.

The Chicago Public Library occupies one of the handsomest public buildings in the Loop, at Michigan Boulevard, Washington and Randolph Streets. The structure is of Bedford limestone upon a granite base, and its impressive architecture combines several classic styles, Greek, neo-Greek and Roman. Entering from Washington Street the visitor beholds the superb flying staircase of white Carrara marble, inlaid with mosaics of glass, mother-of-pearl and semi-precious stones, which leads to the spacious Delivery Room, finished in Carrara and Connemara marbles, rich with design, and with a central rotunda surmounted by an exquisite stained-glass dome. At the north end of the building is the palatial Grand Army Memorial Hall of Sienna marble and verde-antique, which contains a priceless collection of Civil War relics. Other noteworthy chambers are the Reference and Reading Rooms.

The Chicago Public Library contains about 1,416,000 volumes, covering the whole range of general literature; its annual circulation is 9,902,000 volumes. It has forty-five branches and 217 traveling libraries and deposit stations. The hours are: Circulating Department, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., week days; Reference Room and Magazine Reading Room, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., week days; 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays and holidays. In number of volumes Chicago Public Library ranks third in the United States; in circulation it ranks second.

The Newberry Library is between North Clark and North Dearborn Streets, at Walton Place, in a stately Spanish-Romanesque building of Connecticut granite. It contains more than 418,000 books and pamphlets, including many ancient manuscripts in foreign languages, illuminated manuscripts, and rare volumes in fine bindings; and it is especially rich in works dealing with history, geneology, music, religion, and the graphic arts. These books and documents do not circulate, but are for reference within the library, which is open to the public: Hours, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily, except Sundays and holidays.

The John Crerar Library, at Randolph Street and Michigan Boulevard, contains 448,600 volumes and 300,000 pamphlets, dealing largely with social, physical, natural and medical sciences. It is a reference library, open to the public daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Other Chicago Libraries are: University of Chicago; Chicago Historical Society; Municipal Reference, Ryerson and Burnham (Art Institute); Field Museum; E. H. Gary—Law; Loyola University; Children's Science; Chicago Law Institute; Western Society of Engineers.

Chicago Historical Society, at North Dearborn and Ontario Streets, contains a vast number of documents, maps, original manuscripts, portraits of Indian chiefs, and Indian curios associated with the early history of Chicago; and, in addition, a library of 100,000 volumes, manuscripts, pamphlets and early newspapers. The museum holds rare relics of Chicago's beginnings, of the Great Fire and of Abraham Lincoln. Historical lectures are given from time to time. Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. No charge for admission.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, at the Center Street entrance to Lincoln Park, contains some 250,000 natural history specimens, including a complete collection of molluscs. Perhaps its greatest attraction is the biotamic series, showing birds and mammalia of the Chicago region in their natural habitats. Another attraction is the Atwood Celestial Sphere, a miniature representation of the solar system and major stars.

The Municipal Pier, an immense and impressive structure of concrete, steel and glass, nearly 300 feet wide, extends from the foot of Grand Avenue 3,000 feet into Lake Michigan, at Chicago's harbor entrance, and affords a cool, delightful summer recreation place for the public. The pier has three tiers, the lowest for freight traffic, the middle for passenger traffic—including automobiles and street cars, the upper for promenades.

At the lakeward end is a handsome auditorium and dance pavilion, with facilities for picnics, children's playgrounds, refectories and art rooms; two stately towers, with observation galleries, rise from the pier and afford comprehensive views of Chicago's water traffic. Band concerts are given during the summer, and dancing is enjoyed.

The source of Chicago's water supply is Lake Michigan. In all there are six intake cribs, each located about four miles from shore and sixty-five miles of underground tunnels supplying ten pumping stations with water. These stations in turn supply the distributing system, which carries water to the householder, shop and industrial user, and which makes use of about 3,100 miles of mains. The daily capacity of the system is 1,200,000,000 gallons, and the average daily pumpage is 788,460,000 gallons. A charge of sixty-two and one-half cents is made per thousand cubic feet, and there is a discount of twenty-five per cent. allowed for prompt payment of bills.

An interesting proof of Chicago's attractiveness of gas rates for industrial purposes is attested by the fact that in 1923 three and one-half billion cubic feet of gas were burned by customers requiring more than 50,000 cubic feet of gas each month. Chicago has gas rates for large commercial and industrial users, based on the scientific application of demand and output principles.

The largest electric system in the world using steam driven generators furnishes electrical energy to Chicago, the aggregate capacity of the system being in excess of one million horsepower. An additional plant with an ultimate capacity of 670,000 horsepower is now under construction. The central station supply company has over 700,000 customers and the total load connected to the central station supply lines is 2,340,000 horsepower, of which 850,000 horsepower is in general power exclusive of railways. Chicago's rates for industrial power are lower than those of any city with the sole exception of large power generated at Niagara Falls.

Because of its location and other natural advantages, Chicago has become the convention center of the United States. Attracted by unexcelled transportation, ample hotels, famous markets, healthy climate, seven hundred and fifty-two conventions were held in Chicago in 1923 and were attended by more than 600,000 persons.

Chicago products are known in every corner of the world, and it is a significant fact that fifty per cent. of the exports of the United States originate in the Chicago territory,



and a like percentage of imports are consumed in the same area. In the banner year, 1919 to 1920, Chicago's foreign trade alone, including exports and imports, was estimated at \$3,000,000. Exports and imports include every kind of manufactured article and raw material. Leading exports are grain, packing house products, machinery, iron and steel, hardware, shoes and leather goods, furniture, musical instruments and general merchandise.

Chicago's requirements from abroad cover every kind of known merchandise. A record of the Chicago Association of Commerce members interested in foreign trade, made recently, shows that 1,200 of the 7,400 members of the association are doing more or less foreign business. This is an increase of 700 firms over those doing a foreign business in the second year previous to the time the survey was made.

The following facts, compiled by the Chicago Association of Commerce, speak eloquently of Chicago's leadership in various lines:

- In the production of meat and packing house products.
- In the manufacture and distribution of farm machinery and implements.
- In the manufacture of telephone equipment.
- In the manufacture and distribution of furniture and allied lines.
- In transportation facilities.
- In the manufacture of men's clothing.
- In distribution of dry goods and general merchandise.
- In the production of household, electrical and gas devices.
- In the diversification of manufactured products.
- In the manufacture of products for export.
- In the number of conventions entertained annually.
- In the number of department stores.
- In the production of refined petroleum products.
- In cold storage facilities.
- In mileage of boulevards.
- In the sale of merchandise through mail order houses.
- In the diversity and importance of its educational institutions.
- In the manufacture of parlor lamps and shades.
- In the manufacture of band instruments.
- In the manufacture of pianos.
- As a grain center.
- As a market for all classes of skilled and unskilled labor.
- As a food distributing center.
- As a produce market.
- As an industrial center.
- As a millinery jobbing center.
- As an oil center.

### IN ADDITION—CHICAGO

Is nearer to a greater variety of raw materials than any other city in the United States.

Is the country's universal market, selling a greater variety of raw materials and manufactured products than any other city in the world.

Is the financial center of the Middle West.

Is the healthiest large city in the world.

Has the largest electrical central power supply in the world.

Has the largest municipal lighting system in the world.

Has the largest plant in the world manufacturing telephone apparatus and equipment.

Has the largest retail department store in the world.



## *Chicago and its Builders*

Has the largest building in the world devoted to the display and sale of one line of merchandise.

Has a greater number of small parks and playgrounds than any other city in the world.

Has the largest outer park or forest preserve system in the world.

Has an art institute with a larger membership than any other school of art in the United States.

Post office handles more domestic money orders and a larger number of parcel post packages than any other city in the world.

Sends and receives more telegrams than any other city in the world.

Publishes more trade catalogues and telephone directories than any other city.

Leads the country in the distribution of jewelry.

Distributes more automobiles than any other city.

Leads in the distribution of pianos and other musical instruments.

Distributes more shoes and carries the largest open stocks of any city in the country.

Is about 200 miles from the center of population of the United States.

Is destined to become the largest printing and publishing center in the United States.

Adds 70,000 people annually to its population.

Is the leading foundry center of the United States, having a greater number of foundries, machine shops and pattern shops than any other city.

Is the country's leading market for railway supplies.

More passenger and freight cars are built in the Chicago district than in any other city in the world.

Chicago's foreign trade is estimated at \$1,750,000,000.

## JOHN GRAVES SHEDD.



JOHN Graves Shedd, universally loved and respected chairman of the board of directors of Marshall Field & Company, for fifty-three years an employee and executive of that organization, director of public service and industrial corporations, was born at Alstead, New Hampshire, July 20, 1850, the eighth and youngest child of William Shedd and Abigail (Wallace) Shedd.

The Shedd family is traced through its American branch to Daniel Shed, who came to Braintree, now Quincy, Massachusetts, from Essex County, England, about 1640; and beyond that to John de Schedde who, according to English records, was taxed at Edwardstone, Suffolk County, England, in 1327. Various the original name was changed by the descendants of John de Schedde to Schedde, Schedd, Shedd, Shead and Shed, and latterly by the American branch back to Shedd.

The genealogy of the Shedd family, extending from 1920 back to John de Schedde in 1327, is interestingly set forth in a volume entitled the "Daniel Shed Genealogy," which was published by The Shedd Family Association, of which John Graves Shedd is an ex-president, at Boston in 1921. The American research and compilation was largely the work of the late Frank Edson Shedd.

Born to the stern conditions of a New England farm, to a tradition of unceasing struggle with the soil and the harsh winters, there was early inculcated in John Graves Shedd, by precept and example, the sterling qualities of thrift, industry and perseverance, that later served to carry him to the heights of great commercial success. And it is an interesting commentary that the present incumbent of the White House, Calvin Coolidge, is a product of the same stern conditions and that he, too, reverts for his inspiration to the New England farm on which he spent his boyhood, and which has served him in the same strong way as a similar farm has served Mr. Shedd.

In 1855, when Mr. Shedd was five years old, his father removed from Alstead to the neighboring town of Langdon, and until he was nearly seventeen years of age, Mr. Shedd worked about the farm, performing, even as a child, almost a man's work. It was during this time that he attended the public schools of Langdon.

But if the conditions on a New England farm are such as to fittingly prepare a youth for life, the lack of opportunity for advancement, the meagre intellectual contacts, the social isolation, did not appeal to the character, talent and ambition of Mr. Shedd and on the thirteenth of June, 1867, before his seventeenth birthday, he entered the employ of Solomon Saunders, who conducted a grocery store at Bellows Falls, Vermont. The salary was \$1.50 a week. He was boarded by Mr. Saunders.

Almost a year later he left the employ of Mr. Saunders and returned to Alstead where he secured a position in the general store of Timothy Tufts. A fire in September, 1868, suspended further immediate operation of Tufts' store and Mr. Shedd entered the employ of James H. Porter, who also conducted a general store. He continued in this position until April, 1870, when he left to take a position with C. A. Parkhurst and Company, dry goods merchants of Rutland, Vermont. In this position he remained until August, 1871, when he entered the employ of B. H. Burt, of Rutland, Vermont, the leading dry goods merchant of the state.

In this position, Mr. Shedd remained for a nearly a year and then, having learned the rudiments of the dry goods trade, he decided to seek a larger field for his talents than was offered by small New England towns. He was, at this time, twenty-two years of age.

Casting about for a permanent field for his activities, for a new and growing community that would present adequate opportunity, the attention of Mr. Shedd was arrested by Chicago, then a city of 300,000 persons, and already giving signs of phenomenal growth, despite the great fire that had all but destroyed the city and from the ashes of which a new city was rising. Estimating the strategic location of the



*Yours Very truly,  
John G. Sheard*





city, foreseeing the flux of population, Mr. Shedd, with keen and far-sighted judgment, envisioned the great city that was to be, and chose Chicago as the scene for his permanent career.

In August, 1872, he presented himself before Marshall Field, senior partner of Field, Leiter and Company, which was even then the most enterprising wholesale and retail dry goods firm in Chicago, and said he wanted to be a salesman.

"What can you sell?" asked Mr. Field.

"I can sell anything," was the confident reply.

Impressed by his confidence, Mr. Field employed the youth, who was later to be his partner and who, still later, was to be the highest executive of Marshall Field & Company, and on August 7, 1872, Mr. Shedd entered the employ of Field, Leiter and Company as a clerk at ten dollars a week.

Mr. Field and his associates were men of extraordinary ability, and with the rapid growth of Chicago the business expanded to great proportions and became the largest dry goods store in the world. In the tenth year of Mr. Shedd's service with the firm the name was changed to Marshall Field & Company.

By concentrated attention to duty, by grasping every opportunity offered, Mr. Shedd rapidly progressed from a salesman to executive positions of increasing responsibility, until in 1893, he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and he soon became a driving influence in its affairs.

It was about this time that a reporter asked Mr. Field how he could afford to pay any man so large a salary as that paid Mr. Shedd.

The reply was: "I can not afford to pay him less."

In 1901, the firm of Marshall Field & Company was incorporated with Mr. Field as president and Mr. Shedd as vice-president, and from this time on Mr. Field took a less active part in the management of the company's affairs, Mr. Shedd gradually becoming the directing head of the company. On the death of the founder in 1906, Mr. Shedd succeeded to the presidency.

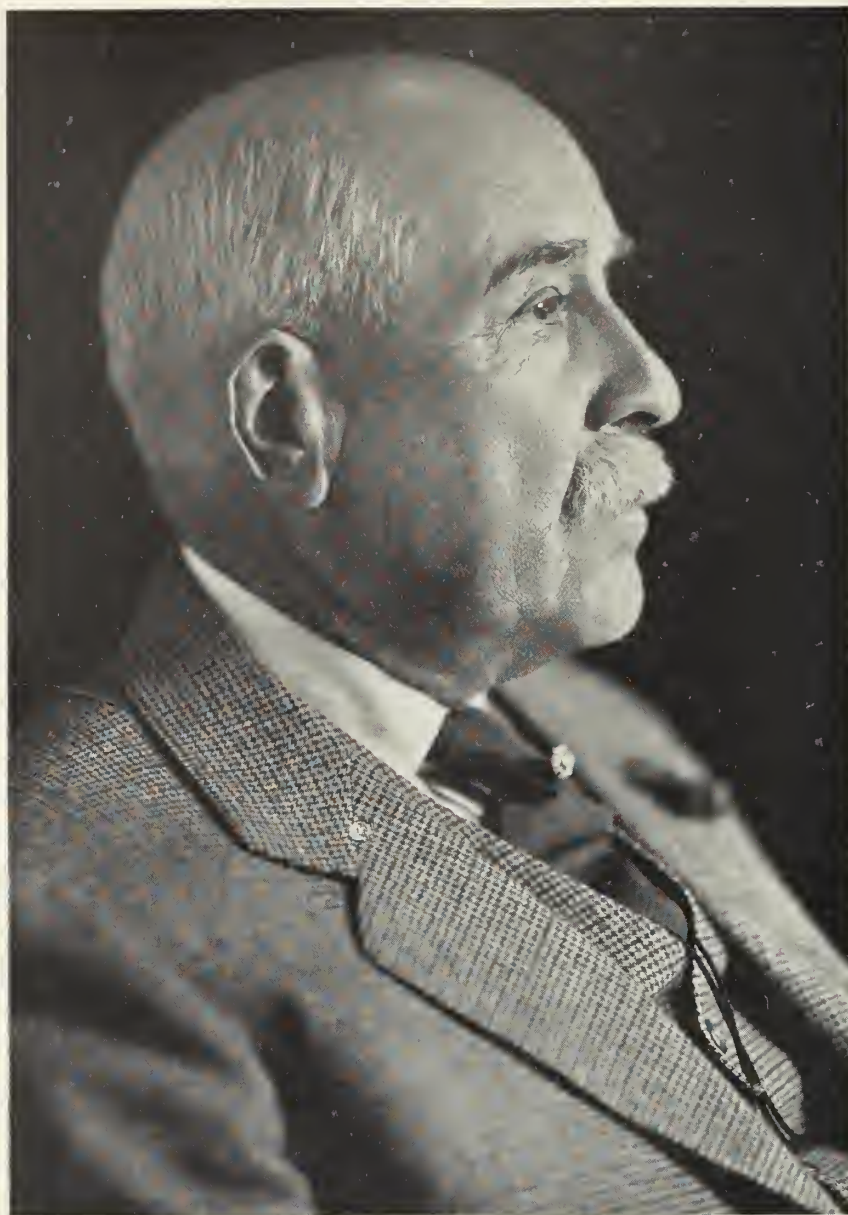
In 1922, Mr. Shedd celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of association with Marshall Field & Company. On this occasion there were present thirty-three other "Fifty-year men." On January third, 1923, Mr. Shedd retired from the presidency and became chairman of the board of directors of Marshall Field & Company.

Mr. Shedd is a director of the Commonwealth Edison Company, the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Co., the National Bank of Commerce, New York, and the First State Pawnors' Society of Chicago. He is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and a former president of the Chicago Association of Commerce. As one of the original members of the Chicago Plan Commission, he has been active in all movements looking toward the beautification of the city.

He is a member of the following clubs: Chicago, Union League, University, Commercial, Onwentsia, South Shore Country, Old Elm, Saddle and Cycle, and Shore-acres of Chicago; the Midwick Country and California of Los Angeles, and the Metropolitan and Recess of New York.

At Walpole, New Hampshire, on May 15, 1878, he was married to Mary Rowena Porter, the daughter of Dr. Winslow Burroughs Porter of Alstead and Walpole. There are two daughters, Mrs. Kersey Coates Reed and Mrs. Charles H. Schweppe.

Mr. Shedd's home is at 1550 North State Parkway, Chicago; his winter home is at 955 South Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, California, and his office is at 219 West Adams Street, Chicago.



*Blank & Stoller, N. Y.*

#### JOHN J. MITCHELL

John James Mitchell, dean of Chicago bankers, has guided his bank through every financial crisis in the last forty-five years and emerged as one of the leading financiers of the United States. He was only twenty-six years old when he was elected president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and has made that institution the seventh largest bank in the country.

Alton, Illinois, was the place of Mr. Mitchell's birth and November 3, 1853, was the date. His parents were William Hamilton and Mary Anne (Kelly) Mitchell. Education was gained in the public schools and Kent's Hill College, Maine.

In 1873 the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank put John James Mitchell on the pay roll as a new messenger boy, but he did not long remain in that capacity. His ability won him steady and almost phenomenal promotion, because in 1880 he was elected president.

The Illinois Trust has long been known as one of the largest banks outside New York, but in 1923, Mr. Mitchell arranged a consolidation of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company and the Corn Exchange National Bank, which indisputably advanced its position among the nation's financial houses. Mr. Mitchell still is president of this consolidated institution—the Illinois Merchants Trust Company—seventh largest of all banks in the United States. He is at the bank every day and works as long as most younger men.

He is also a director of the Chase National Bank, New York; Chicago & Alton Railway; Illinois Bell Telephone Company; Commonwealth Edison Company; International Harvester Company; Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company; Pullman Company; Texas Company; American Surety Company; Audit Company of New York, and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.

(Continued on Page 164)





WM. WRIGLEY, JR.

Activities of Wm. Wrigley, Jr., at this time are varied, but he probably is best known the world over as head of the chewing gum manufacturing company bearing his name and which produces more chicle products than all other companies combined.

This, however, is only one of his efforts which have proved uniformly and agreeably successful. He acquired Catalina Island just off the coast of Southern California and has made it one of the most popular vacation resorts in the world. He has built an office building and an addition which is one of the show places of Chicago. His activities in the field of sports are centered largely in baseball as he owns the Chicago National League Ball Club and a minor league club.

Like many other industrial leaders of to-day, Mr. Wrigley had an humble beginning. He was born at Philadelphia, September 30, 1861, the son of William and Mary Ann (Ladley) Wrigley. His education was obtained in the public schools of Philadelphia. Among his first earnings were those from the sale of newspapers in New York some fifty years ago.

In 1882, Mr. Wrigley entered into business with his father in Philadelphia. Nine years later, he removed to Chicago, where he organized the chewing gum manufacturing firm of Wm. Wrigley Jr. & Company. His success in that field was rapid and in 1911, his company joined with the Zeno Manufacturing Company, the name of the corporation being changed to the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, which is still retained.

Besides being chairman of the board of directors of the Wrigley Company, Mr. Wrigley is actively identified with other corporations. He is either an officer or director in the following organizations: Wrigley's Limited, London; Wrigley's (Australasia) Limited, Sydney; William Wrigley Jr. Company, (Continued on Page 164)

## *The Standard Oil Company (Indiana)*



ROBERT W. STEWART,  
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is one of the two largest producers and marketers of petroleum products in the world and yet—unconsidered opinion to the contrary—it is an independent company. It has been justly asserted that were the company name any other than Standard its independent status would be universally recognized, if only through consideration of the facts that it is the property of 49,878 stockholders and that every member of its directorate is a company executive in active charge of some department of the business.

Through its acquisition—on April 1, 1925—of an important voice in the management of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) became connected with vast Mexican and South American crude oil resources that insure the company's production against the time when its American resources become exhausted; enlarged its area of distribution and enormously increased its transport facilities. And the sole motive in the acquisition was that of protection against depleted resources which some day might have interfered with the operation of the company to the detriment of the stockholders, the employees and the petroleum using public.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) was incorporated in 1889 with a capitalization of \$500,000 and, up until the issuance of the separation decree by the United States Supreme Court, was a unit of the so-called Standard Oil Trust. Since then it has been an independent company. From the beginning it played a prominent part in the distribution of petroleum products in the Middle West, but it was not until Colonel Robert W. Stewart was elected chairman of the board in 1918 that the policies were developed that have brought the company to its dominant position in the industry, that have brought the present wide distribution of the company's stock and the enviable employee-company relations.

Colonel Stewart was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1867, the son of a farmer. He graduated from Coe College, Cedar Rapids, in 1886, and from the law school of Yale University in 1889. At that time Pierre had just been made the capital of South Dakota and, acting on a hunch, Colonel Stewart migrated there. His stock in trade consisted of enthusiasm, willingness to work and the physical ability to carry work through.

Colonel Stewart maintained his residence in Pierre for seventeen years; practiced law as an employee and then in partnership; was elected state's attorney for Hughes County, became clerk of the state Supreme Court and served in the state senate; was a major of "Rough Riders" in the Spanish-



## *Standard Oil and Its Builders*

American War and reorganized the South Dakota militia at the request of the governor. As an attorney in corporation practice he represented the International Harvester Company, the Chicago and North Western Railroad, and the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in South Dakota. In 1907 he was called to the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) as general attorney; two years later he was appointed general counsel, and in 1918 he was elected chairman of the board.

In contrast with identical positions in other companies, the chairmanship of the Standard of Indiana board with Colonel Stewart as incumbent is a two-listed, long-hour, working job and involves the complete direction of the company. Finding, upon his assumption of the chief office of the company, a great many practices at variance with what he considered necessary to a healthy condition he set about to right them.

In 1918 the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) was capitalized for \$30,000,000 with the par value of the shares \$100 and the market value greatly in excess of that figure. There were 4,622 stockholders. Colonel Stewart realized that it was difficult for small investors to buy the stock at its then high market value, and he further realized that a host of small stockholders was valuable from a business standpoint. In 1920 the par value of the stock was reduced to \$25 and, to-day, there are 49,898 stockholders in the company. Colonel Stewart has repeatedly said that it is his ambition to have 100,000. The present capitalization is \$250,000,000.

Of equal importance with the wide distribution of the company's stock, was the introduction by Colonel Stewart of the Industrial Relations Plan, by which representatives chosen by the employees and the management co-operate in the determination of all questions of wages, hours of labor and other matters relating to the general welfare of the employees. Since the installation of this plan 1,513 cases have been submitted to the joint representatives of the employees and management, and of these eighty-nine per cent. have been approved by the company and made effective. A unique feature of the plan is that if it is found impossible to reach an agreement on any question an appeal may be taken to the Department of Labor at Washington, and both sides agree to accept the resultant decision as final.

Colonel Stewart also appreciated that stock ownership in the company by employees could contribute to the general welfare of the business, and he inaugurated the Employees' Stock Purchase Plan, whereby stock is sold to employees on deferred payments, the company contributing fifty cents to each dollar put up by the employee. At the time he was elected chairman of the company, there were 18,000 employees, very few of whom were stockholders. To-day, the company employs 29,136 persons and practically 16,000 are partners in the business.

Another feature of the Industrial Relations Plan is the payment of annuities to incapacitated and aged employees. In all departments of the company there are now 263 annuitants. Since this phase of the plan was put in force, approximately \$1,500,000 has been paid out in annuities and benefits. In no case is the annuity less than \$300 a year and in some cases it runs as high as seventy-five per cent. of the average yearly wage for the ten years preceding retirement.

Free insurance, with benefits ranging from \$500 to \$2,000 is provided for almost all of the 29,136 employees. One year's service is required for participation. All payments are based upon length of service, with one year as the minimum, and with the benefit reaching \$2,000 after ten years of service.

When Colonel Stewart became chairman of the company in 1918 its operations were confined almost solely to manufacturing and marketing. Practically all crude used was purchased in the open market, and considerable difficulty was experienced at different times in getting enough to keep the refineries going. In some instances a premium had to be paid. The year following Colonel Stewart's election as chairman, the company purchased the Dixie Oil Company, Incorporated, with fields near Shreveport, Louisiana, and in 1923 the Dixie Company purchased a number of leases in Oklahoma. In 1921 the Chicago-Montana Oil Company, an exploration company, was taken over. Its activities extended to Utah, South Dakota and Montana. In 1920 a third of the stock of the Midwest Refining Company, a Rocky Mountain producer and refiner, was acquired, and practically all of the remaining stock of the company was acquired by the end of 1921. In February, 1921, at a cost of \$16,390,000, a one-half interest in the Sinclair Pipe Line Company was purchased, and in the same month and year a one-half interest in the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company was acquired. The Sinclair Pipe Line Company has constructed, or has under construction, about 6,000 miles of pipe lines, of which 4,000 miles are trunk lines and the balance gathering lines.

In 1925 the Standard of Indiana and its associates purchased a substantial interest in the vast Mexican and South American resources of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, its pipe lines and its tanker fleet of thirty-one vessels, capable of transporting 1,800,000 barrels of crude oil.

Under Colonel Stewart's administration the annual gross sales of the company have increased from \$172,700,000 in 1917 to \$254,400,000 in 1924 which makes an annual increase of approximately \$82,000,000. The amount of crude oil run through the various refineries was 58,000 barrels a day in 1918. The present consumption is 149,000 barrels a day. The number of bulk stations operated by the company has increased from 2,889 to 4,233. The number of service stations has been increased from 500 to 3,724, and there are now 8,976 motor vehicles in use.

Perhaps one of the most important of the material items that has contributed to the success of Standard of Indiana in recent years was the perfection by Dr. W. M. Burton and his associates of what is known as the Burton Cracking Process. The ordinary method of producing gasoline from crude oil is a simple distillation process. The oil is pumped into a still where it is heated to a temperature at which the lighter portions will be vaporized, and this vapor is led from the still through condensing coils and becomes gasoline. The amount of gasoline thus derived from a barrel of crude oil will depend on the quality of the oil itself, but taking the production of the country as a whole the average refinery yield of gasoline would be between twenty and twenty-five per cent. of the volume of crude.

Under the Burton process—Dr. Burton is now president of the company—and subsequent improvements in the process, the company has been able to produce more than fifty per cent. of gasoline from a barrel of crude oil.

Fortunately for the company, the successful practical development of the process was attained and the extensive installation of the expensive equipment necessary for its utilization was completed just before the time when the greatest demand for gasoline appeared.



### EUGENE JACKSON BUFFINGTON

Standing out as a leading figure in the steel industry of the Middle West is Eugene Jackson Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago, and the Indiana Steel Company of Gary and an official or director in numerous other companies. This distinction has been won as the result of a service extending over a period of more than 40 years.

Born at Guyandotte, West Virginia, March 14, 1863, the son of James H. and Columbia Louise (Nicholas) Buffington, his principal education was obtained in schools south of the Mason-Dixon line. The public schools of Covington, Kentucky, and the Chickering Institute at Cincinnati gave him his preliminary education. From 1881 to 1883, he was a student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Buffington started in business in 1884 as a manufacturer of wire nails in Covington, Kentucky. His success in the field was rapid, with the result that five years later he built wire, rod and nail mills at Anderson, Indiana. In 1889, he moved to Chicago where he became a director and officer of the American Steel & Wire Company. On January 1 of the following year he became president of the Illinois Steel Company, then a subsidiary of the Federal Steel Company, and later a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

In addition to being president of the two steel companies, Mr. Buffington is a director in the following companies or institutions: United States Steel Corporation, Illinois Steel Company, Indiana Steel Company, Gary Land Company, of which he is also president; Gary Heat, Light & Water Company, of which he is chairman; H. C. Frick Coke Company, United States Coal & Coke Company, United States Fuel Company, Universal Portland Cement Company, Continental and Commercial National Bank, South Chicago Savings Bank, Gary State Bank and United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund.

The World War burdened Mr. Buffington with additional duties at a time when the steel industry was called upon to produce at its utmost. He served as a member of the Capital Issues Committee of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank District, which had to differentiate between essential and nonessential financing. He also served as a director of the War Camp Community Service.

Civic and social work also has required a part of the time of Mr. Buffington. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Community Trust of Chicago, the Chicago Sunday Evening Club and the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association. He also is a member of the board of trustee of the Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee, where he received his schooling. The Chicago Post of the Army Ordnance Association has honored him by electing him vice-president.

Mr. Buffington is a member of the Commercial Club, Chicago Club and University Club of Chicago, the University Club of Evanston, the Mid-Day Club, the Glenview Club and Old Elm Club.

Married November 27, 1888, to Drucilla N. Moore at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, Mr. Buffington has two children, Eugenia B. Walcott and Sarah Louise Buffington. His residence is at 1140 Forest Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, and his office at room 1612, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago.



EUGENE JACKSON BUFFINGTON

### CHARLES M. KITTLE

The recognition accorded Charles M. Kittle in being called to the presidency of Sears, Roebuck & Co. was the logical culmination of a career of endeavor and achievement. From a totally diverse line of business he was selected to head the greatest mail order enterprise in the world. For years Julius Rosenwald, the best years of whose life have gone to the development of Sears, Roebuck & Co., sought a younger man to assure direction of the company. That Mr. Kittle was chosen was a patent testimony to his character and ability.

Starting from a farm and the rural schools near Elkins, West Virginia, Mr. Kittle, who was born October 9, 1880, first went to work as a waterboy of the railroad section gang. He was fourteen years old at the time. Three years later he obtained a position as station clerk for the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad, now a part of the Western Maryland Railway, and in 1900 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad, of which he subsequently became senior vice-president in charge of all departments.

From 1900 to July 1, 1912, Mr. Kittle was employed in positions of increasing responsibility in the maintenance-of-way, mechanical, transportation and accounting departments of the Illinois Central. In these capacities he attracted the attention of the officials of the road and on July 1, 1912, was appointed assistant to the president. Four years later, he was elected a vice-president of the Illinois Central. The railroads of the country were taken over by the Government as a War Measure on January 1, 1918, and on January 5, 1918, Mr. Kittle was appointed first vice-president, with jurisdiction over the entire Illinois Central System. On June 6, 1918, he was appointed Federal Manager of the Illinois Central System, the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, New Orleans Great Northern Railroad, and the Mississippi Central Railroad. In regard to his work as federal manager, one of his associates said: "It was Mr. Kittle's vigilance, his keen judgment and able leadership that enabled the Illinois Central to carry on until the clouds of war were dissipated and the critical period passed."

When the Illinois Central emerged from government control, a large share of the work of rehabilitating the road fell to Mr. Kittle. He was then senior vice-president of the system. On November 1, 1924, he was called to the presidency of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

One of Mr. Kittle's notable achievements was his rehabilitation of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, a terminal railway that, at the time he assumed control, was in bad physical condition and verging on financial difficulties. Conditions had been such that not alone the owners but also the shippers who depended on the Peoria and Pekin Union for transportation persuaded Mr. Kittle to become chairman of the board in addition to his duties as senior vice-president of the Illinois Central. He assumed the new office May 26, 1921.

The Peoria and Pekin Union has an estimated value of \$10,000,000. At the time Mr. Kittle assumed charge it was losing \$30,000 a month. This, in a comparatively short time, he changed to a profit of \$500,000 a year, reduced rates twenty-five per cent., put the road in good physical condition and during his tenure as chairman of the board effected a saving of approximately a million dollars.

During his twenty-four years as an employe and executive of the Illinois Central, Mr. Kittle came to know virtually every employe of the system. With thousands of these he maintained an almost personal contact, being able to call the majority of them by their first names.

Mr. Kittle is married and has one son.

Mr. Kittle is a member of Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Club, Traffic Club, Old Elm Country Club, Exmoor Country Club, Flossmoor Country Club and South Shore Country Club, all of Chicago.





CHARLES M. KITTLE

*Moffett*

## JOHN BORDEN

John Borden has had a varied career and gained an international acquaintanceship through his various efforts, which include big game hunting, Arctic exploring and war service as well as wide business activities. Mr. Borden characterizes himself as a "capitalist," but that does not tell even a part of his history.

He was born in New York City, May 21, 1884, but came to Chicago while still very young with his parents, William and Mary (Whiting) Borden. He was educated at the University School, Chicago, the Hill School of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and finally received, in 1906, his "B.A." at Yale. He then studied law in the Yale Law School and Northwestern Law School, being admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1908.

Soon after he became identified with the taxicab business in Chicago, and was one of the founders of the Chicago Yellow Cab Company, the Yellow Manufacturing Company and the Omnibus Corporation, all of which are the largest concerns of their kind in the world. He is a director of all three corporations now and also Balaban & Katz, which operates a chain of motion picture houses in Chicago.

He has participated in several whaling and Arctic exploration expeditions. His ship, the Great Bear, was wrecked in the Behring Sea on August 10, 1916, and Mr. Borden and his crew camped on an uninhabited island for fifteen days until rescued by a United States Revenue cutter.

He was a lieutenant commander in the U. S. N. R. F. from 1917 to 1919 and when the war broke out tendered his ship the "Kanawha" fully equipped to the United States Government as a submarine destroyer. It was accepted and he was placed in command of the ship, renamed the U. S. S. Piqua, which operated out of Brest as a part of the Breton patrol. He was awarded the Navy Cross in recognition of his war service.

Mr. Borden is a trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History, a member of the Arctic Brotherhood and the Nome (Alaska) Kennel Club. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, Chicago Club, Racquet Club, Onwentsia Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, of Chicago, Union Club of New York and New York Yacht Club.



JOHN BORDEN

*Lewis-Smith*



### JOHN HERTZ

The success of the Yellow Cab Company of Chicago and its allied companies, one of the most romantic of recent commercial developments, is largely the history of John Hertz, who was born at Ruttka, Austria, April 10, 1879, the son of Jacob Hertz and Katherine (Schlesenger) Hertz, and whose formal education ended with the sixth grade of the Garfield Public School of Chicago.

Mr. Hertz is president of the Yellow Cab Company; president of the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company; chairman of the board of the Omnibus Company, and director of the Foreman National Bank and the Balaban and Katz Corporation.

During the war, as a member of the motor section of the Division of Transport, Mr. Hertz assisted in the organization of all motor depots.

On July 15, 1903, Mr. Hertz was married to Fannie Keener at Chicago. There are three children, Leona Ettlinger, Helen Hertz and Leonard Hertz.

He is a member of the Chicago Riding Club, the Standard Club, the Mid-Day Club and the Barrington Hills Country Club. His business address is 57 East Twenty-first Street and his residence is 3400 Sheridan Road, Chicago.



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JOHN HERTZ



*Matzene, Chicago*

#### JAMES SIMPSON

"Do It Now"—the favorite motto of James Simpson, president of Marshall Field & Company, perhaps, better than anything else, expresses the philosophy that has guided him to conspicuous success. Keen imagination and foresight, restless mental and physical energy, coupled with an unbelievable power of concentration and shrewd analysis—these powers he has guided to practical action in the attainment of notable success in both business and private life.

To further realize this tremendously vigorous and alert man, who, when but "forty-nine years young" was elected to head the world's greatest dry goods enterprise with its far-flung wholesale, retail, importing and manufacturing activities, one would do well to recall Kipling's poem, "If"—which significantly enough hangs framed at the door of Mr. Simpson's office.

James Simpson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 26, 1874, the son of William and Isabel (Brechin) Simpson. When six years old he was brought to this country by his mother, his father having come the year before. He attended public schools in Chicago and business college for two years. In 1891 he entered the cashier's office of Marshall Field & Company and within a year, through native ability, rose to the position of confidential clerk to Mr. Marshall Field.

His progress from that time on was meteoric. It is to this personal relationship with Mr. Field, which became almost that of father and son, he attributes his thorough knowledge of merchandise and his ability to judge men. During this time he earned the friendship and esteem of Mr. Field's trusted friend and associate, Mr. John G. Shedd.

In 1906 Mr. Field died and was succeeded by Mr. Shedd, and Mr. Simpson, although only thirty-one years old, was elected second vice-president of the company and assistant to the president, a position which

(Continued on Page 164)





*Matzene, Chicago*

SILAS HARDY STRAWN

Silas Hardy Strawn, senior member of one of the oldest and best known law firms in Chicago, Winston, Strawn & Shaw, was born at Ottawa, Illinois, December 15, 1866, son of Abner and Eliza (Hardy) Strawn. His father was born in Ohio and his mother was a native of Vermont.

Mr. Strawn was graduated from the Ottawa High School in 1885. During the succeeding two years he taught school. He began the study of law in the office of Bull & Strawn at Ottawa in the fall of 1887, and was admitted to the Illinois bar at an examination held May 22, 1889.

Mr. Strawn moved to Chicago in September, 1891, and in April of the following year became associated with the firm of Winston & Meagher. In September, 1894, he was admitted to partnership in that firm. Later the firm became Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw. On the death of Mr. Frederick S. Winston, the senior member of the firm, and the subsequent retirement of Judge John Barton Payne on January 1, 1918, to become general counsel for the Shipping Board and later Director-General of Railroads and Secretary of the Interior under the Wilson administration, Mr. Strawn became the senior member of the firm, the present name being Winston, Strawn & Shaw.

While this firm is engaged in general practice, it is best known through its corporate clientage. The firm acts as general counsel for the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company; general solicitors (now counsel for the receivers) of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company; solicitors for Indiana and Illinois of the Michigan Central Railroad Company; general counsel for the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company; attorneys for Illinois of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company; attorneys for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and several other corporations.

Mr. Strawn is chairman of the board of directors of Montgomery Ward & Company, is a director

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*Kochne, Chicago*

CHARLES H. WACKER

Charles Henry Wacker is listed as a real estate operator but his activities extend into other fields. He has gained international prominence in his efforts to make Chicago a "City Beautiful" in his capacity as chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission.

Mr. Wacker was born in Chicago August 29, 1856, his parents being Frederick and Catharine (Hummel) Wacker. Chicago's public schools, and Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy provided his initial education but he finished at Stuttgart, Germany, and Geneva, Switzerland.

When he was 24 years old, he joined his father in establishing the malting firm of F. Wacker & Son, which later became Wacker & Birk Brewing & Malting Company, of which he was president from 1884 to 1901, inclusive. He is president of the Chicago Heights Land Association, the Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer Railroad Company and a director of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company.

Mr. Wacker first came definitely into public favor and prominence when he was appointed a director and member of the committee on Ways and Means of the World's Columbian Exposition. His love of the beautiful in city planning early became manifest and in recognition of his activities and interest he was appointed to his present position in the plan commission and also as secretary of the Chicago Zoning Commission.

For years, he was a director and president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and also the United Charities of Chicago. He is a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute; member executive committee American Civic Association; member Forest Preserve Commission of Cook County; director, Illinois Social Hygiene League; director, Chicago Council of Social Agencies; director and member of the executive committee, Chicago Chapter, American Red Cross. During the war, he was extremely active

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*Chambers*

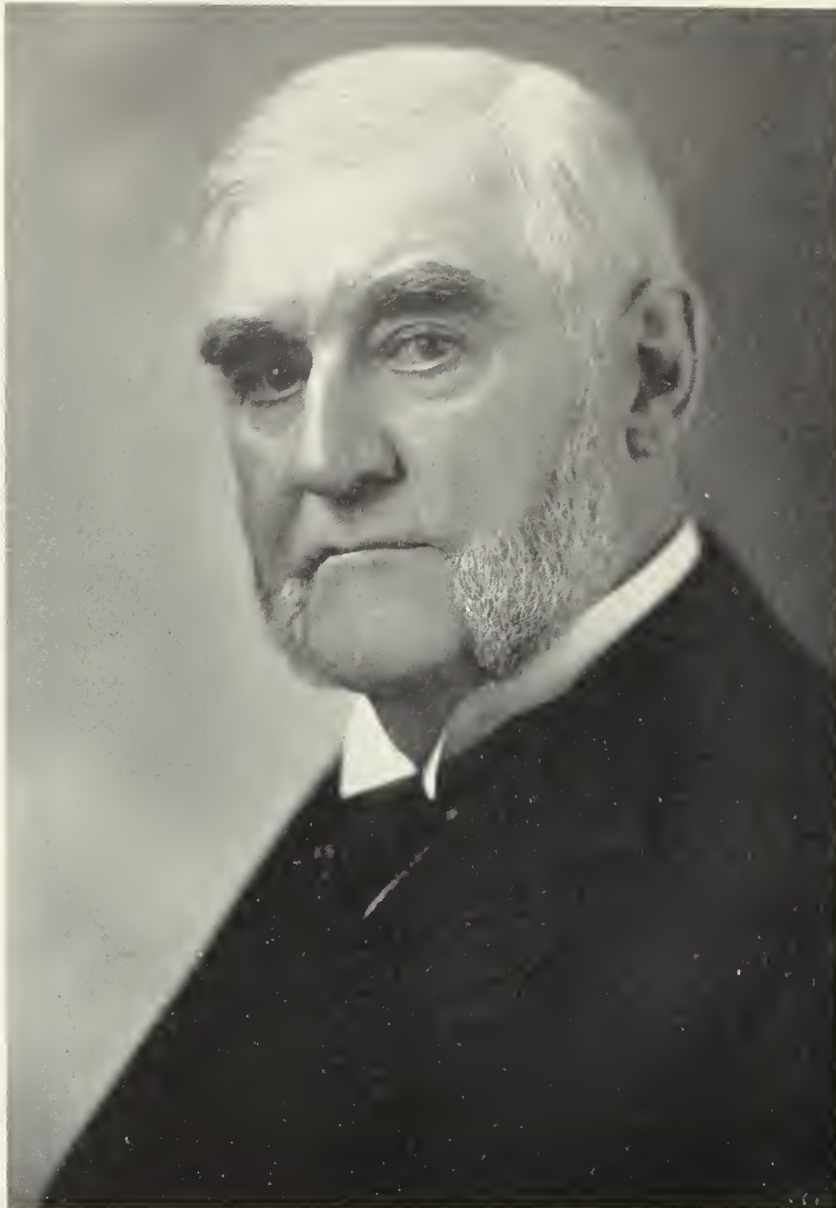
LEROY A. GODDARD

Another instance of a successful self-made business man is Leroy A. Goddard. He was born in Marion, Illinois, June 22, 1854, son of James T. and Winifred (Spiller) Goddard. He went to school during the winter and worked at odd jobs in the summer until he was sixteen, when he quit school altogether and began as a clerk, working his way up until he attained some success as a merchant. January 1, 1879, he commenced as a private banker in Marion, having the only bank in Williamson County until 1890 when he sold his interests. He then established the First National Bank at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, being its president until August 1, 1892, when he came to Chicago as cashier of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, which institution he was selected to head, January, 1903. In June, 1908, he became cashier of the State Bank of Chicago and in May, the following year, was elected its president. In June, 1908, he voluntarily assumed his present position of chairman of the board.

Mr. Goddard has the distinction of having been elected city treasurer of Marion at the age of twenty-one and mayor at twenty-three, serving two terms and declined to permit the use of his name for the third. In 1918 he erected and presented to the city a chapel of cut stone and Gothic architecture with a seating capacity of two hundred, locating it in the cemetery which he established while mayor. His life in Chicago has been a very busy one. He was two years president of the Chicago Clearing House Association, two years treasurer of the Chicago Stock Exchange, one year president of the Bankers Club of Chicago, also of the Union League Club of Chicago and several years president Society War of 1812; declined position on Federal Reserve Board offered by President Harding. He was three years member Executive Council American Bankers Association and served one term as president of Illinois Bankers Association, also a number of years on Normal School Board of Illinois. He is on board of directors

(Continued on Page 165)





*Steffens*

MARVIN HUGHITT, SR.

Marvin Hughitt, dean of Western railway officials; chairman of the board of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, in the service of which road he has been for fifty-three years; chairman of the board of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, and at eighty-seven years of age active in the affairs of both roads, was born at Genoa, New York, August 9, 1837, the son of Amos and Miranda (Clark) Hughitt, and attended school at Genoa.

Mr. Hughitt entered the railway service in 1856 and served until 1862 successively as telegrapher, train-master and superintendent of the St. Louis, Chicago and Alton Railroad, which has since become the Chicago and Alton. In 1862 and 1864 Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central and from 1862 to 1864 he was general superintendent of the road. In 1870 and 1871 he was assistant general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and in 1871 and 1872 he was general superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company. From 1872 to 1876 he was general superintendent of the Chicago and North Western and from 1876 to 1880 he was general manager. In 1880 he was elected a vice-president of "The North Western," continuing as general manager to 1887 when he was elected president. From 1887 to October, 1910, he served as president and on the latter date was elected chairman of the board.

From 1882 to 1907 Mr. Hughitt served as president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company; from 1907 to 1910 he was chairman of the executive committee and since then he has been chairman of the board.

Mr. Hughitt is a director of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company and the John Crerar Library.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, the Commercial Club, the Chamber of

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JAMES EDWARD GORMAN

James Edward Gorman, president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, was born at Chicago, December 3, 1863, and attended grammar school.

He commenced railroading at the age of fourteen in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, and successively was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, the Chicago Lumber Company, the Chicago and North Western Railway, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the Illinois Central Railroad, the Santa Fe and California Railway, Joy Morton and Company, and again by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

In 1909 he was elected to the vice-presidency of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, in charge of freight traffic. In 1915, when the road went into the hands of a receiver, he was appointed chief executive officer, and when the receivership was dissolved he was elected president. In 1918-19-20 he operated the road as Federal manager for the United States government.

Mr. Gorman is a director of the Central Trust Company of Illinois and the Pacific American Fisheries Company.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Mid-Day Club.

In 1888 he was married to Harriet McGregor of Chicago. There is one daughter, Harriet McGregor Gorman.

His business address is the La Salle Street Station, and his residence is the Belden Hotel, Chicago.



*Moffett*

WILLIAM HENRY FINLEY

William Henry Finley, who has just retired from the presidency of the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroads, was born at Delaware City, Delaware, January 22, 1862, the son of William F. and Mary (McDonough) Finley. He attended the public schools of Wilmington, Delaware, and was privately instructed.

Mr. Finley's first position, obtained when he was sixteen years old, was with the Delaware Gazette at Wilmington, Delaware. He continued with the newspaper for four years and then entered the engineering department of the Edge Moor Iron Company. In 1887 he entered the employ of the engineering department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and in 1892 he accepted a position as engineer of bridges for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Eight years later he was promoted to the position of principal assistant engineer of the road.

In 1905 and 1906 Mr. Finley was vice-president and manager of the Widell-Finley Company, engineers and contractors, and in 1906 he returned to the Northwestern as assistant chief engineer.

In 1913 he was appointed chief engineer of the road and in 1918 he was elected president. On September 19, 1922, he was elected president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad.

Mr. Finley is a director of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, the St. Paul Union Depot Company, the Minneapolis-Eastern Railway, the Western Railroad Association, the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company, the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company and the Foreman National Bank.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers (president in 1902-3), the American Association of Engineers (president in 1918), the American Railway En-

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## *The Chicago Mill and Lumber Company*



THE Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, which with its serving companies has grown from humble beginnings under the administration of father and son to an organization that represents a capital investment of approximately \$25,000,000, is a splendid example of vertical integration, representing as the company does the gathering and control of raw products, their transportation on railroads built to bridge the gap between source and factory, the conversion of the raws into finished products and the distribution of the last named. And the success of the company is the practical result of the talent and energy of its founder, Hermann Paepcke, and his son, Walter P. Paepcke, who succeeded his father as president of the company.

Hermann Paepcke was born in Teterow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, February 12, 1851, the son of August Wilhelm and Louise Paepcke, and was educated in Teterow schools, with educational business training in Wismar and Magdeburg. He received the military training required of the men of his country, and volunteered and served in the Franco-Prussian War. Subsequently he saw service in some of the major battles of the war, was at the siege of Paris and was awarded the iron cross for meritorious service.

Immediately after receiving an honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Paepcke came to America, settling in Indianola, Texas, where for several years he was engaged in the export and import of various commodities. In 1878, he married Paula Wagner, who was born in Texas of German parentage.

In 1881, a tidal wave practically destroyed the town of Indianola, and as a result of this catastrophe, Mr. Paepcke left Texas and came to Chicago. In Chicago, he formed a partnership under the name of the Paepcke-Wagner Company, which operated a planing mill and conducted a lumber business at Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, the site of the present Baltimore and Ohio Station. Later he purchased the interest of his partner and conducted the business alone.

Gradually the activities of the firm were changed to the manufacture of wood boxes. In order to become independent as far as raw material was concerned, Mr. Paepcke began to acquire saw mills and timber tracts in Arkansas and Mississippi. By 1911, the operations of the various concerns of which he was the head had increased to such an extent that it was found advisable to consolidate them into a single company. The Chicago Mill and Lumber Company was the result, at that time capitalized for \$8,000,000. The other major concern of which Mr. Paepcke was president was the Paepcke Leicht Lumber Company, capitalized at \$2,000,000.

The Chicago Mill and Lumber Company from 1911 to December 31, 1924, when it acquired the properties of the Paepcke Leicht Lumber Company, marketed the boxes produced by both concerns, although lumber as well as boxes were part of its production. The Paepcke Leicht Lumber Company, on the other hand, marketed the lumber products of both companies, although it also was a producer of both boxes and lumber.

Shortly after the formation of the new and larger Chicago Mill and Lumber Company in 1911, the conversion from wood to paper boxes began and Mr. Paepcke decided to go into the manufacture of paper boxes, and in 1917 a mill was built at Chicago, and in 1921, his interests acquired a two-machine paper unit at Cincinnati.

On July 22, 1922, Mr. Paepcke died at the age of seventy-one. The major companies that he controlled at the time of his death, including the various railroads that had been formed to serve the southern lumber and box interests, represented an aggregate investment of approximately \$20,000,000.

During his life, Mr. Paepcke was affiliated with the Republican party, and was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Union League Club, the Mid-Day Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Skokie Country Club and the Chicago Lincoln Club.

Mrs. Paula Paepcke died on July 12, 1909, in the Glencoe home, being survived by four children. On June 22, 1912, Mr. Paepcke was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Julia Meade, of Greenville, Mississippi, who survives him and resides in the homestead in Pearson Street, Chicago.

Hermann Paepcke left four children by his first wife: Sophie, who married Dr. Alexander Pfluger, of Bonn, Germany; Lydia, who is the wife of William Wilms, of Chicago; Alice, who is the wife of Louis Guenzel, of Chicago, and Walter P. Paepcke. Hermann Paepcke also left five grandchildren: Mary Alice Pfluger, of Bonn, Germany, and her sister, Hertha, now Mrs. Karl Gelpcke, of Berlin, Germany; Hermann Paepcke Wilms, Paula Elizabeth Wilms and Paul Walter Guenzel, of Chicago.

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WALTER P. PAEPCKE



HERMANN PAEPCKE



ROBERT M. EASTMAN

Robert M. Eastman, president of the W. F. Hall Printing Company, is an example of the persistence of the pioneer spirit that has made our institutions and our industries. He was born in Anoka, Minnesota, December 1, 1869, the son of Job and Kate (Kimball) Eastman, but back of this parentage stretches a New England ancestry, dating from the earliest Colonial days. Mr. Eastman's parents came to the great Middle West from the good old Yankee State of Maine and the histories of both the Eastman and the Kimball families gleam like bright threads in the fabric of the story of the Colonial and Revolutionary days.

Mr. Eastman, like Benjamin Franklin, early in life, found his vocation in the printing business, for coming to Chicago in 1886, he was employed as a compositor, foreman and superintendent in various offices. In 1893, with other progressive young men as his associates, he identified himself with the W. F. Hall Printing Company through the re-organization of an old concern.

The new company started bravely with a capital of twenty thousand dollars and twenty-five thousand of indebtedness inherited from the former firm. To-day it is the largest and most up-to-date printing establishment in the world devoted exclusively to magazine and catalog printing and binding, doing at present a greater business than that done by all the printing establishments in the entire State of Illinois in the year of the institution's founding.

The W. F. Hall Printing Company confines its operations to the most extensive classes of printing. From its presses come forth the Red Book, Blue Book, Photoplay, Real Detective Tales, System, Outdoor America, College Humor and Liberty magazines, besides the great mail order catalogs of Chicago's famous houses and a considerable list of trade publications, catalogs and booklets. Its plant produces an average of 500,000 pieces of printed matter a day and 2,500 employees are required for its operation. It is equipped with every modern facility for handling the largest possible printing jobs and all of its workmen are thoroughly trained in their particular lines. Its new plant at Diversey and Kilpatrick Avenues is the largest one-story building in Chicago, covering ten acres of ground and ranking in size with the Ford plant in Detroit.

It is not the magnitude of the institution he has founded that affords the greatest satisfaction to Mr. Eastman, however, but rather its usefulness and cohesiveness. In pursuing the policy of selling stock almost exclusively to employes he believes he has found the answer to and the antidote for Bolshevism.

"To quote an old racing expression," he says, "'opinions die but records stand' and the loyalty of our workers no less than the volume and quality of our work, is a record that speaks for itself."

Mr. Eastman has the greatest confidence in the future of Chicago as a printing and publication center. It is to-day the greatest printing city in America and the world, many magazines of Eastern publication being turned out from the presses of its colossal establishments. The W. F. Hall Printing Company has been one of the principal factors in bringing this about and the spirit of the pioneers working through Robert M. Eastman has been the dominant influence in the building of the W. F. Hall Printing Company.

Printing is an art having a particular appeal for a man of Mr. Eastman's make-up and traditions, touching as it does so closely the life and spirit of our nation, being so identified with free institutions, progress and civilization.

"To quote from the address of my partner, Mr. Colvin, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of our new plant," says Mr. Eastman, "'We are proud to have been among those pioneers who were instrumental in bringing printing out of the chaos of struggling art into the realm of the creative arts and mighty industries.'"

Besides being president of the W. F. Hall Printing Company, Mr. Eastman is president of the Central Typesetting and Electrotyping Company, secretary-treasurer of the Photoplay Publishing Company, chairman of the Board of the Chicago Rotoprint Company and a director of the Ludlow Typograph Company and the Eddy Paper Corporation.

Mr. Eastman was married to Carrie Evers at Chicago on January 24, 1894, and has a son, William Evers Eastman, and a daughter, Eunice Evers Eastman. The family residence is 5816 Sheridan Road, Chicago, but summer finds them in the old New England farm house back in Lowell, Oxford County, Maine, which Mr. Eastman sought out and purchased in the early days of his prosperity, the old home of his Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, which he has restored and beautified. Here he has, by purchase from time to time, increased his acreage and built the

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ROBERT M. EASTMAN

*Gibson*

#### JOHN B. DRAKE

The second hotel building member of the Drake family, John B. Drake, was born in Chicago, May 19, 1872, the son of John B. and Josephine C. (Corey) Drake. After preparatory education in the Harvard School, Chicago, this son attended St. John's School, Ossining, New York, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.

His principal interests have always correlated those of his older brother—hotel building and operation. With his brother he built the Blackstone Hotel and Theatre and later the Drake Hotel, two of Chicago's most distinguished hostelrys.

Mr. John B. Drake is vice-president and treasurer of the Drake Hotel Company, operating the Blackstone Hotel; the Whitestone Company, operating the Drake Hotel, and the Blackstone Company, operating the Blackstone Theatre.

In addition he is a director of the Lake Shore Trust & Savings Bank and treasurer and director of the Tolleston Club and the Grand Island Lodge.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Racquet Club, the Chicago Riding Club, Onwentsia, Hamilton Club, Tolleston Club and the Grand Island Lodge.

With his wife and children, John B., Jr., William McClellan, Elizabeth and Katherine, he lives at the Drake Hotel and maintains an office suite at the same place.

#### TRACY COREY DRAKE

Two monumental hotels front Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, as material evidence of the achievements of Tracy Corey Drake and his brother, John B. Drake.

Born in Chicago, September 12, 1864, the son of John B. and Josephine C. (Corey) Drake, Tracy Corey Drake was educated in the East. After two years at Vermont Episcopal Institute, Burlington (1877-79), and three years at Trinity Military Institute, Tivoli, New York (1879-82), he received the degree of B.S. from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, in 1886.

Returning to Chicago that year he entered the employ of Drake, Parker & Company, proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, later to become a partner in the firm. In 1895 the Grand Pacific was closed and for the ensuing two years Mr. Drake traveled in Europe and the Orient.

From 1898 until 1900 Mr. Drake was a stock and bond broker and was occupied with the administration of his father's estate until 1907.

With his brother, Mr. Drake organized The Drake Hotel Company and in 1909 built the Blackstone Hotel and Theatre, opened in 1910. Success accompanying this undertaking the activities were expanded with the organization of The Whitestone Company and the building of The Drake Hotel in 1919-20.

To-day Mr. Drake is president of The Drake Hotel Company, The Whitestone Company and The Blackstone Company. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, Lake Geneva Country Club and the D. K. E. Club of New York; is a Republican and a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He resides at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and his business address is The Blackstone, Chicago.

He married Annie Colton Daughaday of St. Louis, January 12, 1893, and is the father of two sons.





*Fulton-Lauson*

## EDWARD FRANCIS CARRY

Edward Francis Carry, president of The Pullman Company, was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on May 16, 1867, the son of Joseph J. and Margaret C. (Stoops) Carry. He was educated in the public schools and started work in a minor capacity with the Wells & French Company, later working up to the position of secretary of the company.

In 1899 Mr. Carry became associated with the American Car and Foundry Company when that organization purchased Wells & French, and it was here he gained his knowledge of the railroad equipment manufacturing business, which has since won him a national reputation. In this association he became first vice-president and general manager. In 1915 he was prevailed upon to become president of the Haskell & Barker Car Company, Incorporated, which was one of the largest corporations of its kind and in which Mr. Carry played an important part in increasing the business. In January of 1922, that concern was absorbed by The Pullman Company and Mr. Carry was elected president of the larger corporation, which position he now holds.

He is, however, an outstanding figure in Chicago business circles, as is indicated by the fact that he is on the directorate of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Continental and Commercial Securities Company, Hurley Machine Company, Pullman Trust and Savings Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company, as well as the company he heads.

When the United States entered the war Mr. Carry's executive ability became invaluable to the government and he was given one position after another in the organization of the various departments. He was vice-chairman of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board for a short time and then was asked to

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*Eugene L. Ray, Evanston*

ALEXANDER F. BANKS

Alexander F. Banks, president of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company; president of the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, was born in Crawford County, Indiana, January 31, 1861, the son of Henry Bartlett and Julia Catherine (French) Banks, and attended public schools at Rockport, Indiana.

Mr. Banks is a director of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway, the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, the Continental and Commercial National Bank, the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, the Continental and Commercial Securities Company, the South Chicago Savings Bank and the Gary State Bank, Gary, Indiana.

Club memberships include the Chicago Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Evanston Country Club, the Old Elm Club, the Glen View Golf Club and the Onwentsia Club.

On November 13, 1883, Mr. Banks was married to Blanche Nichelson at Evansville, Indiana. There are three children, Duke N., Blanche and Charles A. Banks.

His office is 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and his residence is 1204 Sheridan Road, Evanston.



BRITTON IHRIE BUDD

In the development of Chicago's rapid transit system, the most outstanding figure is that of Britton I. Budd, president of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company.

Practically all of Mr. Budd's working life has been spent on Chicago's elevated railroads. His first connection was with the Metropolitan in 1895, the year in which it opened to traffic. Working his way up through various subordinate positions he was elected president of the company in 1910. The following year the separate roads were brought under unified management and Mr. Budd was chosen president of each of the four companies. In the spring of 1924, when a financial reorganization was brought about and the various companies consolidated under the name of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company, he was made president of the system.

As president also of the Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad and of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois the ability of Mr. Budd as a public utility executive has been demonstrated. Both companies in 1923 won the Charles A. Coffin gold medal and prize award in competition with electric railroads and electric light companies in all parts of the country. The prizes were awarded for the most distinguished contribution to the advancement of the electric railway and the electric light and power industries.

An important factor in the winning of these coveted prizes was the exceptionally good public relations enjoyed by both companies. Public and employe relations on the North Shore Line have the admiration of electric railway executives all over the United States. Under the present management the number of passengers carried annually has been more than doubled and the gross annual revenue increased more than five times. Every customer of the company is a friend and booster and every employe is proud of his

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*Moffett*

WILLIAM BENSON STOREY

In the foremost ranks of railroad presidents with construction ability is to be found William Benson Storey, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and one of the leaders in the transportation field in the United States. To him is due much of the credit for the position in which the Santa Fe finds itself to-day, for he himself actually has worked out a large part of the construction program of that road.

There are a number of railroad presidents in this country who have advanced to their present positions because of their ability to solve operating problems, but there are few who also may be regarded as railroad construction men. Mr. Storey belongs to the latter class, due to the fact that his first step into the railway field was as a member of a construction gang.

Mr. Storey's initiation into railroading occurred in 1877, when, as a youth of twenty, he joined the Central Pacific, now a part of the Southern Pacific, as an axeman. This position he retained for one year, but he had higher ambitions, which, he found required further education, although he had what was regarded in those days as a good schooling, he having been graduated from the Oakland (California) High School in 1877.

In 1878 Mr. Storey entered the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1881. He then returned to the railway service that same year, joining the Southern Pacific. The next twelve years were spent with that road consecutively as rodman, levelman, transitman and assistant engineer. From 1893 to 1895 he served as assistant engineer with the United States Hydraulic Mining Commission.

Mr. Storey's first connection with any line now constituting a part of the present Santa Fe system took place in 1895 when he became chief engineer and general superintendent of the San Francisco & San

(Continued on Page 165)



Walingen

## THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN MERSELES

Theodore F. Merseles is one of the well known and highly regarded business executives, not only of Chicago, but of the United States as well. He is as much at home in New York as he is in the Middle West, perhaps more so, because his work and home has been in Chicago only since 1921. He has been credited with the upbuilding of two of the largest merchandising organizations in the country and is generally recognized as one of the country's ablest executives.

He is still a young man and looks younger than his years. He was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, on August 17, 1863, his father, from whom he took his name, being of Holland descent, and his mother, Mrs. Charlotte J. (Thompson) Merseles of English ancestry. His education was received in the public and private schools of New Jersey and his business education commenced in 1881, when he was but eighteen years old.

His first job was in the railroad field, as he became a clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad, working in the office of James McCrea, then superintendent but later president of the system. After a few years here, he was employed by the Trunk Line Association of New York, also as a clerk.

Knowledge of the railroad business won him recognition and when in 1893 he was offered the position as manager of the Western Wheel Works, manufacturers of Crescent Bicycles, he accepted. In 1899 he became associated with Colonel A. A. Pope and A. G. Spalding, in the organization of the American Bicycle Company, a \$40,000,000 corporation. This was one of the earliest of the large industrial consolidations in America and was looked upon then as an extremely ambitious venture. The company merged forty-two bicycle and accessory manufacturing companies.

He continued as vice-president of this combination until 1903, but he recognized that the bicycle was

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*Moñett*

FRANK GEORGE NELSON

Frank George Nelson, vice-president of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, was born at Saginaw, Michigan, December 25, 1869, the son of Julius and Susan (O'Brien) Nelson. He attended public schools and O'Donnell College of Saginaw.

After leaving school, Mr. Nelson entered the employ of the Saginaw Valley Freight & Transport Company and continued there until 1885 when he became a messenger for the Home National Bank of Saginaw. In 1891 he resigned from the Saginaw bank and coming to Chicago secured a position as a clerk with the Merchants Loan and Trust Company. After serving in various capacities he was appointed assistant cashier in 1901 and in 1910 he was elected a vice-president.

Upon the merger of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Corn Exchange National Bank under the name of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company in September, 1924, Mr. Nelson was elected a vice-president of the consolidated banks, a member of the managing committee and is a member of the trustees of the pension fund.

Mr. Nelson is vice-president and a director of the John M. Smyth Company, a life member of the Field Museum of Natural History and the Art Institute of Chicago, and a member of the Union League, the Bankers and the Attic Clubs, and a life member of the Lake Shore Athletic Club.

He is the proprietor of the Hogans and China Grove plantations, near Columbia, Louisiana; and is president and the principal owner of the Terrebonne Land Company, Point au Fer, Louisiana.

On October 17, 1908, Mr. Nelson was married to Mary Angela Smyth, daughter of the late John M. Smyth, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. His business address is 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago.





*G. Dobkin's*

FREDERICK HOLBROOK RAWSON

Frederick Holbrook Rawson, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Trust Company, Chicago, was born May 30, 1872, his parents being Emily (Holbrook) and Stephen Wilson Rawson. He was educated at the Harvard School at Chicago and Yale University, from which he graduated in 1895.

As soon as he finished at Yale Mr. Rawson returned to Chicago to enter the employ of the Union Trust Company as entry clerk. He traversed all the steps of the banking business through the cages and the various clerkships and the minor official capacities and thereby gained a thorough knowledge of financial matters. In 1901 he received recognition by being elected a vice-president.

Four years later, January 10, 1905, he was promoted to the presidency, which position he held until 1924, when he decided to relinquish some of the responsibilities and work although continuing direction of the bank's affairs. He was then elected chairman of the board of directors, but has continued almost as active as ever in the management of the Union Trust.

Mr. Rawson also is interested in other banks and business corporations. He is a director of the Lake Shore Trust & Savings and the Mercantile Trust & Savings Banks and played an important part in their organization and development. He is a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Clearing House Association. He is on the directorate of the Chicago Surface Lines, the Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, and the Miehle Printing Press & Manufacturing Company. His varied activities also are indicated by the fact that he is a director of the John Crerar Library, Chicago Home of Incurables and the Children's Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Rawson married Edith Kennett on January 10, 1907, and they have two sons, Frederick H. Rawson, Jr., and Kenneth Longley Rawson.

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RALPH MARTIN SHAW

Ralph Martin Shaw, one of Chicago's foremost attorneys, member of the firm of Winston, Strawn and Shaw and general counsel for the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, was born at Paris, Kentucky, February 18, 1869, the son of Hiram and Harriet (Martin) Shaw. He attended the private school of Dr. Daniel Stevenson at Augusta, Kentucky, received the degree of bachelor of arts from Transylvania University in 1888, the degree of bachelor of arts from Yale University in 1890 and in 1892 he was graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan with the degree of doctor of laws.

In 1892 Mr. Shaw began the practice of law in Chicago. In 1893 he entered the employ of the law firm of Winston and Meagher, one of the predecessors of the present firm of Winston, Strawn and Shaw, and in 1897 he became a partner in the firm.

In the memorable contest between E. H. Harriman and Stuyvesant Fish for the control of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Mr. Shaw was one of counsel who argued for and established the right of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to vote the stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, thus establishing for the first time in Illinois the right of foreign railroad companies to own and vote the stock of domestic railroad companies.

He also argued in the Supreme Court of the United States the case of the Postal Telegraph Company against the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, and established the right, under the Interstate Commerce Act, of railroad companies to exchange free transportation with telegraph companies.

Mr. Shaw is a director of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company of Chicago; Joyce and Company; the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company; the American Tar Products Company; the Stewart Manufacturing Corporation; Foote Brothers Gear and Machine Company; the Los Angeles Corpo-

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*Moffett*

LUCIUS TETER

Lucius Teter, president of the Chicago Trust Company; chairman of the board, First Englewood State Bank; president of the Trust Division of the American Bankers' Association, was born at Bowling Green, Indiana, September 23, 1873, the son of Hirman Teter and Frances (Ringo) Teter.

After graduating from Danville High School in 1890, Mr. Teter came to Chicago and entered the employ of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, leaving later to become associated with the American Trust and Savings Bank.

In 1902 Mr. Teter assisted in the organization of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank (the present Chicago Trust Company), and became that institution's first cashier. Later he was elected vice-president and in 1908 he was elected president. Largely due to Mr. Teter's guidance of its affairs the Chicago Trust Company has grown to be one of Chicago's most successful financial institutions.

In 1907 Mr. Teter was president of the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association. In 1920 an honorary degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College.

In addition to activities already mentioned Mr. Teter is chairman of the board of the G. A. Soden Company, director of the Advance Rumely Company, trustee of the Walker Properties Association, Austin, Texas, and chairman of the Postal Service Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He was treasurer of the Chicago Athletic Association from 1918 to 1925 and is now vice-president of that organization.

During the war Mr. Teter was president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and at the present time is a member of its senior council. He devotes a good share of his effort to civic and philanthropic work, being president of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago, director of the Chicago Council of Social

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Moffett

## GEORGE WOODRUFF

Although to-day one of the leading figures in the banking field of Chicago, the name of George Woodruff was added only two and one-half years ago to the "Who's Who in Chicago Banking," when he became vice-president of the National Bank of the Republic. He was advanced to the presidency of the bank early in 1924 and has now become vice-chairman of the board.

Before that, however, Mr. Woodruff made a name for himself in Joliet, Illinois, where he was born forty-two years ago. He was elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Joliet in 1903 and in the following year became its vice-president. In 1907, he was elected to head that institution, having the distinction of being the youngest national bank president in the United States. Under his administration, the assets of the bank increased from a few hundred thousand dollars to the largest bank in Illinois outside of Chicago.

In 1909 Mr. Woodruff inspected all of the railroads in China and all of the mileage of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in the interest of a group of international bankers. The year following he visited every country in South America for a group of American bankers who were interested in establishing branch banks in foreign countries.

The Illinois Bankers' Association chose Mr. Woodruff in 1911 to rewrite the constitution of the organization, which resulted in the abolition by the legislature of private banks in Illinois. In the following year he organized at Joliet the first farm loan bank in the United States to loan money to farmers on the amortization plan.

As a member of the Rural Credit Commission appointed in 1913 under the Taft administration, Mr. Woodruff visited the principal European countries, later assisting in the drafting of the Federal Farm Loan

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*Blank & Stoller, N. Y.*

HERMAN WALDECK

Herman Waldeck, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, was born in Germany, November 19, 1871, and educated abroad.

Attracted by the opportunities offered in the United States, Mr. Waldeck came to America in 1892. He was twenty-one years old at the time. Coming to Chicago he entered the employ of the International Bank of Chicago and continued with that institution until it was absorbed by the Continental National Bank in 1898. Progressing from a clerkship Mr. Waldeck was advanced to positions of increasing responsibility and subsequent to the consolidation of the Continental National Bank and the Commercial National Bank on August 1, 1910, Mr. Waldeck was elected vice-president. The consolidation of the two last mentioned banks created one of the largest financial institutions in the country.

Mr. Waldeck is a director of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, the Continental and Commercial Securities Corporation and the Peoples Trust and Savings Bank. He is a member of the Union League, the Attic and the Mid-Day Clubs.

On April 23, 1903, Mr. Waldeck was married to Gertrude Schwab of Chicago. His business address is 208 South La Salle Street and his residence is at the Drake Hotel, Chicago.



*Matzene, Chicago*

DIXON C. WILLIAMS

President of a corporation that has factories in three principal cities of the United States, contributor to magazines on economic topics; lecturer on civic, religious and economic subjects, personal friend of the late President Wilson—these attest the picturesque, varied and uniformly successful career of Dixon C. Williams, president of the Chicago Nipple Manufacturing Company.

Born in Yellville, Arkansas, May 3, 1859, the son of Dixon C. and Martha (Dillon) Williams, the subject of this biography was educated in private schools and at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. On October 20, 1876—he was then seventeen years old—Mr. Williams was married to Sallie McKnight at Woodbury, Tennessee.

On leaving Cumberland University in 1875, Mr. Williams secured a position as teller in Motley's Bank of Lebanon, where he remained until 1878. During this time he conducted an establishment for the breeding of trotting horses outside of Lebanon and his colors were regularly represented at County Fairs throughout the state, the driving being in the hands of "Pop" Geers, who subsequently attained national prominence; and a warm friendship continued between Mr. Williams and Mr. Geers until the latter's recent death.

In 1878 Mr. Williams left Motley's bank to accept a position in Brown's Bank of Lebanon, where he was subsequently promoted to the position of cashier. During this time he sold his breeding establishment and purchased the Lebanon Register, acting as editor of that publication in addition to his duties at the bank. He was also elected a member of the town council.

Later Mr. Williams went on the lecture platform, traveling to many cities, and speaking on religious, economic and civic topics. He also accepted the presidency of Lester Seminary, Holden, Missouri, which

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*Moffett*

#### JOHN A. LYNCH

John A. Lynch, banker, was born in Chicago, June 11, 1853, son of Thomas and Ann (Flanagan) Lynch. His father was a native of Barntick, County Clare, Ireland, coming to Chicago in 1845 when he became associated with the Crosby Distillery. It was in this firm that John A. Lynch received his preliminary business education. After graduating at Dyrenforth College in 1869, he took a business course at Bryant & Stratton Business College and the day after he received his diploma he entered the firm of Thomas Lynch & Company, which originally had been the Crosby Distillery. Shortly after the name was changed to H. H. Shufeldt & Company, although Thomas Lynch remained the senior member.

In 1891 when the business was sold to Lyman J. Gage, John A. Lynch decided to enter on an extended period of travel, but the directors of the National Bank of the Republic, of which he had been one of the organizers, urged him to participate in its management, and less than six months after the bank opened its doors, Mr. Lynch was elected president, continuing in this capacity until January 8, 1924, when he was elected chairman of the board. Under his administration the National Bank of the Republic has developed from a modest institution into one which embraces all departments of banking and the activities of which reach the four quarters of the globe. The qualities which especially mark his administration are clear discernment, sound judgment, conservative policy and personal integrity.

Indicative of his keen sense of honor and loyalty to the establishment of which he is the head is a tribute which appears upon the official minutes and records of the bank, paid to Mr. Lynch by the late William T. Fenton, then vice-president of the bank in an address before the fifteenth annual meeting of the directors, as follows:

"The depth of my feeling in this matter has led me to speak of my personal debt of gratitude to

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*Moffett*

CHARLES FOSTER GORE

One of the leaders in investment banking in Chicago is Charles Foster Gore, a member of the firm of Marshall Field, Gore, Ward & Company. He is in charge of the Chicago office of the house, which also has quarters in New York. As such he has become identified with the financing operations of a large number of Middle West corporations.

Mr. Gore also is active in the utility field, serving as a vice-president of the Illinois Traction Company and a director of the North American Light & Power Company and Illinois Power & Light Corporation. Industrially, he is connected as a director of the Bucyrus Company of South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He also is a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago.

Although born at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, November 16, 1887, the son of Charles B. and Laura (MacAdams) Gore, his education was attained in Chicago, the preliminary tuition being obtained at the Lewis Institute while the University of Chicago supplied him with his higher education.

Mr. Gore saw active service abroad during the World War, serving as major of infantry attached to the general staff of the First American Army, American Expeditionary Force.

The financial ability of Mr. Gore is recognized by his appointments as chairman of the finance committee of the United Charities of Chicago and as chairman of the executive committee, region seven, Boy Scouts of America. He also is a member of the Chicago Club, Racquet Club, University Club, Glen View Golf Club, Shore Acres Golf Club and the Attie, all of Chicago.

The marriage of Mr. Gore and Ellen Josephine Hixon took place at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, September 11, 1915. They have three children, Frances Hixon Gore, Charles Foster Gore, Jr., and Robert Hixon Gore. He lives at Evanston, Illinois, and has offices at 120 West Adams Street, Chicago.



*Blank & Stoller, N. Y.*

## JOHN FOSTER GILCHRIST

John Foster Gilchrist, vice-president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, was born in Chicago, March 14, 1868, the son of James M. and Mary (Foster) Gilchrist, and is a descendant, on both his mother's and father's sides, of early American stock, among his family being Robert Treat, who was first deputy governor and later governor of the Colony of Connecticut; General Richard Montgomery of the Revolution, and Samuel Andrew, one of the founders and the second president of Yale University. Mr. Gilchrist's father was one of Chicago's pioneer wholesale grocers, having been a member of the firm of McKindley, Gilchrist and Company.

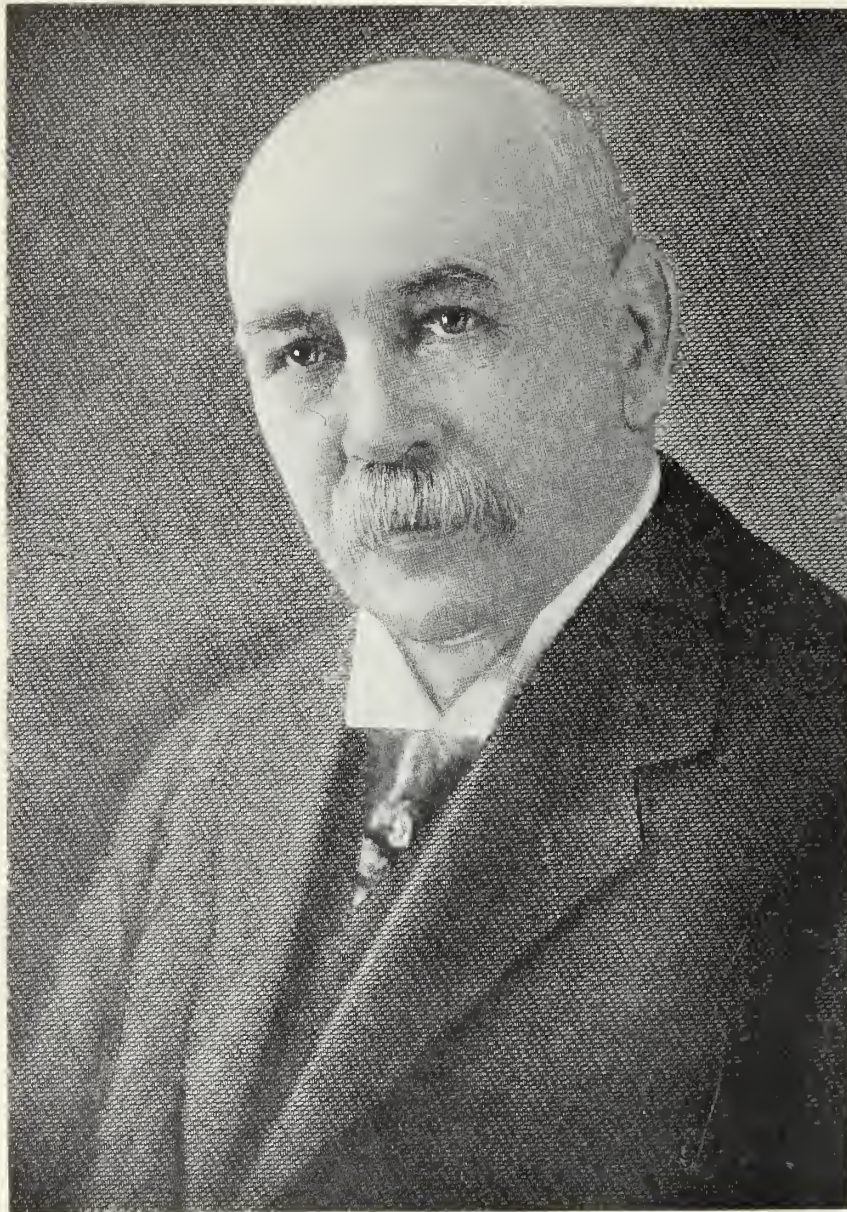
Educated in the public grammar schools and at Hyde Park High School, Mr. Gilchrist on graduating from the latter institution secured a position as office boy in The Chicago Edison Company, the forerunner of the present Commonwealth Edison Company. In 1894, seven years later, he was advanced to the position of assistant manager of the electricity sales department, and the following year, to complete his education, he enrolled in the Chicago College of Law (Law Department of Lake Forest University), where he was a student from 1895 to 1897, inclusive, attending classes at night. In 1896 Mr. Gilchrist was appointed contract agent for the company, and in the ten years he held this position he made so excellent a record that in 1906 he was appointed assistant to the president.

In 1914 Mr. Gilchrist was elected to the vice-presidency and the administration of the departments of purchasing, stores, transportation and statistics.

Concurrently with his advancement within the Commonwealth Edison Company, Mr. Gilchrist entered upon other activities in connection with the "Insull Properties," one of the largest group of allied concerns in the public utility field. At present, in addition to being vice-president of the Commonwealth

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JOHN CLAY

John Clay was born April 24, 1851, at Winfield, in the County of Berwickshire, Scotland, about seven miles from the old Border Town of Berwick-on-Tweed. His father and grandfather, also John Clays, were farmers, so he was a son of the soil. He went to the Parish School at Whitsome, two miles from his birthplace, then to Wellfield Academy, Duns; spent a year at Abbey Park, St. Andrews, a session at the University of Edinburgh. Leaving there he was apprenticed to a firm of corn merchants in Leith, the seaport of Edinburgh, but this firm retired from business seven months after he went with them, so he landed on the farm before he was seventeen years of age and commenced work on a large agricultural holding called Kerchesters, near to Kelso, Scotland, which his father had moved to on the death of his grandfather in 1866. In 1874 he made a trip to the United States of America and Canada, returning to Scotland. In January, 1879, he came to Bow Park, Ontario, Canada, as manager where the Canada West Farm Stock Association had a large herd of Shorthorns, flocks of Cotswold and Border Leicester sheep and some very good Clydesdale horses. In 1882 he moved to Chicago and May 1, 1883, opened an office at 110 Dearborn Street, the firm of Clay & Forrest having been organized at the latter date. This firm, on account of the illness of the junior partner, was dissolved and John Clay & Company took its place. The firm of Clay, Robinson & Company was organized September, 1886. This firm was dissolved December 31, 1921, and was merged, with its large live stock commission organization at ten stock yards, into John Clay & Company.

Mr. Clay has had a busy life over and above his interest and work in the above firms, who conduct a large live stock loaning business, have a chain of banks in the West, a live stock commission business handling about 8,000,000 animals per year. He has been active and is still active on the ranges of the

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*Blank & Stoller, N. Y.*

ROBERT FRANKLIN CARR

Robert Franklin Carr, president of the Dearborn Chemical Company, was born at Argenta, Macon County, Illinois, November 21, 1871, the son of Robert Ferrier Carr and Emily Ann (Smick) Carr. He attended the public schools at Argenta, the Academy of the University of Illinois and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1893 with a degree of bachelor of science.

In 1894 Mr. Carr entered the employ of the Dearborn Chemical Company and successively became secretary of the company, vice-president and general manager and in 1907 was elected president.

In July, 1918, Mr. Carr entered the government service and was commissioned a major on the general staff of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, under General Goethals, and was assigned to the task of studying business problems in their relation to war utilization and of standardizing specifications for general army commodities. Mr. Carr served in this capacity until January 1, 1919.

Mr. Carr's professional and business activities are largely identified with the history of the Dearborn Chemical Company, which was established as the Dearborn Drug and Chemical Works in 1888, six years before he became associated with the organization. The business was founded to develop the scientific correction of boiler feed waters. Previous to the organization of this company attempts at the correction or treatment of boiler waters had been along uncertain and often unsuccessful lines, because all waters were treated as if they were alike. While the chemicals used for one water might make it more desirable for steam making purposes, the same chemical added to an entirely different water might make it more undesirable than it was originally; and in some cases the wrong reagents were added to the water, injuriously affecting the metal of the boilers. The plan of the Dearborn Company was to make careful mineral analysis of each troublesome water for industrial purposes, thereby definitely determining the

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WILLIAM GRANT BIERD

From a bridge gang laborer at the age of seventeen to the presidency of the Chicago and Alton Railroad is the record of William Grant Bierd.

Mr. Bierd is also president of the Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, president of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, and a director of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, as well as being a director of the three other roads mentioned.

Born at Baltimore, Maryland, May 24, 1864, the son of Obediah A. and Mary Belinda (Morgan) Bierd, the subject of this biography attended public schools, and then, at the age of seventeen, became a bridge gang laborer for the Chicago and North Western Railroad.

Five years later he was appointed overseer of construction for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Subsequently he was yardmaster for the Union Pacific Railroad, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and trainmaster for the Norfolk and Western at Roanoke, Virginia. Leaving the latter railroad, he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley at Buffalo and remained there until 1902.

From 1902 to 1904 he was trainmaster and division superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and in 1904 and 1905 he was assistant general manager of the same road. In 1905 and 1907 he was general superintendent and general manager for the Panama Railway and Steamship Company at Colon, Panama, and from 1907 to 1909 he was general superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. In 1910 he was elected vice-president and general manager of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, continuing there until 1914, when he was elected president of the Chicago and Alton.

Mr. Bierd is a member of the Chicago Club, and the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton, Illinois.

On February 25, 1891, he was married to Maude Isabel Chapman at Fulton, Illinois.

His business address is 340 West Harrison Street, and his residence is 2258 Lincoln Park, West, Chicago.



ROBERT C. SCHAFFNER

Robert C. Schaffner, vice-president of the investment banking and commercial paper firm of A. G. Becker and Company, was born at Chicago, July 6, 1876, the son of Herman and Rachel M. Schaffner. He attended the Chicago public schools and the South Side Academy.

Mr. Schaffner is a director of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, the Pressed Steel Car Company, the Hammermill Paper Company, Penick and Ford, Stern Brothers, the United States Foreign Corporation, the Interstate Iron and Steel Company and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.

Club memberships include: The Mid-Day Club, the Standard Club, the Down Town Club, the City Club, the Lake Shore Country Club and the City Mid-Day Club of New York.

On October 18, 1901, he was married to Frances Stettauer at Chicago. There is one daughter, Katherine F. Schaffner.

Mr. Schaffner's office is at 137 South La Salle Street, Chicago; his residence is Highland Park, Illinois.



*Chambers Studio, Chicago*

#### HENRY TYSON HOLTZ

Henry Tyson Holtz, president of the investment banking firm of H. T. Holtz and Company, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, October 21, 1865, the son of David and Martha Watkins (McCauley) Holtz. He attended public schools of Baltimore and received his A.B. degree from New Windsor College, New Windsor, Maryland.

Leaving school Mr. Holtz entered the employ of the Erie Railroad as an apprentice in the machine shops, his idea being to become a mechanical engineer. Later he studied stenography and obtained the appointment of secretary to the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

An opportunity arising for him to go to Washington in the service of the United States Civil Service Commission, Mr. Holtz left the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio and in his new position organized the postal and customs service under United States civil service rules.

Subsequently he entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company at New York, was appointed assistant comptroller and organized that department. In 1898 he was appointed executive head of the company for the Central West with headquarters at Chicago, and on June 1, 1907, he founded the firm of H. T. Holtz and Company.

On October 11, 1887, Mr. Holtz was married to Cora Anders at Union Bridge, Maryland. There are four sons, Malcolm, Irwin, Harold and Raymond. His business address is 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and his residence is 1026 Forest Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.



*Moffett*

WILLIAM JOHN JACKSON

*President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company, Chicago, Illinois*

Prominent among the leading citizens of the State of Illinois and identified with important railroads, the subject of this biography may be truly termed a successful man. He has practically devoted his life to the necessities of a railroad, and his influence in the territory where he has labored has always been exerted for the best interests of his superiors in office. By his strict adherence to duty, he has become one of the recognized authorities of the railroad of the present day.

William John Jackson was born December 28, 1859, at Toronto, Canada. His father, John, a hardware merchant, his mother, Jane Jackson. The paternal ancestors were Scotch, the maternal were Irish.

His education was obtained in the grammar and the normal schools of Toronto. His first occupation was as an engine wiper and machinist's helper, on the Grand Trunk Railroad at Toronto. From that time his positions have been as follows: He entered railway service November, 1877, since which he has been consecutively to May, 1876, machinists helper, Grand Trunk Railroad shops, Toronto, Ontario; May, 1878, to December, 1881, freight clerk, same road at Toronto; January, 1882, to August, 1885, chief claim clerk, Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, at Chicago; August, 1885, to November, 1890, general freight foreman, same road, at Chicago; November, 1890, to August, 1891, assistant agent, same road, at Chicago; August, 1891, to January, 1893, assistant local freight agent, Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad at Chicago; January, 1893, to July 5, 1899, local agent, same road, same place; July 5, 1899, to February 1, 1903, assistant general superintendent, same road; February 1, 1903, to November 15, 1906, general superintendent, same road; November 15, 1906, to December 3, 1909, general manager, same road; December 3, 1909, to July 22, 1911, vice-president and general manager, Chicago and Eastern Illinois and

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*Moffett*

ANDREW JEROME MALONEY

Andrew Jerome Maloney, vice-president of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company, was born at Rappahannock, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1884, the son of Patrick W. and Mary Agnes Maloney. Before her marriage his mother's name was the same as his father's but there was no blood relationship between the two families.

Mr. Maloney was educated in the public schools and at Temple University, Philadelphia.

He is a director of the Benton Coal Mining Company and the C. W. & F. Mining Company.

His club memberships include the Union League Club of Chicago; Bob O'Link Golf Club, Highland Park; the Knollwood Club, Lake Forest, and the Franklin County Country Club, West Frankfort, Illinois.

On September 25, 1915, Mr. Maloney was married to Caroline Frances Breider at Chicago. There are four children, Mary Louise, Andrew Jerome, Jr., Celeste Elizabeth and Marjorie Carol.

His business address is 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and his residence is 535 Warwick Road, Kenilworth, Illinois.



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JOHN WILLIAM O'LEARY

John William O'Leary, Chicago banker and manufacturer, is a native of the city. He was born in 1875, and has always lived in Chicago. The development of the city and especially of its business and altruistic activities has been to Mr. O'Leary a matter of interest and of personal concern.

This is reflected in three of his present major connections. He has been since 1919 first vice-president of Chicago Trust Company. His service in this position has been characterized by an unusual capacity for sound judgment of financial conditions and by marked ability in matters of business organization and reorganization. His connection with the banking field dates prior to the beginning of the deflation period that followed the World War.

Another leading connection is that of president of the Arthur J. O'Leary and Son Company, manufacturers of iron and steel products. With this company he began in 1899 as mechanical engineer, following his graduation in 1899 from Cornell University. He had previously been graduated from Armour Institute of Technology. Mr. O'Leary's experience and leadership in the field of industrial management has brought him wide reputation as a manufacturer. In 1918 and 1919 he was president of the National Metal Trades Association.

A third characteristic connection has been his identification with the organized business of the community as represented in the Chicago Association of Commerce. With a background of many years' service for this organization, Mr. O'Leary was in 1916 chosen president. He organized the Chicago Preparedness Parade which for magnitude and enthusiasm established a record that has not been surpassed. By this and other methods he succeeded in making vivid and concrete a latent but well recognized sentiment favorable to universal participation in the World War. He continued a second term in the presidency of

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#### HENRY AUGUSTUS BLAIR

The man most instrumental in placing the Chicago transportation systems on a sound basis and making the services among the best in the country is Henry A. Blair, president of the Chicago Surface Lines, and active in other public utilities in Northern Illinois.

To Mr. Blair much credit is due for the consolidation of the elevated roads of Chicago in 1911 under the Chicago Elevated Railways Collateral Trust, of which he served as trustee. At present his efforts are being devoted to the development of the surface lines. He also is president of the Chicago Railways Company.

Before Mr. Blair entered the utility field he won a name for himself in banking. His first position was in the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, founded by his father. He became vice-president and continued in that position until 1902 when the bank was consolidated with the Corn Exchange National Bank. He is a vice-president of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company.

Mr. Blair also is active in the field of electricity, being a member of the board of directors of the Commonwealth Edison Company and of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. He also is a director of the Elgin National Watch Company.

Michigan City, Indiana, is the birthplace of Mr. Blair, he being born there in July, 1852, the son of Chauncey Bucklev and Carline O. (De Groff) Blair. He was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. He married Grace E. Pearce of Chicago, February 19, 1878. Clubs to which he belongs include the Chicago, Union League, Caxton, Chicago Golf, South Shore Country, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, Old Elm, Racquet and Shoreacres. His home is at 2735 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, and his office at 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago.



## LOUIS ECKSTEIN AND RAVINIA

In these days of specialization and of unremitting concentration, if one would achieve beyond the average of his fellows, rare, indeed, is the man whose commercial activities have made his name almost a by-word in the realm of American business, and, at the same time, whose artistic attainments have made that name equally familiar to all who possess any knowledge of the art with which he concerns himself. Yet such a man is Louis Eckstein. Mention any one of several large firms and corporations of widely varying interests, and the name of Louis Eckstein comes at once to mind. And if one but speaks of Ravinia Opera, the same is true; for this busy Chicago business man and the world-famous musical institution fostered by him are one and inseparable. Ravinia is his one and only hobby, the plaything which for him adds hours every day to the average working schedule of the business man, that causes him months of worry and anxiety every year and that places him annually beneath a financial burden that is staggering.

Business to Louis Eckstein is not the most important thing in life, perhaps for the reason that it is habitual, intuitive, if you will, a purely natural thing much like eating or sleeping. This is because he has systematized it and reduced it to such an exact science that his business activity becomes almost reflex. Mr. Eckstein began his business career as a railroad man and as general passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad he procured marked results by applying the principles of merchandising to the selling of transportation. But his vision extended beyond the railroads and he embarked upon a career which has been as broad as it has been diverse. To-day he can best be called a capitalist, for his business connections are too extensive to permit of being catalogued in a sketch.

But business forms only a part of Mr. Eckstein's career. His great concern, his passion, his all consuming interest, is Ravinia Opera, which under his direction has grown and developed both physically and artistically until to-day Ravinia ranks as one of the three great opera houses of America, which means that it is one of the great opera houses of the world. Year by year thousands flock to Ravinia where for a ten weeks' season during the summer months, when musical activity is virtually at a standstill elsewhere, the greatest operatic stars of the world are heard in an extensive repertoire of works representative of the best of the Italian, French and German schools.

The history of Ravinia Opera reads almost like a fairy tale, and to continue the simile, Ravinia comes near being like fairyland. No more perfect surroundings for the presentation of sublime artistry could be imagined, and there are thousands who willingly testify that they never appreciated opera, or at least never realized its limitless beauties, until they heard it sung at Ravinia on a beautiful summer's night with the moon looking down in silver serenity on a magnificent garden, wooded naturally and made all the more beautiful by winding walks, fountains and flower beds. Ravinia has been called the Bayreuth of America, and with good reason, yet call it what you will, the fact remains there is only one Ravinia and there is nothing in its particular field that can compare with it.

Ravinia originally belonged to the old Chicago and Milwaukee Electric line, and was designed as an amusement park. However, the project failed and it passed into the hands of a receiver. It was ultimately purchased by a group of men interested in the betterment of the North Shore community, and Mr. Eckstein was one of this coterie. For several seasons Ravinia was the scene of orchestral concerts, but Mr. Eckstein, in whose being the love of music was dominant, determined that Ravinia should serve a larger function. His ideal was grand opera — opera presented upon a lavish scale and introducing the greatest artists, and yet kept within reach of the masses by modest admission fees. Quick to make decisions and willing to make any sacrifice for what he believes to be worthwhile, Mr. Eckstein plunged into what is now known as the "Ravinia idea."

The nucleus of his first opera company was assembled, a repertoire was outlined, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra engaged, and Ravinia began its first season. At that time Mr. Eckstein founded a definite policy and this was: "To make each succeeding season at Ravinia better than the one which has preceded it." This policy, Ravinia patrons will testify, has been maintained to the letter throughout the years. There have been seasons, notably within the last four years, when it has seemed almost beyond human possibility to live up to this idealistic motto, by reason of the fact that Ravinia had arrived at a degree of perfection which challenged betterment. But Mr. Eckstein has always found a way and the Ravinia seasons have become more and more brilliant.

To examine the roster of artists who have appeared at Ravinia is to read the honor roll of the greatest names associated with modern operatic presentation. From the most noted of the

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## WILLIAM HENRY BRITIGAN



WILLIAM Henry Britigan, real estate subdivider, was born at St. Marys, Ohio, December 9th, 1881. He is the son of Albert and Sarah A. Britigan, and was educated in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio, Union Christian College, Merom, Indiana, and Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana.

He was married on May 2, 1902, to Miss Mary P. Sibley, of Valley Falls, Rhode Island. They have four children: Herbert Dana, Katherine Alice, Wolstan Dixey, and William Henry, Jr.

Early in his business career, Mr. Britigan manifested interest in publicity and salesmanship, and was employed in the advertising and sales department of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, from 1899 to 1901. For two years succeeding he was connected with the Library Bureau, Boston, in similar capacities. From 1904 to 1907, he was educational director, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York, and while there began a systematic study of real estate problems and realty investments. He has the distinction of having organized the first real estate class in this country. It was composed of 250 members, many of whom were the leading real estate men of New York.

His keen insight into real estate matters attracted the attention of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, and he was offered a position as assistant to the comptroller which he filled with satisfaction for two years, 1908-09, leaving this position to accept the general managership for Joseph P. Day, prominent real estate operator and auctioneer in New York City, which he held for five years. In 1914, he went to Chicago, having been engaged by the Assets Realization Company to sell a subdivision, which he later named Marquette Manor, an undertaking which had been tried in vain by other real estate operators.

It was while engaged in this work that the exceptional abilities of Mr. Britigan attracted considerable attention in Chicago. His methods were full of energy, intelligent direction and enthusiasm. A perfect sales force was organized, and by judicious advertising the enterprise was soon brought to the attention of investors, and in a few months the property amounting to 450 acres was completely sold, thus establishing a new record at that time in subdivision operations in Chicago.

Up to this day, Mr. Britigan's Marquette Manor campaign is considered the most satisfactory to investors of all subdivision enterprises ever conducted in Chicago.

It was during the Marquette Manor campaign that Mr. Britigan made a careful study of Chicago's opportunities for realty enterprises, such as were his specialty. The vista that opened up before him determined his future course of action. He saw a great city, advantageously located at a point where the extensive ore-producing regions of the north met the fertile agricultural sections of the west and the cotton growing states of the south, and where the populous and prosperous manufacturing districts of the east could be reached within twenty-four hours.

"There is no better field for real estate operations, and hereafter my lot will be cast with Chicago. What is more, I am going in business for myself," he told his friends.

The name of William H. Britigan has since been conspicuous in Chicago realty activities. Over eighty subdivisions have been placed on the market by the Britigan Organization up to January 1, 1925, and arrangements are being made for others this season.

To Mr. Britigan's credit it should be stated that the methods pursued to effect these sales have won general public approval. In fact, it has become an axiom in Chicago that "if you buy from Britigan you need not worry about your investment."

We frequently hear of great realty accomplishments during booms. When the investing public is buying real estate in preference to stocks and bonds it is not difficult to effect large sales, but it is the man who can make records in realty transactions in days of depression as well as in days of prosperity who should receive the palm. And





James H. Hingman





this is exactly what Mr. Britigan has accomplished during the last ten years in Chicago. Never in the history of the city has a more commendable record been established.

William H. Britigan never plans his subdivision activities with real estate booms as an allurements. In fact, he does not depend upon spasmodic desires on the part of the people to make fortunes in realty investments; he knows there will always be a demand for meritorious building lots, and it is to this permanent demand that he directs his business.

Chicago never had an organized system of conducting subdivision campaigns prior to Mr. Britigan's arrival in the city. Formerly it was a haphazard undertaking, while to-day it is highly specialized.

The Britigan sales force is regarded as the most perfect real estate organization in America. Every man is an enthusiast. He is also a gentleman who always keeps the Golden Rule in business as a motto for guidance. No exaggeration is ever indulged in; no misleading statements are made to induce lot sales. Mr. Britigan desires every salesman to be a "square shooter."

Mr. Britigan has written several books, among which are "Practical Real Estate Methods," "Selling," and "Ten Sales Principles." He is a member of the Union League Club, Mid-Day Club and South Shore Country Club, also the Chicago Real Estate Board, and the Chicago Association of Commerce.

### JAMES ORMEROD HEYWORTH

In his capacity as a general contractor and engineer, James Ormerod Heyworth has executed government contracts for jetties at Port Arthur, Texas, and Fernandino, Florida; has elevated tracks for several railways; has built hydro-electric plants—including The Great Lakes Power Company, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, the Olympic Power Company, Port Angeles, Washington, and hydro-electric plants at Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, and Escanaba, Michigan—has constructed numerous concrete highways for various states, and, during the war, built three army cantonments and a complete hospital unit.

Born at Chicago, June 12, 1866, the son of James O. and Julia F. (Dimon) Heyworth, the subject of this biography took his degree of bachelor of arts from Yale University in 1888.

In 1894 he built the Coliseum at Chicago—the scene of numerous Republican National Conventions and other large gatherings—and from 1894 to 1896 was president of the Coliseum Company. From 1897 to 1903 he was a member of the firm of Christie, Lowe and Heyworth. Since 1903 he has been in business alone, operating under the name, James O. Heyworth.

A partial list of the projects executed by Mr. Heyworth, in addition to those already mentioned, include: Track elevations for the Chicago and Junction Railroad, the Western Indiana Railroad, the Grand Trunk Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad, the Chicago Great Western Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and the Pan Handle Railroad; hydro-electric power plants for the Wisconsin River Power Company, Prairie Du Sac, Wisconsin; the Marathon Paper Mills Company, Rothschild, Wisconsin; the LaCrosse Light and Power Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the construction of the North Shore Channel and the Calumet-Sag Channel for the Sanitary District of Chicago; concrete road work on the Lincoln Highway and the National Highway for the State of Illinois; reinforced concrete viaducts and bridges for a number of railroads and municipalities.

Projects in the course of execution at the present time include concrete highways in North Carolina, the Blanchard Rapids Hydro-Electric Development, Royalton, Minnesota, and the North Counties Hydro-Electric Development, Dayton, Illinois.

In addition to construction work carried on by Mr. Heyworth during the war, he was general manager of the Wood Ship Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Heyworth is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Chicago Club, the Casino Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Coleman Lake Club, the Commercial Club, Grand Island Lodge, Old Elm Club, Onwentsia Club, Shoreacres Club, the University Club and the Yale Club of New York.

On January 15, 1902, Mr. Heyworth was married to Martica G. Waterman of Southport, Connecticut. There are two children, James O., Jr., and Frances Dimon.

His business address is 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and his residence is Lake Forest, Illinois.





JAMES ORMEROD HEYWORTH



*Martin H. Sykes*

#### JAMES EWING BENNETT

For thirty years James Ewing Bennett has occupied a prominent place in the grain trade of the United States and for a long time he has been an important figure in the Chicago Board of Trade. He gained his business start in Seattle, Washington, when, at the age of twenty-one, he became associated with the West Seattle Land & Improvement Company. Two years later he joined the firm of his father, Thomas Bennett, and in 1895 was elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

To-day James E. Bennett & Company is one of the best known of the grain business and stock brokerage houses.

Mr. Bennett was born at St. Louis, Missouri, April 3, 1871, his parents being Thomas and Jennie E. (Ewing) Bennett. He attended St. Louis and Chicago public schools, graduating from the Chicago Manual Training School in 1890. He entered Cornell University with the Class of 1894, but left after one year. Apparently his move was a wise one because he has achieved marked success in the grain and stock brokerage business. He is head of the firm bearing his name, which has a large leased wire system reaching some fifty principal towns and cities in the agricultural sections of the United States, as well as extending from New York to Denver and from Winnipeg to New Orleans. The firm deals in grain, cotton, coffee, sugar, stocks and bonds. In addition to handling large quantities of cash grain in carlots and in elevators, James E. Bennett & Company does probably the largest carlot receiving business of any firm in Chicago with substantial amounts of a similar business handled at St. Louis and Peoria. Mr. Bennett is a member of practically every important security or commodity exchange in the country, including the Chicago Board of Trade, New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Mr. Bennett married Mary M. Dwyer at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in June, 1919, and now has three

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NELSON L. BUCK

One of the executives who have contributed largely to the success of the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company is Nelson L. Buck, vice-president in charge of production. Mr. Buck has spent approximately twenty-one years in the chewing gum business.

Born in Chicago, December 2, 1882, the son of Orlando J. and Lillian Louise (Brewer) Buck, Mr. Buck attended grammar and high schools in Chicago and the University of Chicago.

Following graduation from the university in 1904 he entered the employ of the Zeno Manufacturing Company, chewing gum manufacturers, later acquired by Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company. Progressing within the organizations of both companies, he was elected a vice-president of the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company in 1921.

Mr. Buck is a director of the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada; the Central Manufacturing District Bank, the State Bank and Trust Company of Evanston and the Evanston Country Club.

He is a member of the University Club of Chicago, the Illinois Athletic Club, the Evanston Golf Club, the Central Manufacturing District Club, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Wausaukee Club and the Commonwealth Club.

On March 13, 1909, at Chicago, Mr. Buck was married to Rena Alice Hooper. There are three children, Frances Lillian Buck, Rena Elizabeth Buck and Caroline Hooper Buck.

His office is at 3535 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, and his residence is at 235 Greenwood Boulevard, Evanston, Illinois.



DEWITT W. BUCHANAN

DeWitt W. Buchanan, president of the Old Ben Coal Corporation, was born at Chicago, May 16, 1876, the son of Milford D. and Mary S. (Wheeler) Buchanan. He attended the Harvard and University preparatory schools at Chicago and took his degree of mechanical engineer from Purdue University in 1898.

Mr. Buchanan entered the employ of the engineering department of the Illinois Central Railroad after leaving the university and continued there until 1899, when he resigned to enter the coal mining business in the employ of the Wilmington Star Mining Company, subsequently becoming secretary-treasurer of the Wilmington Star Mining Company; secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Valley Mining Company; president of the Bituminous Coal Washing Company; president of the Coalfield Company and upon the organization of Old Ben Coal Corporation became its president.

Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Western Society of Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Union League Club, the Oconomowoc Lake Club, Oconomowoc Country Club, the Flossmoor Country Club, South Shore Country Club, Knollwood Club and a member of other engineering and social organizations, and a director of the National Bank of the Republic.

On April 12, 1905, he was married to Grace D. Follansbee, who died June 16, 1906. In 1915, he was married to Helen Stoppenbach and has two children.

His office is at 230 South Clark Street, Chicago, and his residence is Lake Forest, Illinois.



FREDERICK A. BREWER

Frederick A. Brewer, head of the investment banking firm that bears his name, was born at Warsaw, Indiana, December 6, 1874, the son of Joseph A. and Mary (Hendee) Brewer, and was educated in the public grammar schools and at Warsaw High School.

Leaving high school Mr. Brewer obtained a position with the Royal Trust Company, Chicago, remaining there for some time and leaving to accept a position with the American Trust and Savings Bank. Subsequently the American Trust and Savings Bank was taken over by the Continental and Commercial National Bank. Mr. Brewer left the former institution to enter the employ of Marshall Field & Company, where he remained for several years.

Mr. Brewer's next position was with the investment banking firm of H. C. Barroll and Company, which later became the firm of Clark L. Poole and Company. Mr. Brewer was admitted to partnership in the succeeding organization.

Still later Mr. Brewer organized the firm of F. A. Brewer and Company, which has since attained prominence principally through the distribution of investment offerings of its own origination. The business of this house is the reorganization and expansion of commercial industries, an example of which might be mentioned the firm of Bunte Brothers, of Chicago, one of the largest candy manufacturers in the world.

In addition to heading his own firm, Mr. Brewer is a director of Bunte Brothers, and is interested in the American Candy Company and Foote Brothers Gear & Machine Company. He is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago.

On April 23, 1918, Mr. Brewer was married to Isabelle G. Rutter at Warsaw, Indiana. There is one daughter, Betty Brewer. His business address is 208 South La Salle Street, and his residence is at 5626 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago.



*Chambers*

FREDERIC ARTHUR BURTON

Frederic Arthur Burton, president and treasurer of the Burton Coal Company, president of the Freeman Coal Mining Company, president of the Johnston City Washed Coal Company, vice-president and treasurer of the Randolph County Coal Company, was born at Toronto, Canada, September 12, 1873, the son of Arthur and Frances (Johnston) Burton.

After attending high school at Chatham, Ontario, Mr. Burton studied law for two years and for ten years was a court reporter, entering the coal business at the expiration of that time, where he has since continued.

Club memberships include: The Union League of Chicago, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Lake Shore Athletic Club and the Congressional Country Club of Washington.

He is interested in a racing stable of approximately twenty-five horses, that include the famous Wise Counsellor, victor over Epinard in one of the three international races run in this country in 1924.

On October 2, 1907, Mr. Burton was married to Marjorie Hair at Chicago. There is one son, John Wilson Burton.

His business address is 2051 McCormick Building, and his residence is 554 Stratford Place, Chicago.





BENJAMIN E. BENSINGER

Benjamin E. Bensinger, president of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, manufacturers of seventy-five per cent. of the billiard and pocket billiard tables and bowling supplies used in the United States, manufacturers of the Brunswick Phonograph and Radiola combinations, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 4, 1868, the son of Moses and Eleanor (Brunswick) Bensinger, and attended Mosely Grammar School, South Division High School and Bryant and Stratton Business College of Chicago.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company was founded eighty years ago when John M. Brunswick, a Swiss cabinet maker who had come to Cincinnati, decided to try his hand at the manufacture of a billiard table, the game of billiards at the time being only one of small popularity. A purchaser was found for the table, other orders came in and within a few years J. M. Brunswick was devoting his time exclusively to the manufacture of billiard tables.

The growth of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, under the skillful guidance of Mr. Bensinger, his father and grandfather, is best attested by the statement that the annual production of the company now requires ivory from the tusks of three thousand five hundred elephants, an entire forest, the output of a quarry, the output of several factories and the labor of thousands of skilled men. The company maintains factories in Chicago; Muskegon, Michigan; Long Island, New York; Hamburg, Germany; Paris, and Buenos Aires, and branch houses in the important cities throughout the world. And from the manufacture of a single billiard table in the leisure time of a cabinet maker, billiards and its allied games have grown to be the leaders of indoor sports.

An interesting sidelight of the business is the annual promotion of an international billiard tournament to determine the champion of the world, and it is no uncommon thing for an officer of the company

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#### JOHN JAY BRYANT, JR.

John Jay Bryant, Jr., resident partner of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchange firm of Jas. H. Oliphant & Company, president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, was born at Chicago, December 9, 1875, the son of John Jay and Matilda (Miller) Bryant. He graduated from the Riverside Public School in 1890, attended the Harvard School, Chicago, and the Staten Island Academy, Clifton Staten Island, in 1890, 1891 and 1892; attended the United States Naval Academy and Cornell University from 1892 to 1898, and graduated from Cornell with the degree of bachelor of laws in the last named year.

In 1898 Mr. Bryant was admitted to the practice of law in New York and the following year in Chicago. From 1898 to 1901 he practiced with the law firm of Dupee, Judah, Willard and Wolf, resigning to become manager of the bond department of Granger Farwell and Company, where he continued for six years. In 1907 he was elected secretary of the Farwell Trust Company, and in 1909 he resigned to establish the Chicago office of Jas. H. Oliphant & Company, of which he was manager until 1916 when he was admitted to partnership in the firm.

Mr. Bryant is a member of the board of governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange and since 1923 he has been governor of the Chicago Association of Stock Exchange Firms. In 1923 and 1924 he was chairman of the board of that organization. He is a director of the H. Channon Company and the Chicago Golf Club, and vice-president, a director and a member of the executive committee of the Advertisers and Investors Protective Bureau. During the war he took an active part in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives.

Club memberships include the Chicago Club, the Chicago Golf Club, the Racquet Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Attic; he is a member of Sigma Phi Fraternity and the

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CHARLES JAMES BRISTER

Charles James Brister, assistant vice-president of the New York Central Lines, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 22, 1875, the son of James Taylor and Mary Eva (Wood) Brister, and attended public schools and Wilt Commercial College at Dayton.

On January 1, 1892, he entered the employ of the Big Four Railway at Cincinnati and continued with that organization until March 1, 1920,—twenty-eight years and two months. On the last named date he was appointed assistant vice-president of the New York Central Lines with headquarters at Chicago.

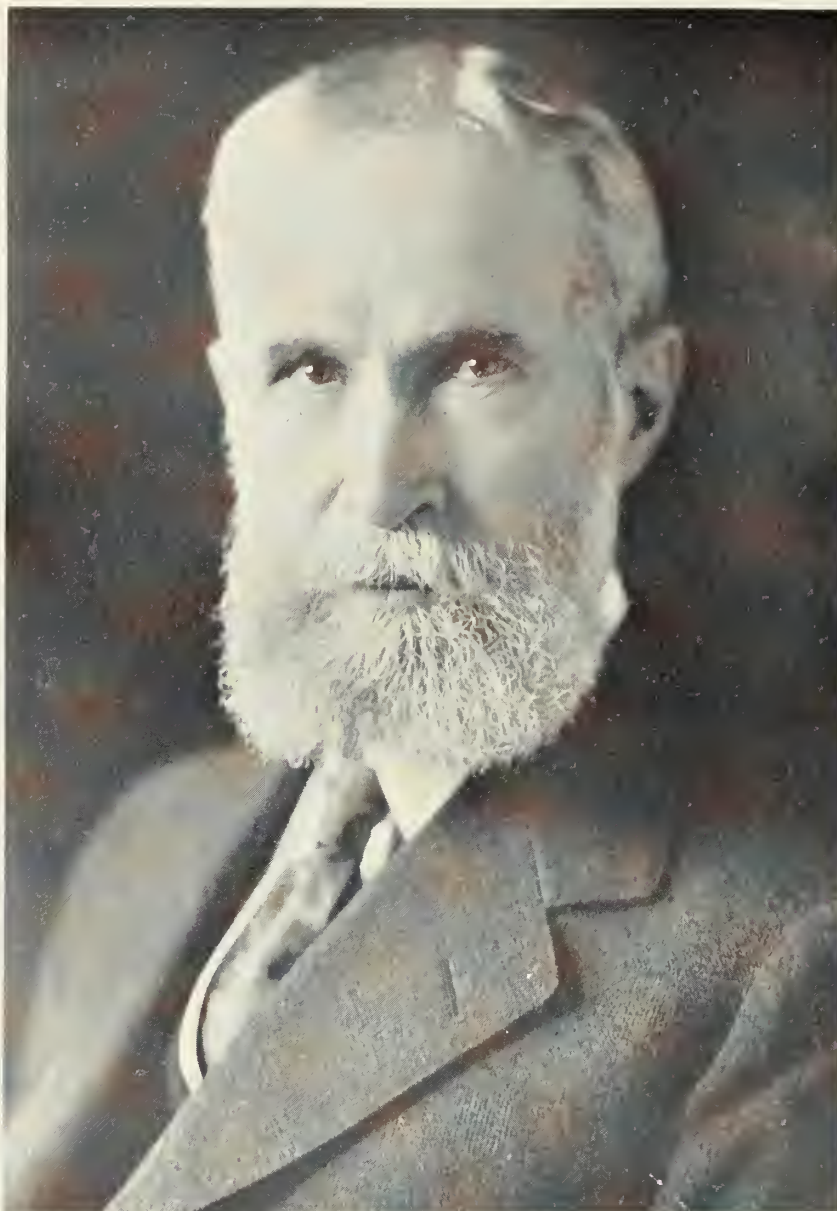
Mr. Brister is an officer of the following corporations: The New York Central Railroad Company; the West Shore Railroad (New York Central Railroad Company lessee); the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway (New York Central Railroad Company lessee); Zanesville and Western Railway (New York Central Railroad Company lessee); Kanawha and Michigan Railway (New York Central Railroad Company lessee); the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company (operated by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company); the Evansville, Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railway Company, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company, the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company, the Chicago River and Indiana Railroad Company and the Chicago Junction Railway (Chicago River and Indiana Railroad Company lessee).

He is a director of the Chicago River and Indiana Railroad Company, the Peoria and Eastern Railway, the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad and the Calumet Western Railway.

Club memberships include the Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Illinois; the Mid-Day Club; the Union League Club, and the Traffic Club. Mr. Brister is also a member of the Ohio Society of New York and the American Association of Freight Traffic Officers.

His business address is the La Salle Street Station and his residence is the Union League Club, Chicago.





REUBEN GRIGSBY CHANDLER

Reuben Grigsby Chandler, partner in Hulburd, Warren and Chandler, one of the most favorably regarded brokerage houses in Chicago; member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1879 and president of that organization in 1903, was born at Rockbridge County, Virginia, December 16, 1852, the son of Norbone E. and Lucy (Grigsby) Chandler. After attending private schools he entered Virginia Military Institute in 1869 and was graduated in 1873.

In 1875 Mr. Chandler came to Chicago and entered the employ of the commission firm of Rumsey and Walker. Five years later he formed a partnership with J. Frank Rumsey, under the firm name of Rumsey and Chandler and the firm continued a substantial commission business until its dissolution in 1895.

For the next ten years Mr. Chandler conducted an independent enterprise in the grain commission business and then helped in the organization and became a partner in the firm of Hulburd, Warren and Chandler, which has earned the reputation of being one of the most reliable and progressive brokerage firms in the United States.

In addition to having been a president of the Chicago Board of Trade, Mr. Chandler has served in various other executive capacities for that organization.

For a number of years he was a member of the Illinois National Guard, being the organizer of Company K of the First Infantry Regiment and serving as first lieutenant.

Mr. Chandler is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club and the Onwentsia Club.

On November 28, 1883, he was married to Virginia Hamilton of Chicago, who died November 7, 1894. There are three children, Virginia, Ruby and Walter Chandler.

Mr. Chandler's business address is 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago.



*Matzene*

#### R. FLOYD CLINCH

R. Floyd Clinch, one of Chicago's largest coal operators and a financial leader in the community, was born in Georgia, July 19, 1865, the son of Colonel Duncan L. Clinch of the Confederate Army, and Susan A. (Hopkins) Clinch, and the grandson of General Duncan L. Clinch who fought in the War of 1812.

Mr. Clinch's early education was attained in private schools of his native state and later at the military academy at Cheltenham, Pennsylvania.

He began his business career as a minor employe of the Joliet Steel Company at Chicago in 1883, and from the start attracted notice for his unrelenting industry and his ready grasp of business methods and opportunities. In 1889, with John Crerar, he established the firm of Crerar Clinch & Company, since incorporated as the Crerar Clinch Coal Company, now one of the largest coal operating concerns in the state. The aggregate capital of the company is \$2,300,000 and the annual output approximately 3,000,000 tons. Mr. Clinch is now president of the firm.

His marked executive ability, particularly in the construction and reconstruction of business enterprises, has resulted in a demand for Mr. Clinch's services in activities outside his immediate business. In addition to being president and a director of the Crerar Clinch Coal Company, he is president of the Chamber of Commerce Safety Vault Company of Chicago, which owns and operates a thirteen-story building at Washington and La Salle Streets; president of the Chicago Auditorium Association, which operates the Auditorium Hotel, Theater and Office Building at Congress Street, Wabash Avenue and Michigan Boulevard; president of the Racine Crushed Stone Company, and vice-president of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company and the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad Company, the latter recently reorganized largely through Mr. Clinch's personal efforts. He also is a director of the Central Trust Company of

(Continued on Page 169)





*Blank & Stoller, N. Y.*

GEORGE RUSSELL CARR

George Russell Carr of Lake Forest, Illinois, is vice-president and general manager of the Dearborn Chemical Company at 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. He was born at Argenta, Illinois, January 23, 1877, the son of Dr. Robert F. and Emily A. (Smick) Carr. He attended Argenta Public School, the Austin High School, Chicago, and received the degree of bachelor of science in the College of Chemistry from the University of Illinois.

Mr. Carr is chairman of the board of directors of the Locomotive Firebox Company, a director of the Sheffield Car and Equipment Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and a director of the Standard Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

Club memberships include: The University Club, the Racquet Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Onwentsia Club, Shoreacres Club and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

On July 15, 1913, Mr. Carr was married to Katherine Mortenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mortenson of Oak Park, Illinois. There are two daughters, Katherine Mortenson Carr and Martha Russell Carr.





*Lewis-Smith*

PAUL H. DAVIS

Paul H. Davis, senior partner in the commission brokerage and investment securities firm of Paul H. Davis and Company, members of the New York and Chicago stock exchanges, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, May 29, 1889, the son of Joseph L. and Frances (Hall) Davis. He attended James Wadsworth Grammar School, Hyde Park High School,—both in Chicago—and was awarded the degree of bachelor of philosophy (School of Commerce and Administration) by the University of Chicago in 1911.

After leaving school, Mr. Davis entered the employ of the Colonial Trust and Savings Bank, subsequently merged with the Central Trust Company, and continued there until 1912 when he entered the employ of the investment banking firm of John Burnham and Company. In 1916 he resigned from John Burnham and Company to organize the firm of which he is the head.

Mr. Davis is a director of the Bendix Corporation, of E. S. Evans and Company and the Gill Manufacturing Company.

He was active in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and Armenian Relief drives, and a member of Company I, 3d Regiment, Illinois State Militia, during the World War.

He is a member of the Union League Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Quadrangle Club, the Adventurers Club, the High Noon Club, the Prairie Club, the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Radio Traffic Association and the Oriental Consistory of the Masonic Order.

In 1913 he was married to Dorothy Milford at Crawfordsville, Indiana. There are two children, Paul H. Davis, Jr., and Patricia Davis.

His business address is 39 South La Salle Street and his residence is 5549 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago.



EDWARD J. DOYLE

Twenty-nine years with one company—from office boy to vice-president—is the record of Edward J. Doyle, vice-president of the Commonwealth Edison Company in charge of finances, securities and claims. Mr. Doyle is also treasurer of the Chicago and Illinois Midland Railway, vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Commercial National Safe Deposit Company, secretary of the Walker Vehicle Company and treasurer of the Utility Securities Company.

He was born in Chicago, August 28, 1879, the son of Martin and Mary (Corcoran) Doyle. At the age of seventeen and after attending Chicago schools, he entered the employ of the old Chicago Edison Company—subsequently merged with the Commonwealth Electric Company to form the present organization—as an office boy. While in this position he studied shorthand and subsequently became private secretary to Mr. Samuel Insull.

In 1913, while private secretary to Mr. Insull, he was given the additional duties of the post of assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Commonwealth Edison Company. In the following year he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company and in 1924 he was elected vice-president.

Mr. Doyle is a director of the Middle West Utilities Company, the American Public Service Company, the Midland Utilities Company, the Chicago and Illinois Midland Railway, the Commercial National Safe Deposit Company, the Walker Vehicle Company and the Utility Securities Company.

Club memberships include: The Attic, the Mid-Day Club, the Illinois Athletic Club and the Evanston Golf Club.

On June 27, 1910, he was married to Bertha Katherine Streff at Chicago. There are three children, Edward J. Doyle, Jr., Rosemary Katherine and Elizabeth Jane Doyle.

His office is at 72 West Adams Street, and his residence is 1635 Sherwin Avenue, Chicago.





BERNARD A. ECKHART

Bernard Albert Eckhart was born in the Province of Alsace, France, but while still an infant was brought to the United States by his parents, Jacob and Eva (Root) Eckhart. They settled in Wisconsin and the public schools there provided the preliminary education of the son, which was completed by graduation from a Milwaukee college in 1868.

That is the preface to a career of one of the imposing figures of the commercial life of the Middle West. It started in 1870 when the Eagle Milling Company sent a B. A. Eckhart to represent them in Chicago. Four years later this name appeared as one of the organizers of the milling firm of Eckhart & Swan. This firm has by steady expansion and various transformations become one of the largest in its field. It was reorganized as the Eckhart & Swan Milling Company, at which time B. A. Eckhart was elected president, which position he still holds although the firm is now the B. A. Eckhart Milling Company. Mr. Eckhart has made a fortune through the upbuilding of the firm he started but he has gained recognition as an astute business man whose counsel is valuable. For instance he serves as a director of the Continental and Commercial National Banks, the Harris Trust & Savings Bank and the Chicago Title & Trust Company, in the financial field. In business life he is on the directorate of Armour & Company, Montgomery Ward & Company, the Erie Railroad, Chicago & Erie Railroad Company and the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railway Company, of which latter concern Mr. Eckhart likewise is president.

In the domain of public affairs and service, Mr. Eckhart has made a record which reflects great honor upon his name, even as his reputation in business and in private life has ever been inviolable.

He has been a stalwart and effective advocate and supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and has been influential in its councils in the state of his adoption. During the Presidential campaign of 1924,

(Continued on Page 168)





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MELVIN LLOYD EMERICH

Melvin Lloyd Emerich, president of the investment banking firm of Ames, Emerich & Company, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, January 5, 1878, the son of Martin and Lena (Straus) Emerich, and attended public schools and South Division High School, Chicago.

In 1904 he engaged in the investment banking business and since 1911 he has been a member of Ames, Emerich & Company.

Mr. Emerich is a director of the H. W. Gossard Company, the Hartman Corporation, Alfred Decker & Cohn, Incorporated; Godchaux Sugars, Incorporated; the Cohn - Hall - Marx Company; the Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged, and the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

Club memberships include: The City Club, the Bond Men's Club, the Lake Shore Country Club, the Standard Club, the Down Town Club, the Covenant Club, the Idlewild Country Club, the Bankers of America, the Attic and the New Orleans Chess, Checkers and Whist Club.

Mr. Emerich is a bachelor. His business address is 105 South La Salle Street, and his residence is 40 West Schiller Street, Chicago.



*Chambers Studio, Chicago*

**HAROLD E. FOREMAN**

Harold E. Foreman came from a family of bankers and it was quite natural therefore that he should enter that profession and finally rise to the head of the institution which his ancestors had founded, as well as to one of Chicago's leading financial figures.

He is incidentally one of the youngest bank presidents in the United States. He was born August 30, 1888, at Chicago, son of Edwin G. and Rose (Kohn) Foreman. He graduated from Dartmouth College with the Class of 1909 and immediately entered the banking world.

Mr. Foreman started at the bottom of the banking business and learned all the rudiments of money and banking by progressive steps through the various positions of a leading metropolitan bank. His introduction to banking came immediately upon his finishing school when he started as a messenger for the Corn Exchange National Bank, which position he held for eight months.

After this preliminary work he was started with the Foreman Banks in the transit department. He traversed all the steps necessary to a complete financial education. He worked in the cages as assistant, then teller, then became a statement clerk and finally was given a title of assistant cashier. In 1922 he received final recognition through his election to the presidency of The Foreman National Bank and The Foreman Trust and Savings Bank, which have resources of approximately \$80,000,000. These two banks in the past, although under state and national charters, were privately owned, but early in 1925 stock was offered publicly and heavily oversubscribed, which was indicative of the high public standing of these institutions. This was followed by the election of a number of Chicago's leading business men to the directorate.

Mr. Foreman was married in June, 1912, to Florence Born. There are two sons, Harold E., Jr., and John B. Mr. Foreman's office is at 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, and his residence at 955 Sheridan Road, Glencoe.



*Lewis-Smith*

LEONARD S. FLORSHEIM

Leonard S. Florsheim, vice-president of the Yellow Manufacturing Acceptance Corporation; treasurer of the Chicago Motor Coach Company; treasurer of the Omnibus Corporation of America; president of the Transportation Securities Corporation, was born at Chicago, July 12, 1879, the son of Simon and Elizabeth (Friesleben) Florsheim. He was educated at Mosely School, the Armour Institute of Technology and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Florsheim is a director of the Independent Pneumatic Tool Company, the Electrical Research Laboratories, the New York Transportation Company, the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company and the Chicago Yellow Cab Company.

Club memberships include: The Standard Club, the Lake Shore Country Club and the Chicago Riding Club.

In January, 1914, he was married to Bertha F. Aberle at St. Paul, Minnesota. There are two sons, Leonard S., Jr., and Richard A. Florsheim.

His office is 901 Illinois Merchants Bank Building and his residence is 1507 North State Parkway, Chicago.





MOSES ERNEST GREENEBAUM

Moses Ernest Greenebaum is a prominent figure in Chicago's banking and civic affairs. He is a recognized financier by reason of being president of the Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company, and the Greenebaum Sons Investment Company, as well as being a director of the Chicago Title and Trust Company and other financial and business institutions.

In civic affairs he has contributed greatly. During the war he did his "bit" by serving as chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board and the finance committee of the Four Minute Men. He has been for nineteen years, and still is, president of the Chicago Sinai Congregation. He was formerly vice-president of the Michael Reese Hospital and still is on the directorate. He is now treasurer and director of the Covenant Club of Chicago, the Jewish Historical Society, Citizens Association and Travelers Aid Society, and a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board. He has served as president of the Citizens Association for six years and is now its treasurer and was treasurer of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He is a member of the Standard, Covenant, Lake Shore Country, Iroquois, City and Down Town Clubs.

He always has taken an active and keen interest in the campaign for clean government and law enforcement and is known for his geniality, modesty, energy, charity and tact.

Mr. Greenebaum was born in Chicago, March 17, 1858, his parents being Elias and Rosine (Straus) Greenebaum. His education was gained at the Jones and Haven schools and later the Chicago High School. He entered his father's banking institution in 1877 and after a rigid course of training achieved its complete direction and is responsible for a great share of its growth in resources and prestige.

On December 23, 1884, he married Julia Friedman at Chicago, and now has three children, Edgar N., Moses E. Greenebaum, Jr., and Eleanor G. Deutsch. Business address: 9 South La Salle Street. Residence: Belden-Stratford Hotel.



*Blank & Stoller, N. Y.*

SYDNEY GARDINER

Sydney Gardiner, resident partner of Lage & Company, director of the Wanner Malleable Castings Company, and one of the leaders in the investment banking business in Chicago, was born in Chicago, March 9, 1891, the son of Edwin James and Marie (Clements) Gardiner.

From 1897 to 1907 Mr. Gardiner attended the University School and for a year was a student at the University of Chicago. He then entered the bond business and continued there until 1916 when he was appointed assistant to the president of the Moon Motor Car Company at St. Louis. He was also elected a director of the company.

Following his service with the Moon Motor Car Company, Mr. Gardiner accepted his present connection with Lage & Company and became a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Lage & Company are also members of the New York Stock Exchange.

On July 10, 1923, Mr. Gardiner was married to Gladys M. Hempel at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Gardiner is a member of the University Club, the Racquet Club, the Bond Men's Club, the Casino Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Onwentsia Club (Lake Forest) and the Attic Club.

His business address is 208 South La Salle Street, and his residence is at 237 East Delaware Place, Chicago.



*Champlain Studios, N. Y.*

**MILTON S. FLORSHEIM**

Milton S. Florsheim, president and founder of the Florsheim Shoe Company, was born at Chicago, July 27, 1868, the son of Sigmund and Henrietta (Nussbaum) Florsheim. He attended Chicago public schools and Harvard School.

When he was but twenty-four years old he founded the Florsheim Shoe Company and since has become an officer or director in about thirty corporations, including directorships in the Continental and Commercial National Bank and the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

On December 20, 1892, he was married to Gertrude Stern of Chicago. There are two sons, Irving S. and Harold M. Florsheim.

Mr. Florsheim is a member of the City, Standard, Illinois Athletic and Lake Shore Country Clubs of Chicago.

His office is at 541 West Adams Street and his residence is the Drake Hotel, Chicago.





*Kaufmann & Fabry Co.*

## ERNEST A. HAMILL

One of the men who stands highest in the banking fraternity of Chicago, who has contributed much to the establishment of banking ethics and practices, is Ernest A. Hamill, chairman of the board of directors of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company.

Mr. Hamill, who was educated in the Chicago public schools, started working when he was fifteen years of age and by his own efforts, hard work and constant study became an important figure in the nation's financial affairs.

Mr. Hamill was born at Bloomington, Indiana, July 1, 1851, his parents being Dr. Robert C. and Eliza Jane (Davisson) Hamill. His parents moved to Chicago when Mr. Hamill was ten months of age.

When fifteen years of age Mr. Hamill obtained a position in a large hardware store, remaining in this business for nine years, and leaving to enter the grain commission business with a Chicago Board of Trade firm. Two years later he started in business for himself, forming the partnership of Hamill and Congdon. After nine years' partnership, and a sojourn in Europe, Mr. Hamill was offered the vice-presidency of the Corn Exchange Bank which office he assumed in 1889. In 1898 the name of the bank was changed to the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago and Mr. Hamill assumed the presidency. Under his guidance the Corn Exchange National Bank became one of the city's largest and strongest financial institutions. In October, 1919, the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Corn Exchange National Bank consolidated so far as their resources were concerned, although each bank maintained its own official heads and employees. After the completion of the new bank building, the three banks were all housed under one roof and became the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, Mr. Hamill being elected chairman of the board of the combined institutions.

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*Moffett*

GUY HUSTON

Guy Huston, president of the Guy Huston Company, Incorporated, bankers, of Chicago and New York; president of the New York Joint Stock Land Bank; president of the Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank; president of the Huston Banking Company of Blandinsville, Illinois, was born at Blandinsville, McDonough County, November 6, 1879, the son of John and Allie (Lovitt) Huston.

The foregoing are only part of Mr. Huston's activities. He is president of the American Association of Joint Stock Land Banks, president of the Joint Stock Securities Company of Massachusetts, and director and fiscal agent of the Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank, the Dallas Joint Stock Land Bank, the Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank (Redwood Falls, Minnesota), the Des Moines Joint Stock Land Bank, vice-president and treasurer the Pickrel Walnut Company, St. Louis, and the Pickrel Veneer Company, New Albany, Indiana.

The group of Joint Stock Land Banks, in the direction of which Mr. Huston takes an active part and for whose organization he was largely responsible, have combined assets of \$175,000,000. Within the loan field of these banks lies one-half the farm wealth of the United States, a valuation in excess of \$33,000,000,000 and the annual farm production of this territory is valued at approximately \$6,000,000,000.

The Huston group have one-third of the assets of the entire system of Joint Stock Land Banks, and the Chicago bank, of which Mr. Huston is president, is the largest bank in the system, having assets of over \$58,000,000.

After attending common school and high school at Blandinsville, Mr. Huston came to Chicago and studied law for three years at Kent College of Law. After leaving Kent he entered the employ of the Bankers National Bank of Chicago, returning to Blandinsville in 1900 to take charge of his family's large

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ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON

Isaac Miller Hamilton, president of the Federal Life Insurance Company and the Union Securities Company of Chicago; vice-president of the Illinois Canning Company of Hoopeston, Illinois; former member of the Illinois State Senate, was born at Ash Grove, Illinois, September 6, 1864, the son of Ephraim S. and Celia B. (Miller) Hamilton. He attended public schools, Grand Prairie Seminary, studied with private tutors and was admitted to practice law by the Illinois and Federal Courts.

Mr. Hamilton has been very active in all movements for the development and betterment of life, accident and health insurance. Many years ago he was one of the organizers of the American Life Convention and served as its president. He still is a member of the executive committee.

He was one of the organizers and was chairman of the very efficient agency organization known as the Association of Life Agency Officers.

He has been very active in the Insurance Economics Society and served as its chairman.

For two terms he served as president of the Health & Accident Underwriters Conference.

Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Illinois State Bar and other legal associations, a former president of Illinois Republican and National Republican Clubs, and in 1897-8-9 and 1900 he was a member of the Illinois State Senate.

He is a director of the Federal Life Insurance Company, the Union Securities Company and the Illinois Canning Company, and a member of the Union League, the South Shore Country, the Hamilton, the Illinois Athletic, the Bob O'Link Golf, the Chicago Yacht and the Opera Clubs of Chicago, and the Casualty and Surety Club of New York.

Mr. Hamilton was married to Amanda Ernst (now deceased) at Chicago on June 11, 1907. There is one daughter, Miriam Celia Hamilton.

His business address is the Federal Life Building and his residence is at 451 Aldine Avenue, Chicago.





*Blank & Stoller, N. Y.*

GEORGE BATES HARRINGTON

George Bates Harrington, president of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, in February, 1881, the son of Austin and Mary Hillyard (Bates) Harrington. He attended St. John's School, Manlius, New York, for four years beginning with 1894, graduated from Princeton University in 1902 and then took his degree in mining engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1904.

From 1904 to 1909 Mr. Harrington served in his capacity as a mining engineer in Mexico and the Western States; from 1909 to 1914 he was connected with the Stone and Webster Companies at Seattle, Washington, and in 1914 he was elected president of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the University Club, the Union League Club and the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club, all of Chicago.

In 1905 he was married to Sophia W. Williamson at Wilmington, Delaware. There are three daughters, Sophia, Mary Bates and Ann Porter Harrington.

His office is the McCormick Building, and his residence is 232 East Walton Place, Chicago.

### JOHN H. GULICK

Twenty-seven years with the Insull interests; an experience that took him through the formative years of perhaps the largest public utility group in the United States and brought him the vice-presidency of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, the vice-presidency of the Public Service Company of Illinois, the vice-presidency of the Midland Utilities Company and a directorship in numerous other companies, is the record of John H. Gulick.

Mr. Gulick was born in Washington, District of Columbia, February 14, 1867, the son of George F. and Adelaide Gulick and attended public schools and Christian Brothers College there.

In 1898 he entered the employ of the Commonwealth Electric Company of Chicago and the following year he went to New York as auditor of the General Incandescent Arc Light Company. In 1905 he returned to Chicago as auditor for the Chicago Edison Company and two years later upon the merger of the Chicago Edison Company and the Commonwealth Electric Company under the name of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Mr. Gulick was appointed auditor of the merged companies. He continued in this position until 1914 when he was elected a vice-president of the company, in charge of accounts. In the same year he was elected vice-president of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, having served previously as secretary-treasurer of that organization since its organization in 1911.

In addition to the offices already mentioned, Mr. Gulick is a director in the following companies: The Middle West Utilities Company, the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, the Chicago Rapid Transit Company, the Illinois Northern Utilities Company, the Midland Utilities Company, the Northern Indiana Gas and Electric Company and several others.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Racquet Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club and the Casino Club.

In 1899 Mr. Gulick was married to Madeleine Fisher of Baltimore, who died in 1904.

His business address is 72 West Adams Street and his residence is 219 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.



*Moffett*

HENRY ALEXANDER HAUGAN

Although the banking field is rife with tales of men who have worked themselves up from minor occupations to executive positions, few successful bankers can compete in this respect with Henry Alexander Haugan, president of the State Bank of Chicago. It was only sixteen years from the time he entered the employ of the bank as a messenger that he occupied the position he holds to-day.

Mr. Haugan's initiation into the banking field occurred in 1903. The State Bank of Chicago, established in 1879 by his father, was then a flourishing institution in the Loop District and offered many opportunities. Hard work brought promotions to a clerkship, followed later by advancements, successively to the position of teller, assistant cashier, vice-president and, finally, in 1919, president. He also is a director of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

He served as treasurer of the University of Illinois from 1909 to 1912, and of the Chicago Association of Commerce in 1922.

He is a member of the Bankers, University, Mid-Day, Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Glen View Golf, Swedish and Norwegian Clubs.

Mr. Haugan married Miss Blanche Ernst of Chicago, June 8, 1908.

His home is at 2600 Lake View Avenue, Chicago, and his office, 135 West Washington Street.





*Moffett*

#### THEODORE E. JOINER

Theodore E. Joiner, president of the investment banking firm of Hill, Joiner and Company, was born at New York City, November 23, 1882, the son of John F. and Elizabeth A. Joiner. He attended common school, high school and later continued his studies with private tutors.

Mr. Joiner started in the bond business in Chicago in 1908. In 1913 he entered the employ of the bond department of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and continued there until the organization of Hill, Joiner and Company in 1919. From 1919 to 1923 he was vice-president of Hill, Joiner and Company; in 1923 he was elected president of the company, which office he now holds.

In the latter part of the war Mr. Joiner was one of six men selected from Chicago banks by Samuel Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway (then in the service of the government), and commissioned as finance officers to act with the United States Expeditionary Force. However, the war ended before Mr. Joiner could sail for France.

Mr. Joiner is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club and the Knollwood Club.

On June 14, 1922, he was married to Helen S. Skinner of Evanston at Waukegan, Illinois. There are two sons, Theodore E. Joiner, Jr., and John Davis Joiner.

Mr. Joiner's office is at 137 South La Salle Street, and his residence is at 457 Barry Avenue, Chicago.



*Chambers Studio, Chicago*

EDGAR THEODORE KONSBERG

Edgar Theodore Konsberg, head of the banking firm of E. T. Konsberg & Company, investment bankers, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, and one of the best known investment bankers in that city, is a native son of Chicago and has lived in that city practically all his life. Mr. Konsberg was born on June 8, 1880, and is a son of Carl Robert and Annie (Anderson) Konsberg, the latter of whom is still living.

Mr. Konsberg completed his local schooling in the English High and Manual Training Schools and then entered Northwestern University. From the days of his youth, Mr. Konsberg had been attracted to the banking and investment business, had given particular attention to the study of commercial forms during his school days, had had some practical experience along the lines of brokerage and investment during vacation periods, and when he left the university, he definitely adopted this form of commercial activity as a life vocation. He thus became engaged as an investment banker in 1904, and four years later, in 1908, established himself at 234 South La Salle Street, under the name of E. T. Konsberg & Company, investment bankers. In the beginning the firm consisted of Mr. Konsberg, as executive and sales force, and one stenographer, who also acted as bookkeeper.

On June 26, 1912, at Clarksdale, Mississippi, Mr. Edgar Theodore Konsberg was united in marriage to Miss Anna Louise Scott. They have two children: daughter, Louise Scott; son, Edgar Theodore, Jr. Mr. Konsberg is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has a very pleasing home at 198 Glenwood Avenue in the delightful Hubbard Woods, a suburb of Chicago, and both he and Mrs. Konsberg take an interested and helpful part in the general, social and cultural activities of the circle in which they move. They also have traveled widely. Mr. Konsberg has other substantial interests in or about Chicago, these including

(Continued on Page 170)





W. J. KLINGENBERG

Of those men most responsible for the development of the thriving business section known as Uptown Chicago, one is W. J. Klingenberg, president of the Sheridan Trust and Savings Bank; chairman of the board of the Capital State Savings Bank, and director of Loren Miller and Company, the principal merchandising establishment of the Uptown Chicago section.

Mr. Klingenberg was born at Dubuque, Iowa, February 27, 1877, the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Waitz) Klingenberg, and was educated in the public schools of Chicago. His early business training was gained in the First National Bank of Chicago, where for eighteen years he was an employe and where he was fortunate in having as an example of banking sagacity the late James B. Forgan.

Sixteen years ago Mr. Klingenberg organized the Sheridan Trust and Savings Bank and was its first president when the bank first opened for business in a converted store on Broadway, just north of Wilson Avenue. The rapid growth of the bank paralleled that of the neighborhood—which was sparsely settled for a Metropolitan community at the time the bank was opened—and more than justified the choice of the location.

It was not long before the bank outgrew the converted store and a magnificent bank building was built at the apex of Broadway and Racine Avenue, just south of Lawrence. But this building soon proved inadequate and in the Spring of 1925 the Sheridan Trust and Savings Bank moved to a large, combination office and bank building at Broadway and Lawrence Avenue that had been built expressly to provide room for the increased business. The capital of the bank is now \$1,000,000.00 and the surplus is now \$500,000.00.

As chairman of the old Twenty-fifth Ward during the World War, Mr. Klingenberg was directly

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THEODORE CHRISTIAN KELLER

Eloquent testimony to the achievements of Theodore Christian Keller, president of the Indiana and Illinois Coal Corporation which operates nine large mines that were formerly the property of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company, is simply set forth in a chronological outline of Mr. Keller's business career.

An interesting commentary at the outset is that no company which Mr. Keller has operated has ever failed of success nor contracted a cent of mortgage indebtedness subsequent to his becoming connected with it.

The subject of this biography was born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 7, 1864, the son of Christian and Henrietta Keller. He attended public schools and Bryant and Stratton Business College at Chicago. In 1879 he obtained a position as office boy to the president and vice-president of the Chicago and Western Indiana R. R. Company and later served in the auditor's and treasurer's offices as a clerk and car accountant. In 1886 he resigned to become bookkeeper for the Grape Creek Coal Company of Illinois. In 1889 he was appointed general manager and in 1891 he purchased the retail business of the company.

In 1892 Mr. Keller purchased a one-fourth interest in the Hazel Creek Coal Company of Indiana and later in the same year purchased an additional half interest. These mines were operated successfully until the coal was exhausted. In this same year, he began the purchase of real estate at Twenty-third Street and the Chicago and Western Indiana tracks, which was sold to the railroad in 1907 for \$320,000.

In 1898 he organized the Keller Coal Company of Indiana, purchased 540 acres of coal with 300 acres of surface, and developed a new mine that was operated successfully for eight years and then sold to Oak Hill Coal Mining Company for \$80,000.

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GEORGE RUDOLPH MEYERCORD

George Rudolph Meyercord is one of the best known men in Illinois industry, as he is the president of four large manufacturing concerns in the state, and at one time was president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association. He is still a director of that organization.

He was born at Washington Heights, Illinois, May 23, 1875, his parents being Philip and Marie Caroline (Seiff) Meyercord. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and then at Armour Institute in Chicago. When he finished his technical education he had some preliminary experience but soon decided to enter business for himself.

He plunged in 1894 when he was only nineteen years of age and organized the Meyercord Company, manufacturers of decalcomania transfer ornaments. This glass printing process was new then but Mr. Meyercord soon built up a substantial business which still is prospering under his presidency. In the meantime, however, he organized and is now president of the Vitrolite Company. Likewise he is president of the Haskelite Manufacturing Company of Chicago and Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the American Manufacturers Foreign Credit Underwriters, Chicago and New York. In addition he is a director of the American Protective Tariff League, the National Association of Employing Lithographers, the Association of Arts and Industries and a vice-president of the Home Market Club.

Mr. Meyercord married Agnes Adams on August 23, 1905, at Chicago, and has five children. They are Agnes Marie, Margaret Elizabeth, George, Jr., Edward Bernard and Helen. His home is at 577 Hawthorne Place and his business address is 133 West Washington Street, Chicago. He is a member of the following clubs: Union League, Mid-Day, Illinois Athletic, Illinois Golf and Edgewater Golf.





CLAYTON MARK

Clayton Mark, president of Clayton Mark and Company, was born on a farm near Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1858, the son of Cyrus and Rebecca (Strohm) Mark, his earliest paternal ancestor in this country being William Killian Mark, who settled in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, in 1735.

Mr. Mark was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Illinois. He came to Chicago in 1872, and in 1876 began his business career as a clerk with the Chicago Malleable Iron Company, being made secretary of the company four years later. When that company's successor (The National Malleable Castings Company) was organized, Mr. Mark became director of its Chicago works; subsequently he was made vice-president of the company and a member of its directorate. In 1923, the National Company was reorganized under the name of National Malleable and Steel Castings Company, and Mr. Mark is a member of its board of directors.

In 1888, while still secretary of the Chicago Malleable Iron Company, Mr. Mark founded, in Chicago, the Mark Manufacturing Company, an independent co-partnership, for the manufacture and sale of water well supplies. This business was afterward enlarged to include the manufacture of steel pipe; pipe mills were built at Evanston, Illinois, and bought at Zanesville, Ohio, and Mr. Mark became one of the pioneer makers of steel pipe in this country. In 1908, he founded the Vinegar Hill Zinc Company for the mining of zinc ores, operating in the zinc fields of Illinois, Wisconsin, Oklahoma and Kansas. The National Zinc Separating Company was formed by him in 1914, to roast zinc ores. In 1906, the jobbing houses of the Mark-Lally Company in California were established, and in 1908, the Atlas Supply Company, at Muskogee, Oklahoma, was incorporated, with a system of jobbing houses in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, these two

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#### FRANK T. HULSWIT

Frank T. Hulswit, president of The United Light and Power Company, vice-president and director of other public utility and industrial companies, was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, September 10, 1875, the son of Frank Michael and Johanna Ursula (Louis) Hulswit, and attended public schools at Grand Rapids.

At the age of fifteen Mr. Hulswit became a jeweler's apprentice and two years later entered the employ of the United States as a clerk in the postoffice at Grand Rapids. In 1895 he entered the employ of The Michigan Trust Company and continued there as a clerk until 1902. In 1902 he became a bond salesman and two years later became president of the firm of Child, Hulswit and Company. In 1910 he was elected president of the United Light and Power Company.

Mr. Hulswit is a director of The United Light and Power Company, and is vice-

president and director of the following corporations: The Tri-City Railway and Light Company; the Columbus Railway, Power and Light Company; the American Light and Traction Company; the American Superpower Corporation, and the American Hide and Leather Company.

He is a trustee of the Y. M. C. A. at Grand Rapids, and a member of the Metropolitan Club of New York; the Union League Club of Chicago; the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club of Rye, New York; the Peninsular Club of Grand Rapids; the Congressional Country Club of Washington, and the Union Club of Cleveland.

Mr. Hulswit married Cornelia Maria Hoebeke. There are two sons, Charles Louis Hulswit and Robert Marius Hulswit.

Mr. Hulswit's offices are the Illinois Merchants Bank Building, Chicago, and 120 Broadway, New York.



*Chambers Studio, Chicago*

CHARLES McCLELLAN MODERWELL

Charles McClellan Moderwell, president of the Chicago Board of Education; president of C. M. Moderwell and Company, wholesale coal dealers; president of the Mordue Collieries Company and the United Coal Corporation, miners of coal, was born at Geneseo, Illinois, May 6, 1868, the son of John B. and Maria Antoinette (McClellan) Moderwell.

He attended public schools at Geneseo until 1883, Geneseo Collegiate Institute until 1885 and graduated from Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, in 1889, with a degree of bachelor of philosophy. In 1892 he entered the coal business.

Mr. Moderwell is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, the University Club and the Glen View Golf Club. He is a former president of the Illinois Coal Operators Association and a former trustee of Wooster College.

On October 6, 1897, he was married to Jennie L. Cadwallader at Joliet, Illinois. There is one son, Horace M. Moderwell.

Mr. Moderwell's office is at 307 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago; his residence is at 1624 Judson Avenue, Evanston.





*Moffett*

CHARLES ANDREWS MUNROE

Charles Andrews Munroe, chairman of the board of directors of the Laclede Gas Light Company, president of the Laclede Gas and Electric Company, was born at Middlebury, Vermont, February 9, 1875, the son of Merrick Adams and Henrietta (Persis) Munroe. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1896 and subsequently attended the school of law of Northwestern University.

During the war Mr. Munroe was state director of the United States Public Service Reserve for Illinois. Club memberships include: The Chicago Club, the Commercial Club of Chicago, the Industrial Club of Chicago, the Mid-Day Club, Onwentsia Club, Shoreacres Club, the University Club of Chicago, the Winter Club of Lake Forest, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Sculptors and Painters Association of New York, the Attic of Chicago, the Racquet Club of Chicago, the Racquet Club of St. Louis, the St. Louis Country Club, the Coleman Lake Club, the Greenwich Country Club, the Recess Club of New York, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the City Club of Chicago, Old Elm Club, and the Chicago Yacht Club.

On August 20, 1907, he was married to Rhea Logan at Darien, Connecticut. There are three children, Josephine Logan Munroe, Rhea Munroe and Logan Munroe.

Mr. Munroe's business address is 231 South La Salle Street; his residence is 1234 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.



*Cooney*

CHARLES ALEXANDER McCULLOCH

Charles Alexander McCulloch, president of the Parmelee Transfer Company, vice-president of the Chicago Yellow Cab Company, vice-president of the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company, vice-president of the Omnibus Corporation of America, vice-president of the Yellow Manufacturing Acceptance Corporation, treasurer of the John R. Thompson Company, was born at Chicago, December 2, 1875, the son of William Wallace and Agnes (Alexander) McCulloch.

Mr. McCulloch's formal education ended with graduation from the Emerson Grammar School of Chicago. While going to school he sold newspapers and had a route which he delivered. After graduation from school he rented four wagons to the Chicago Times and became a newspaper distributor throughout the city. His success in this line soon made him one of the largest wholesale wagon distributors for the Times-Herald, the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Journal and the Chicago Evening Post.

After five years in the wholesale newspaper distributing business he became circulation manager for the Chicago Journal and later on for the Chicago Evening Post, from where he was appointed general manager of the Parmelee Transfer Company. In August, 1914, he and his associates purchased the Parmelee Company.

Mr. McCulloch is a director of the Foreman National Bank, the Chicago National League Baseball Club (The "Cubs"), the Chicago Motor Coach Company, the Fifth Avenue Bus Company of New York and the New York Transportation Company.

Club memberships include the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Lake Shore Athletic Club, the Forty Club, the Eagle River Fishing and Shooting Club, the Chicago Riding Club (director) and the Chicago Yacht Club.

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*M. E. Ward*

HUGO EMIL OTTE

Hugo Emil Otte, president of the National Bank of the Republic, was born in Chicago, May 30, 1872, the son of Emil and Catherine (Behrman) Otte, and was educated in the Chicago public schools.

At the age of fifteen Mr. Otte entered the employ of the Union National Bank of Chicago and continued with that institution until it was consolidated with the First National Bank in 1900. For four years Mr. Otte remained in the employ of the latter institution, but in 1904 he assisted in the organization of the Union Stock Yards State Bank and became that bank's first cashier. Subsequently he organized and became president of the Lake View Trust and Savings Bank.

In 1907 Mr. Otte was appointed cashier of the National City Bank of Chicago. Two years later he was elected a vice-president and in 1924 he was elected to the presidency.

Upon the consolidation, in 1925, of the National City Bank with the National Bank of the Republic under the name of the latter institution, Mr. Otte was elected president of the National Bank of the Republic.

Mr. Otte is a member of the Illinois Advisory Board of the National Surety Company, and a director of the Peoples Stock Yards State Bank, the Kaspar-American State Bank and the National Bank of the Republic.

On June 7, 1894, Mr. Otte married Annetta Christian of Chicago. Of three children, Howard Allan Otte, Milton Harvey Otte and Helen Otte, the last named is now deceased.

Mr. Otte is a member of the Bankers Club, the Chicago Club, the South Shore Country Club and the Knollwood Club. His residence is at 5124 Hyde Park Boulevard, and his business address is 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago.





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JOHN JOSEPH O'BRIEN

John Joseph O'Brien, president of H. M. Byllesby and Company, officer and director in numerous other public utility and industrial corporations, is a striking example of the opportunities in business life awaiting the American boy. As head of the Byllesby organization, Mr. O'Brien is not only chief executive of an investment house with offices in Chicago, New York, Boston and other cities, underwriting and distributing a large volume of securities annually, but is also chief executive of one of the largest groups of electric and gas companies under a single management in the United States. The operated and affiliated utility companies supply service to over 1,000 cities and towns with 4,500,000 population and are located in nineteen states of the Middle West, South and West. Combined gross earnings are approximately \$120,000,000 annually.

The firm was organized in 1902 by the late Colonel Henry Marison Byllesby, who died on May 1, 1924. Colonel Byllesby was one of the electrical pioneers of the United States—vice-president and general manager of Westinghouse Electric Company at the age of twenty-six—and it was due to his ability and guidance, to his faculty of picking able men to assist him, that the firm of H. M. Byllesby and Company attained its present position in the utility field. As a testimony to his service during the World War, the United States Distinguished Service Medal was conferred on Colonel Byllesby as was the Distinguished Service Order of Great Britain.

Mr. O'Brien, who succeeded Colonel Byllesby as chief executive of the Byllesby companies, was born at Chicago, April 2, 1851. He attended parochial and public schools and business college. His first job was with the Pullman Company at the age of eighteen. Two years later he entered the employ of the United Edison Manufacturing Company, since absorbed by the General Electric Company, and was in charge

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*Howe & Arthur*

GEORGE A. PEARSON

George A. Pearson, president of the Electrical Research Laboratories of Chicago, vice-president of the Pearson Piano Company of Indianapolis, was born at Indianapolis, March 12, 1879, the son of George C. and Emma (Shoemaker) Pearson, and attended public schools in his native city.

After leaving school, Mr. Pearson entered the piano business that his father had founded in Indianapolis in 1873 and continued with that company as vice-president for approximately twenty years.

In 1910 he came to Chicago and became identified with the automobile industry as a general distributor of some of the best known motor cars.

Mr. Pearson was one of the early radio enthusiasts and experimenters. He has perhaps conducted more tests and experiments with radio parts and radio receivers than any individual. In 1922 he organized and became president of the Electrical Research Laboratories—to-day the largest radio parts manufacturer in the industry.

A recent survey of the radio market disclosed the amazing fact that of the 4,000,000 radio receivers in use, over 1,000,000 have one or more ERLA parts. ERLA is the trade name for the products of the Electrical Research Laboratories.

Always abreast of the times, this concern under Mr. Pearson's guidance is now launching big production of complete radio receivers. Judged by the successes of the past, ERLA radio receivers will soon take a prominent place in American homes.

On October 5, 1919, he was married to Wilhelmina Harvey at Chicago. There is one son, George Albert Pearson, Jr.

Mr. Pearson is a member of the South Shore Country Club and the Press Club of Chicago.

Mr. Pearson's business address is 2500 Cottage Grove Avenue. He lives at the South Shore View Hotel, 7100 South Shore Drive, Chicago.





*Pach Bros., N. Y.*

#### GEORGE PICK

George Pick, president of the Investment Securities firm of George Pick and Company, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 14, 1869, the son of Adolphus and Mary (Federn) Pick, and attended public grammar and high schools at Milwaukee.

In 1887 Mr. Pick entered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee as a clerk and continued with that organization for eighteen years, progressing through positions of increasing responsibility to the position of associate general agent for the company at Milwaukee. In 1905 he was appointed associate general agent of the company at Chicago, continuing in that position until 1907, when he was appointed general agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, for the State of Illinois. In 1919 he resigned from the last named company to organize the firm of which he is now the head.

Mr. Pick is a director of the American Radiator Company, the Union Trust Company, the Chicago Morris Plan Bank, and is treasurer and a director of Bernard Hewitt and Company.

Club memberships include: The Mid-Day Club, the Lake Shore Country Club, the Standard Club, the Ravisloe Country Club and the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club of New York.

On April 6, 1899, he was married to Frieda Rosenthal of Chicago. There are two sons, Frederick G. and Grant J. Pick.

His business address is 72 West Adams Street, Chicago, and his residence is Highland Park, Illinois.





*Blank & Stoller*

LEMUEL BUELL PATTERSON

Lemuel Buell Patterson, president of the City Ice and Fuel Company of Cleveland, bank director and former Chicago South Park Commissioner, was born at Patterson, Illinois, January 24, 1869, the son of James L. and Mary E. Patterson.

In 1887, and after attending Roodhouse High School, Roodhouse, Illinois, Mr. Patterson entered the employ of Swift and Company, continuing there in positions of increasing responsibility until 1904, when he was elected vice-president of the National Packing Company. In 1912 he resigned from the National Packing Company and until 1925 conducted personal business.

Mr. Patterson is a director of the Foreman National Bank, the Foreman Trust and Savings Bank, the Drovers National Bank and the Drovers Trust and Savings Bank. From 1914 to 1925 he was a member of the board of commissioners of the South Park of Chicago.

Club memberships include the South Shore Country Club, the Union League Club, the Olympia Fields Golf Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

On May 12, 1908, Mr. Patterson was married to Harriet B. McAdoo. His office is at 76 West Monroe Street and his residence is the Sisson Hotel, Chicago.

### ERNEST JAMES STEVENS

Ernest James Stevens, president and manager of the Hotel La Salle Company, operating the Hotel La Salle, was born at Colchester, Illinois, February 13, 1884, the son of James William and Jessie Louise (Smith) Stevens.

He attended grammar school in Chicago, Princeton-Yale Preparatory School, graduated from the University of Chicago, in 1904, with a degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and from Northwestern University Law School, in 1907, with a degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the practice of law in Illinois in December, 1907.

Mr. Stevens is a director of the Illinois Life Insurance Company, vice-president and director of the Stevens Hotel Company, director of the Central Trust Company of Illinois and of the Stevens Brothers Corporation.

He is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Hamilton Club, the Quadrangle Club, the Commonwealth Club, the Chickaming Country Club, the Chicago Bar Association, the South Shore Country Club, the Phi Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities and the Masonic order.

On April 17, 1907, at Michigan City, Indiana, Mr. Stevens was married to Elizabeth Street. There are four sons: Ernest Street, Richard James, William Kenneth and John Paul Stevens.

Mr. Stevens' office is at the Hotel La Salle and his residences are at 1314 East Fifty-eighth Street, Chicago, and Lakeside, Berrien County, Michigan.



*fernand de Gueldre, Chicago*

FRANK FULLER STORY

Frank Fuller Story, vice-president and treasurer of the Story and Clark Piano Company, was born in Chicago, April 17, 1873, the son of Hampton L. and Marion (Fuller) Story.

After attending Chicago public schools, Mr. Story entered the employ of the Story & Clark Organ Company, which was being converted from an organ manufactory by his brother, E. H. Story, and which subsequently became the Story and Clark Piano Company.

Following training in the factory, during which Mr. Story learned the practical side of piano manufacture, he entered the sales department and from there traversed, by successive steps, all the distributive and administrative departments. His first official position was that of secretary-treasurer and for the past seven years he has administered the combined post of vice-president and treasurer.

On December 11, 1901, Mr. Story was married to Ruth Fouke at Naperville, Illinois. There are three children, Jane Story, Edward Story and Frank Fuller Story, Jr.

Mr. Story is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club and the Riverside Golf Club.

His office is at 173 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, and his residence is at Riverside, Illinois.





*Blank & Stollie*

CLEMENT STUDEBAKER, JR.

Clement Studebaker, Jr., president of the Illinois Power and Light Corporation, president of the Missouri Power and Light Corporation, president of Illinois Traction, Incorporated, chairman of the North American Light and Power Company, was born at South Bend, Indiana, August 11, 1871, the son of Clement and Ann (Milburn) Studebaker, his father being one of the founders of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, subsequently the Studebaker Corporation.

After attending Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, Clement Studebaker, Jr., entered the employ of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company as a bill clerk in 1891. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of cashier and still later he was elected treasurer of the company.

On March 7, 1911, he was elected treasurer and second vice-president of the newly formed Studebaker Corporation, and on December 9 of the same year he was elected vice-president and chairman of the committee of control.

Resigning from the Studebaker Corporation in 1914, Mr. Studebaker conducted personal business until April 16, 1915, when he was elected president of the North American Light and Power Company. On July 23, 1920, he was elected chairman of the company. On April 28, 1923, he was elected president of the Illinois Light and Power Corporation. On November 18, 1923, he was elected president of the Missouri Light and Power Corporation, and on November 12, 1924, he was elected president of Illinois Traction, Incorporated.

Mr. Studebaker is a trustee of De Pauw University and a member of the following clubs: The Chicago Club, the Union League Club, the Attic—all of Chicago; the Union League Club and the Lotus Club of New York; the Algonquin Club of Boston and the Abenaki Club of Rye Beach, New Hampshire.

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*Gibson*

LAWRENCE F. STERN

Lawrence F. Stern, who is vice-president and director of S. W. Straus & Company, of Chicago and New York, and administrative officer of the western organization, entered the employ of that concern in 1908 as an office boy. Successively he served as salesman, loan solicitor, loan appraiser, manager of the loan department and now is vice-president.

Mr. Stern is a native of Chicago, born August 2, 1888, the son of Herman and Pauline (Fish) Stern. Hyde Park High School of his native city provided his preparatory education which was continued to graduation from Dartmouth College in 1910. At college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

Mr. Stern is athletically inclined and holds an enviable record in tennis and football. He has kept up his tennis since leaving college and has a number of cups won in state and national contests. He also enjoys horsemanship and is a director of the Chicago Riding Club.

Business associations, in addition to his position with S. W. Straus & Company, include directorships in the Ambassador Hotel System, the Franklin Trust and Savings Bank, the Wolff Manufacturing Company and the Independent Packing Company.

He is a member of the Down Town Club, the Chicago Riding Club, the Standard Club, the Northmoor Country Club and the D. K. E. Club of Chicago.

June 15, 1914, Mr. Stern married Helen Schnadig at Chicago. He has two children, Marjorie Helen Stern and Donald Lawrence Stern.

His place of business is the Straus Building, 306 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and his residence is at 981 Sheridan Road, Glencoe, Illinois.





*Moffett*

JOHN CHARLES SCHANK

John C. Schank, as he is known, is vice-president of the Brunswick, Balke, Collender Company, manufacturers of billiard tables, bowling alleys, phonographs and radios, and is general superintendent of all its factories as well as first vice-president of the James Levy Motors Company.

His parents were among the earliest settlers in Chicago, his father, John Schank, coming to this city in 1846 and his mother, Caroline Schmidt, in 1852. They were married in 1860 and John Charles Schank was born here, May 22, 1867, just four years before the great Chicago fire in which his father was first assistant fire marshal.

Mr. Schank's education was gained in the public schools of Chicago, after which he took a year's course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. All during his school days he sold newspapers before and after school, and in 1882 he started to work for a sponge concern located in the basement of the old Tremont House for the magnificent sum of \$4 a week.

After six weeks of this, however, an opportunity came for him to go with the H. W. Collender Company, which two years later became the Brunswick, Balke, Collender Company. Mr. Schank worked up from the bottom with this concern and when only thirty years of age—in 1897—was given charge of all the company's plants.

He is an ardent devotee of billiards and has seen practically all the big matches and tournaments held in Chicago since 1882. He also is a follower of baseball and bowling, as well as being fond of golf. His hobby is horses, and he has a stable in which are Lord Granite and several promising two-year-olds.

Mr. Schank is a bachelor and lives at 6720 Oglesby Avenue. He is a member of the Lake Shore Athletic, German, Lincoln and South Shore Country Clubs and the Chicago Athletic Association. He is

(Continued on Page 171)





*Chambers*

**MARSHALL EMMETT SAMPSELL**

Marshall Emmett Sampsell is a director of the Middle West Utilities Company and president of subsidiary companies which furnish electric light and power (and in many cases other utility service) to 390 communities in Illinois and Wisconsin. These operating companies include the Central Illinois Public Service Company, the Wisconsin Power and Light Company, the Wisconsin River Power Company, the Southern Wisconsin Power Company and others.

Mr. Sampsell was born at Marshall, Texas, February 28, 1874, the son of Joseph Benjamin and Fannie (Alnutt) Sampsell, and attended public schools at Ashland, Ohio; Englewood High School, Chicago; Morgan Park Academy and graduated from the University of Chicago, the Chicago College of Law and subsequently studied at the law school of Northwestern University.

He was clerk of the United States circuit court for the Northern District of Illinois from 1902 to 1907, beginning his public utility career in 1903 as receiver for the Chicago Union Traction Company and other affiliated street-railway companies. During the several years of his receivership Mr. Sampsell took an active part in the street-railway negotiations of that period which resulted in the adoption of the famous Chicago traction settlement ordinances of 1907.

In 1910 Mr. Sampsell was made president of the Central Illinois Public Service Company, which became a Middle West Subsidiary in 1912. Since that time the company's annual gross income has grown from \$155,000 to \$8,800,000 and the communities served from three to 235. Practically every employe is a stockholder.

Mr. Sampsell is an active, resourceful executive. He possesses a keen, analytical intelligence and is broadminded enough to see two sides to a question. He has served as president of the Illinois Electric Rail-

(Continued on Page 170)



*Walingen*

WILLIAM SCHLAKE

William Schlake, president of the Illinois Brick Company, president of the Common Brick Manufacturers Association of America, president of the Marshfield Trust and Savings Bank, was born at York, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1863, the son of Henry and Mary Schlake. He attended public school, parochial school and the Lutheran Seminary at Addison, Illinois.

From 1883 to 1890 Mr. Schlake taught school. In the last named year he began the manufacture of bricks. Ten years later the Illinois Brick Company was organized, Mr. Schlake's company was merged with it and he was elected secretary of the new organization. In 1909 he was elected president.

During the war Mr. Schlake was chairman of Chicago Draft Board Number 52. Among present directorships is that in the Republic Realty Mortgage Corporation.

He is a member of the Builders Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, the Press Club, the Ridgemoor Country Club, and the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

On March 17, 1887, Mr. Schlake was married to Mary Mueller at Chicago. There are five children, Elsa, William, Theodore, Helen and Edwin.

His office is 1717 Conway Building, and his residence is 1600 Diversey Parkway, Chicago.



*Lewis-Smith*

MARTIN L. STRAUS

Martin L. Straus is president of the Hartman Corporation, which, with its subsidiaries, is the largest retail home furnishing organization in the world. The subsidiaries—of all of which Mr. Straus is president—are as follows: The Hartman Furniture and Carpet Company of Chicago, which operates ten stores; the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Company of Peoria, Illinois; the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Company of St. Joseph, Missouri; the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Company of Omaha, Nebraska; the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota; the American Furniture Company of Denver, Colorado, and the C. W. Fischer Furniture Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mr. Straus was born at St. Louis, Missouri, July 18, 1895, the son of Louis and Amanda (Marks) Straus. He attended public schools, Smith's Academy, St. Louis; Dartmouth College, and the University of Illinois.

After leaving school he entered the employ of H. W. Kastor and Sons, advertising agents, as a clerk in the St. Louis office. The following year he was made a solicitor for the firm and subsequently was put in charge of the research department. In 1919 he was appointed assistant manager of the St. Louis office.

Mr. Straus continued with H. W. Kastor and Sons until 1920, when he was appointed assistant to the president of the Hartman Corporation. Later he was appointed vice-president in charge of sales promotion and in 1924 he was elected president.

He is a member of the Northmoor Club, the Standard Club, the Century Club and the Masonic Order. During the war he was in training for a commission in the air service of the United States Army, but the war ended before his training was completed.

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THOMPSON ROSS

Thompson Ross, president of the investment banking firm that bears his name, was born at Rensselaer, Indiana, August 21, 1887, the son of Frank A. and Ora T. Ross. He attended grammar and high schools in Rensselaer, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1909.

After leaving the university, Mr. Ross entered the employ of E. H. Rollins and Company, investment bankers, and continued there for six years.

He then associated with the firm that ultimately came to bear his name. Thompson Ross and Company underwrite and distribute bonds of all classes, the majority of their underwritings, however, being in the public utility field.

Mr. Ross is a director of the Illinois Public Utility Company, the Wisconsin Public Utility Company, the Eastern Montana Light and Power Company and the Minnesota Electric Light and Power Company.

Club memberships include: The University Club, the Union League Club, the Mid-Day Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, the North Shore Golf Club, the Bond Men's Club, the Bankers Club of New York and the Chicago-Meredosia Gun Club.

On February 20, 1912, he was married to Gertrude Kennedy at Chicago. There are two sons, Kennedy and Jack Ross.

His business address is 29 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and his residence is Wilmette, Illinois.



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WILLOUGHBY GEORGE WALLING

Willoughby George Walling, president of the Chicago Morris Plan Bank, is a leader in civic affairs. He is an active leader in the National Red Cross organization, having served as national chairman of the American Red Cross Influenza Committee in 1918 and 1919; vice-chairman of the National American Red Cross in 1919 and 1920, and chairman of the Red Cross delegation to the League of Red Cross Societies in 1920. He is also president of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies and a director of the National Information Bureau.

Mr. Walling was born at Louisville, Kentucky, May 23, 1878, the son of Willoughby and Rosaline (English) Walling. In 1899 he was graduated from the University of Chicago with the degree of bachelor of philosophy and from 1899 to 1901 he attended the law school of Harvard University.

Before going with the Chicago Morris Plan Bank, of which he has been president since 1921, Mr. Walling was trust officer of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and secretary of the Western Trust Company.

He has served as a director of the Winnetka State Bank, Winnetka, Illinois; the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Chicago Marmon Company. He was formerly a lieutenant in the Illinois Naval Reserve and he served as a member of the Chicago Harbor Commission in 1905. He was president of the Morris Plan Bankers' Association in 1923-24.

Mr. Walling is a member of the Chicago, University, Quadrangle, Industrial and Indian Hill Golf Clubs of Chicago, and the University Club of Indianapolis.

On December 25, 1902, Mr. Walling was married to Fredericka C. Haskell at Columbia, South Carolina. His office is at 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and his residence is at Hubbards Woods, Illinois.





*Lewis-Smith*

DAVID O. TRUE

David O. True, president of the investment banking firm of True, Webber and Company, was born at Randolph, Wisconsin, November 15, 1885, the son of Edgar C. and Margaret (Owen) True. From 1900 to 1904 he attended high school at Portage, Wisconsin; in 1904 and 1905 he attended Wayland Academy; from 1905 to 1909 Colgate University, and from 1909 to 1911 the University of Chicago.

Prior to his present connection he was a partner in the firm of McCague, True and Company and subsequently manager of the bond department of the Chicago office of Paine, Webber and Company. At present he also is secretary-treasurer of the Clearwater Timber Holding Company.

Mr. True is a member of the Union League Club, the Medinah Country Club, the Wisconsin Society, Medinah Temple (Shrine) and the St. Bernard Commandery, Oriental Consistory.

On May 6, 1911, he was married to Emily Crichton at Chicago, Illinois.

His residence is at 34 South Parkside Avenue and his office is at 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago.





*Lewis-Smith*

ELMER A. WEBBER

Elmer A. Webber, vice-president and treasurer of the investment banking firm of True, Webber and Company, was born at Belvidere, Illinois, July 18, 1889, the son of Franklin S. and Margaret (Robinson) Webber, and attended public grammar and high schools.

After leaving school Mr. Webber entered the real estate business and continued in that field for nine years. Subsequently he entered the bond business and on May 1, 1921, in association with David O. True, he founded the firm of True, Webber and Company, with offices in the Rookery Building. Later the firm moved to its present quarters in the Illinois Merchants Bank Building.

Mr. Webber is a director and secretary of the Universal Gypsum Company and director of the Brewerton Coal Company.

He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the Midway Athletic Club, Chicago Town and Tennis Club, the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Masonic Order.

In March, 1911, Mr. Webber was married to Edna H. Smith at Chicago. His business address is 231 South La Salle Street and his residence is 832 Argyle Street, Chicago.



ROBERT C. WHEELER

Mr. Wheeler deserted law for the brokerage business, but has become one of the best known men in La Salle Street since the formation of the firm of Wheeler & Kenly in December, 1921.

Robert C. Wheeler was born in Chicago on May 6, 1884, and received his early education in public and private schools here. His parents were Eugene and Eustacia (Campbell) Wheeler. He graduated from Yale in 1907, then entered Northwestern Law School, from which he graduated in 1910.

He practiced law with Peck, Miller & Starr, which later became Miller, Starr, Packard & Peckham until 1914. Then he decided to break loose and opened his own office which he ran successfully until 1921, when his friends prevailed upon him to enter the stock and grain brokerage business. He has secured a large clientele in the new field. He is also a director and vice-president of the Greenduck Metal Stamping Company and a director of the Pueblo Saving and Trust Company, Pueblo, Colorado.

On October 27, 1908, Mr. Wheeler married Lydia Thatcher at Pueblo, Colorado. They have two children, Robert T. and Winifred Wheeler.

Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Chicago Club, University Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Racquet Club and Exmoor and Barrington Hills Country Clubs of Chicago and the Yale Club of New York. Business address: 208 South La Salle Street. Residence: 1447 Astor Street.





JOHN JACOB ARNOLD

## JOHN JACOB ARNOLD

John Jacob Arnold, president of the Allied State Securities Corporation and formerly in the service of the First National Bank of Chicago for twenty-eight years, lecturer and writer on world economics, was born at Wallace, Ontario, Canada, December 29, 1870, the son of Adam and Elizabeth (Stricker) Arnold. He attended the country grade school at Wallace, Central Commercial College, Stratford, Ontario, and studied law for three years in the office of Darling & Mabey at Listowell, Ontario.

Entering the employ of the First National Bank of Chicago, Mr. Arnold, displaying great aptitude for the various phases of banking and a particular talent for the problems of international finance, was promoted by successive steps until in 1912 he was elected vice-president in charge of international business and foreign exchange. He continued in this position until 1919. Subsequently he was appointed supervisor of the international business department of the Bank of Italy with its many branches in California.

Mr. Arnold is a former vice-president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, former head of its foreign trade division and is a former chairman of the foreign trade committee of the Illinois Bankers Association. He was a member of the committee on foreign relations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America during the World War and a member of the permanent committee of twelve, appointed by the Conference on Foreign Re-

(Continued on Page 171)

## ALFRED LANDON BAKER

Lawyer, councilman, school board member, banker and broker are titles which at one time or another fitted Alfred L. Baker, senior member of Alfred L. Baker & Company, stock exchange brokers, with offices in the Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

When Mr. Baker decided in his youth what course he would pursue he picked out the law field. After being graduated from the Lynn (Massachusetts) High School in 1876 he studied law in the office of George W. Smith, at Boston, being admitted to the Essex County bar in 1881. He practiced at Lynn until 1886 as a member of Baldwin & Baker and in the meantime served as a member of the city council and the school board.

Mr. Baker came to Chicago in 1886, forming the firm of Baker & Greeley, practicing until 1895 when he deserted the law field to enter the banking and brokerage business under the firm name of Alfred L. Baker & Company. He served as vice-president of the National City Bank from 1907 to 1921; was president of the trustees of the Lake Forest University in 1906 and 1907, and is trustee and treasurer of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency. He is a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, serving as its president for three years, and also belongs to the Chicago Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Baker was born in Nova Scotia, April 30, 1859, at a time when his parents, Addison and Maria (Mudge) Baker, citizens of Boston, were visiting

(Continued on Page 171)



ALFRED LANDON BAKER





RUDOLPH GEORGE HENNING

#### RUDOLPH GEORGE HENNING

Rudolph George Henning, vice-president of the international banking firm of Blair and Company, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 30, 1886, the son of Charles and Helen (Reimers) Henning, and attended public schools.

Practically his entire business career has been spent with two firms, twenty years with William Salomon and Company and Blair and Company being Mr. Henning's record.

During the war he was a second lieutenant in the United States Army, and was in service for thirteen months.

Club memberships include: The Mid-Day Club, the Attic and the Lake Placid Club.

On July 30, 1919, Mr. Henning was married to Yvonne de Ojeida at San Francisco, California. There are no children.

His business address is 231 South La Salle Street and his residence is 909 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

#### WILLIAM ROBERT JOHNSTON

William Robert Johnston is vice-president of the international banking house of Blair and Company. Like R. G. Henning he has had practically twenty years service with the one concern, having been with William Salomon and Company before that organization was merged with Blair and Company.

Born at Chicago, December 23, 1880, the son of John W. and Julia (Durant) Johnston, the subject of this biography attended Chicago public schools, St. Charles High School, St. Charles, Illinois; Oak Park High School, Wheaton Academy and Cornell University, graduating from the latter institution in 1904 with the degree of bachelor of arts.

After leaving Cornell Mr. Johnston entered the employ of C. H. Stoelting and Company, manufacturers of laboratory supplies, remaining there one year and leaving to enter the employ of William Salomon and Company.

Mr. Johnston is a director of the MacWhyte Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin, manufacturers of wire rope. Club memberships include: The University Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Attic, the Naperville Country Club and the Beta Theta Pi Club. At Cornell he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

On June 20, 1907, Mr. Johnston was married to Suzanne Goodwin at "Heatherton Farms," Naperville, Illinois. There are two children, Goodwin and William Robert Johnston II. His business address is 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and his residence is "Heatherton Farms," Naperville, Illinois.



WILLIAM ROBERT JOHNSTON



*Steffens*

PHILIP DEE BLOCK

## PHILIP DEE BLOCK

Philip Dee Block, whom Illinois can not claim as a native but who has been an important figure in the development of the steel industry in the Chicago district, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 16, 1871, the son of Joseph and Rose (Cohn) Block. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Hughes High School in 1888. His real training was received in the field of his life's activities, the steel mills.

Mr. Block's success in the steel industry is portrayed in one of the largest and most complete producing units of the middle-west steel district, the Inland Steel Works at Indiana Harbor. He is president of this company as well as its associated companies, the Inland Collieries Company and the Inland Steamship Company. He is vice-president of the Orewell Iron Company and the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Mining Company and a director of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Block married Celia Leopold in Chicago, June 1, 1899. He has two children, Madeline Block Straus and Philip B. Block, Jr. His business address is room 1105 First National Bank Building and his residence the Drake Hotel.

He is a member of the Lake Shore Country Club, the Down Town Club, the Standard Club and the Mid-Day Club.

## LEOPOLD E. BLOCK

Leopold E. Block, chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Company, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 13, 1869, the son of Joseph and Rose (Cohn) Block, and attended public schools at Cincinnati.

Mr. Block is a director of the Inland Steel Company, the Buffalo Steel Company, the Inland Steamship Company, the C. W. & F. Coal Company and the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Club memberships include: The Lake Shore Country Club, the Standard Club, the Ravisloe Country Club, the Down Town Club and the Mid-Day Club.

On June 20, 1900, he was married to Cora Bloom at Chicago. There are four children, Joseph L., Leigh B., Babette R. and Eleanor J. Block.

His business address is 1105 First National Bank Building and his residence is 357 Fullerton Parkway, Chicago.



LEOPOLD E. BLOCK





*Blank & Stoller*

EDWARD EAGLE BROWN

#### EDWARD EAGLE BROWN

Edward Eagle Brown, vice-president and general counsel of the First National Bank, was born at Chicago, June 4, 1885, the son of Edward Osgood and Helen Gertrude (Eagle) Brown. He received his A.B. from Harvard University in 1905 and his bachelor of laws degree from Harvard Law School in 1908.

From 1908 to 1910 he was in the general practice of the law in Chicago and in the last named year was appointed attorney for the First National Bank, continuing in that capacity until 1922 when he was elected a vice-president of the bank and appointed its general counsel.

Mr. Brown is a director of the First National Bank; is vice-president and director of the First National Investment Company of Chicago; is general counsel and a director of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago; vice-president and director of the First National Safe Deposit Company; vice-president and director of the First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago, and vice-president and director of the First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Dallas, Texas. He is also counsel for the Chicago Clearing House Association.

He is a member of the University, Mid-Day, Union League and City Clubs of Chicago, and the Harvard Club of New York.

On September 15, 1913, Mr. Brown was married to Phyllis Marian Wyatt at Chicago. His business address is the First National Bank and his residence is at 229 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

#### CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BURLEY

Clarence Augustus Burley, prominent Chicago attorney, was born at Chicago, October 10, 1849, the son of Augustus H. and Anna Maria (Force) Burley. He attended Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts and received his law degree from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1876.

In the same year he was admitted to the Illinois bar and in 1897 he associated with William H. McSurely and established the firm of Burley and McSurely, which was dissolved on the election of Mr. McSurely as judge of the superior court.

Mr. Burley is a director of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, a trustee of the Orchestral Association and was president of the Chicago Historical Society for eleven years. He is a member of the Chicago Club, the University Club, the Union League Club, the Cliff Dwellers, the Chicago Literary Club and the Caxton Club.

On November 11, 1876, he was married to Avis H. Blodgett (now deceased) of Waukegan, Illinois, and on March 17, 1913, he was married to Mary E. Blodgett.

Mr. Burley's office is at 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, and his home is at Winnetka, Illinois.





Gibson

EDWARD JACKSON BRUNDAGE

## EDWARD JACKSON BRUNDAGE

Edward Jackson Brundage, one of the three receivers of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, former attorney general of the State of Illinois, was born at Campbell, New York, May 13, 1869, the son of Victor and Maria L. (Armstrong) Brundage.

He attended public schools at Campbell and Detroit, Michigan, worked for a time in railroad shops in the last named city and then came to Chicago where he was admitted to practice law in the state in 1892. In 1893 he received the degree of bachelor of laws from the Chicago College of Law.

Mr. Brundage was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives from 1899 to 1903. In 1905 and 1907 he was president of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County. From 1907 to 1911 he was corporation counsel for the City of Chicago. From 1915 to 1917 he was judge of the Illinois Court of Claims and from 1917 to 1925 he was attorney general of the State of Illinois. When a receivership was asked for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad in 1925 he was one of the three named.

In 1901 he was vice-president for Illinois of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Brundage is a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association, a Thirty-Third Degree Mason and a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, the University Club, the Industrial Club, all of Chicago, and the Illinois Country Club of Springfield.

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## RUSH CLARK BUTLER

Rush Clark Butler, one of Chicago's most prominent attorneys, senior member of the law firm of Butler, Lamb, Foster and Pope, was born at Northwood, Iowa, August 27, 1871, the son of Lindley Schooley and Julia (Pickering) Butler. He attended grammar and high school at Northwood and graduated from the University of Iowa in 1893 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. In 1894 he was admitted to the practice of law.

On July 1, 1899, he organized with the late Eldon J. Cassoday the law firm of Cassoday & Butler, which was dissolved on June 18, 1910, on the death of Mr. Cassoday. The present firm of fourteen partners is a continuation of the old one.

Among the outstanding events of Mr. Butler's legal career are his retention by the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1908 to 1914 to represent the public interest in the investigation of relations between coal carrying railroads and coal operators under the Tillman-Gillespie joint Congressional resolution; and his service as general counsel for the National War Savings Committee at Washington in 1917 and 1918.

Mr. Butler is a director of the Peoples Trust and Savings Bank and the Sefton Manufacturing Company.

He takes an active part in affairs of civic and general industrial welfare, being president of the Industrial Club of Chicago; vice-president of the Illinois State Bar Association; vice-president and a di-

(Continued on Page 171)



Chambers

RUSH CLARK BUTLER



Hosteller

EDWARD DAVID CHASSELL

## EDWARD DAVID CHASSELL

Edward David Chassell, secretary-treasurer of the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association of America, the membership of which loans more money to farmers than any other organization in the world; former teacher, newspaper editor, legislator and Iowa railroad commissioner, was born at Holland Patent, Oneida County, New York, May 25, 1858, the son of William and Frances A. (Jones) Chassell, and spent his boyhood on a pioneer Iowa farm near Iowa Falls.

At the age of nineteen, he began teaching in the public schools and from 1879 to 1882 was a student in the Iowa State Teachers College. Subsequently he was editor and one of the proprietors of the Osage News, Osage, Iowa; editor and one of the proprietors of the Sentinel, LeMars, Iowa, and conducted a blank book binding and general printing business at LeMars.

Mr. Chassell represented the LeMars district in the Iowa House of Representatives for three terms. He was state binder with office at Des Moines from 1907 to 1913, and a member of the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners in 1916 and 1917. In 1917 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Mr. Chassell is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Des Moines Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons; Plymouth Commandery, Knights Templar, LeMars; and Elkahir Shrine, Cedar Falls, Iowa; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and

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## JOSEPH PENN CAROLAN

Joseph Penn Carolan, president of the insurance firm of Carolan, Graham, Hoffman, Incorporated, was born at Chicago, February 13, 1892, the son of Joseph and Fannie (Drake) Carolan. He attended grammar school, high school and Dartmouth College for three years, leaving college to enlist for service in the World War.

As a member of Base Hospital Unit No. 13, Mr. Carolan served in various places in France, the hospital unit finally establishing permanent headquarters at Limoges. He enlisted as a private and later earned the rank of lieutenant.

Returning from France, Mr. Carolan, in association with the late John C. Cannon and Charles Ringer, founded the insurance firm of Cannon, Carolan, Ringer, Incorporated, which was dissolved on the death of Mr. Cannon and succeeded by the present firm.

He is also president of the Carolan Loan and Mortgage Company and is a director of the Community Publishing Company, which publishes weekly papers in seven Chicago suburban communities, including the Oak Parker, the Forest Parker, the Maywoodian and the Park Ridge Herald.

Club memberships include the Lake Shore Athletic Club of Chicago.

In 1919, Mr. Carolan was married to Virginia Martin at Chicago. There is one son, Joseph Penn Carolan, Jr. Mr. Carolan's business address is 111 West Washington Street, Chicago; his residence is 264 Thatcher Avenue, River Forest, Illinois.



Moffett

JOSEPH PENN CAROLAN





J. CLARKE DEAN

*Blank & Stoller*

#### J. CLARKE DEAN

J. Clarke Dean, one of the outstanding figures of La Salle Street, has risen in eighteen years to a position of prominence in the financial world and now heads his own firm, the brokerage house of Dean, Onativia & Company with two offices in Chicago, four in New York and one each in Washington, District of Columbia, and Plainfield, New Jersey.

He was born March 13, 1873, the son of Thomas A. and Anna R. (Horton) Dean, and was educated at Rockford High School and Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago.

His entrance into the Chicago business world was with the Chicago Title & Trust Company as manager of the Real Estate Department. In 1906 he became a partner in the brokerage firm of S. B. Chapin & Company. In 1922 he started his own firm under the present name. He is a governor of the Chicago Stock Exchange and member of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Mr. Dean is a member of the Congressional Country Club, Washington, District of Columbia; New York Stock Exchange Club, New York; Racquet Club of Chicago; Chicago Athletic Association; South Shore Country Club; Mid-Day Club; Midlothian Country Club; Barrington Country Club, and the Lake Shore Club.

He resides with his wife, formerly Alice Harger, whom he married in Chicago, September 22, 1923, at 233 East Walton Place, Chicago. He has two children, Mrs. Frances D. Payne and Clarke Dean. His business address is 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago.

#### CHARLES DONALD DALLAS

Charles Donald Dallas, president of the Dallas Brass and Copper Company of Chicago, was born at Hamilton, Canada, October 24, 1881, the son of Andrew Chisholm and Lucy (Flack) Dallas.

After attending Armour Scientific Academy, he entered the employ, in 1903, of the American Brass Company as a salesman and remained there four years, at the end of which time, in association with his father, he organized the Dallas Brass and Copper Company, of which he became secretary-treasurer. In 1915 he was elected to the presidency of the company.

Mr. Dallas takes an active part in affairs of social welfare, being a director of the Hadley School for the Blind and of Association House, the latter specializing in welfare work among boys of the poorer classes. He is also a vestryman of Christ Church, Winnetka, Illinois.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and of the following clubs: The Chicago Athletic Association, the Indian Hill Country Club, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the Commonwealth Club and the Detroit Athletic Club.

During the war he was a sergeant in the reserve militia.

On October 30, 1909, Mr. Dallas was married to Harriet Hughes at Chicago. There are three children, Hughes, Harriet Louise and Mary Walford Dallas. His business address is 820 Orleans Street, Chicago, and his residence is 1124 Pine Street, Winnetka, Illinois.



CHARLES DONALD DALLAS

*Moffett*





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JOSEPH HOLTON DEFREES

## JOSEPH HOLTON DEFREES

Joseph Holton Defrees, one of Chicago's foremost attorneys, senior partner in the law firm of Defrees, Buckingham and Eaton, was born at Goshen, Indiana, April 10, 1858, the son of James M. and Victoria (Holton) Defrees.

After attending Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, and Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, Mr. Defrees began the practice of law in Goshen in association with John H. Baker, subsequently Federal judge for the District of Indiana, Joseph A. S. Mitchell, subsequently a justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and Francis E. Baker, subsequently presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

In 1888 Mr. Defrees came to Chicago and with Charles H. Aldrich and John Barton Payne founded the law firm of Aldrich, Payne and Defrees, which was succeeded by the firm of Defrees, Brace and Ritter, which in turn was succeeded by the firm of Defrees, Buckingham and Eaton. Since coming to Chicago in 1888, he has specialized in the practice of corporation law.

From 1909 to 1911 he was president of the Chicago Bar Association and in 1910 he was president of the Illinois State Bar Association. He has been decorated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

Mr. Defrees' interest in civic and industrial affairs is attested by the fact that in 1912-13-14 he was vice-president of the Civic Federation; in 1912 and

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## FRANK MALCOLM GORDON

Frank Malcolm Gordon, vice-president of the First Trust and Savings Bank, vice-president of the First National Bank, has been thirty-two years in the service of the organizations of which he is now an executive.

Born in Birmingham, England, November 22, 1876, the son of Hugh Benjamin and Clara (Walsh) Gordon, the subject of this biography attended common schools and business college in Chicago.

On October 13, 1892, he entered the employ of the First National Bank as a messenger. After serving in various capacities he was transferred to the First Trust and Savings Bank in December, 1904, upon the organization of that institution. In 1909 he was appointed assistant manager of the bond department and in 1913 he was appointed manager. In 1916 he was elected vice-president and in January, 1925, he was elected vice-president of the First National Bank.

Mr. Gordon is secretary of the First National Investment Company; vice-president of the First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago; vice-president of the First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Dallas, Texas, and is a director of all three institutions.

Club memberships include: The Chicago Athletic Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Bankers Club, the Bond Men's Club and the Mid-Day Club. Memberships in Masonic organizations include the Knight Templars and the Shrine.

On November 22, 1910, Mr. Gordon was married

(Continued on Page 171)



Blank & Stoller

FRANK MALCOLM GORDON



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BENEDICT K. GOODMAN

## BENEDICT K. GOODMAN

Benedict K. Goodman is president of the investment banking firm of B. K. Goodman and Company and is a co-organizer and financier of the \$17,000,000 Chicago Produce District, the latter housing the second most important industry in Chicago, which does an annual business of \$500,000,000, and which is as unique in its way as the Chicago Union Stock Yards.

For a number of years the business of Chicago's produce merchants was conducted on South Water Street, where the various firms had clustered because of the advantages of proximity and availability to lake transport. South Water Street, however, was included as a river drive in the Chicago Plan and it became necessary for the two hundred merchants clustered there to find other quarters.

Perceiving the double opportunity, Mr. Goodman, with his associate, planned and carried through the Chicago Produce District, a gigantic concrete structure that houses 166 produce commission merchants and where ninety-five per cent. of the produce business of the Chicago and contributing territory is carried on. This district handles approximately 200,000 carloads of produce annually, and it is easy to foresee that this enterprise, as it becomes more generally known, will attract hundreds of visitors daily, as a tribute to its uniqueness and the important part it plays in the economic life of the city.

Mr. Goodman was born at Chicago, May 3, 1891, the son of David and Feige (Goldberg) Goodman.

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## DANIEL V. HARKIN

Daniel V. Harkin, president of the Union Bank of Chicago, chairman of the board of the North Center Trust and Savings Bank, president of the Service State Bank, was born at Chicago, February 14, 1876, the son of John and Mary (Hennessey) Harkin. He attended public grammar and high schools at Chicago, Bryant and Stratton Business College and graduated from the law school of Northwestern University in 1897.

After leaving school, Mr. Harkin practiced law in Chicago. In 1899 he was elected to the state legislature and from 1903 to 1907 he was a member of the City Council of Chicago. In 1912 he was appointed chief state bank examiner for Chicago and Cook County, continuing in this office until 1915, when he was appointed national bank examiner. From 1915 he served in that capacity in New York and Chicago until 1920, when he was elected president of the Union Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Harkin is a member of the Bankers' Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Swedish Club.

On April 23, 1919, he was married to Marguerite Hertz at Chicago. There are two children, Daniel V. Harkin, Jr., and Margaret Mary Harkin.

His business address is 25 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, and his residence is 380 Washington Avenue, Glencoe, Illinois.





*Blank & Stoller*

BURT CHEEVER HARDENBROOK

#### BURT CHEEVER HARDENBROOK

Thirty-five years with a single institution—from office boy to vice-president, is the record of Burt Cheever Hardenbrook, vice-president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Hardenbrook was born at Chicago, November 1, 1876, the son of George S. and Maria O. (Cheever) Hardenbrook. He attended grammar school at Chicago until he was thirteen years of age and then entered the employ of the First National Bank as one of the three office boys employed by the bank at the time.

Six years later he was transferred to the legal department and while in that department he attended Chicago College of Law at night, graduating in 1899 with the degree of bachelor of laws.

In 1902, Mr. Hardenbrook was transferred to the bond department, serving in the capacity of a clerk, and in 1903 when the First Trust and Savings Bank was organized to handle the bond, trust and savings business of the First National Bank, Mr. Hardenbrook was transferred to the newly formed institution.

In 1906, Mr. Hardenbrook was appointed manager of the bond department, in 1913 he was appointed cashier of the First Trust and Savings Bank and in 1916 he was elected vice-president.

He is a vice-president and director of the First National Investment Company and is secretary and director of the First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago and the First Trust Joint Stock Land  
(Continued on Page 172)

#### WILLIAM AMES HEATH

William Ames Heath, chairman of the board and federal reserve agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, June 29, 1862, the son of Nathaniel P. and Cynthia (Burnett) Heath. He attended public schools and in 1883 graduated from the University of Illinois with a degree of bachelor of laws.

In the same year he entered the employ of the Champaign National Bank of Champaign, Illinois, as a messenger, and continued in the service of that institution for nineteen years, rising to the position of cashier.

From 1902 to 1904 Mr. Heath was state bank examiner for Illinois and from 1904 to 1910 he was vice-president of the Hibernian Banking Association. From January, 1910, to January 1, 1917, he was president of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank and on the last named date he became chairman of the board and federal agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

From 1889 to 1891 Mr. Heath was city treasurer of Champaign and from 1890 to 1902 he was treasurer of the Champaign schools. In 1901 he was a member of the Illinois Commission to the Buffalo Exposition and in 1892 and in 1904 he was a delegate to the Republican State Conventions.

On June 17, 1890, Mr. Heath was married to Clara Owens, who died December 10, 1904. There are three children, Nathaniel P. Heath, William O. Heath and Florence B. Heath.

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*Moffett*

WILLIAM AMES HEATH





*Chambers*

JAMES MACHENRY HOPKINS

## JAMES MACHENRY HOPKINS

James MacHenry Hopkins, chairman of the board of the Camel Company, manufacturers of railway supplies, was born at Xenia, Ohio, July 24, 1866, the son of Finley Glasgow and Ray (MacHenry) Hopkins, and attended public grammar and high schools at Xenia.

Mr. Hopkins entered the railway supply business in 1885 as an employe of the Barney and Smith Car Company at Dayton, Ohio. He remained there until 1897 when he came to Chicago and organized the Camel Company. In 1906 he organized the Ryan Car Company which he operated until 1924 when it was sold to banking interests. He is a director of the Central Trust Company of Illinois.

Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Chicago Club, the Racquet Club, the Onwentsia Club, the Shore-acres Club, the Old Elm Club and the Masonic Order. He is a life member of the Field Museum of Chicago, a sustaining life member of the Chicago Historical Society and a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

He was married to Anna Farley, now deceased, and is the father of two sons, Farley Hopkins and James MacHenry Hopkins, Jr.

His business address is 332 South Michigan Avenue and his residence is 181 Lake Shore Drive.

## SAMUEL GARBER LUTZ

Samuel Garber Lutz, vice-president in charge of traffic for the Chicago & Alton Railroad and one of the best known transportation officials in the Middle West, was born at Maryland, Illinois, the son of John M. and Sara (Garber) Lutz. He attended public grammar schools, State Center High School, State Center, Iowa; Albion Seminary, Albion, Iowa, and graduated from Western College, Toledo, Iowa.

Mr. Lutz commenced railroading in 1890 in the freight traffic department of the Iowa Central Railroad at Marshalltown, Iowa. Four years later he was appointed chief clerk of the department and in 1897 he was appointed assistant general freight agent, with headquarters at Peoria, Illinois.

In 1904 Mr. Lutz was appointed assistant general freight agent for the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and continued in that position until December 16, 1908, when he became freight traffic manager for both the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Iowa Central Railroads, with headquarters at Minneapolis.

Less than a year later he was called to Chicago to become general freight agent for the Chicago & Alton; the Toledo, St. Louis & Western; the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and the Iowa Central Railroads, and before the expiration of another year he returned to Minneapolis to become traffic manager for the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Iowa Central.

On August 1, 1914, Mr. Lutz was appointed traffic manager for the Chicago & Alton, and in July, 1917,

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*Moffett*

SAMUEL GARBER LUTZ



*Underwood & Underwood*

GEORGE THATCHER LEACH

#### GEORGE THATCHER LEACH

George Thatcher Leach, vice-president of A. B. Leach & Company, Incorporated, was born at Saint Paul, Minnesota, November 21, 1888, the son of Ferry William Leach and Maud N. (Shipley) Leach. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Oak Park, Illinois, and at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Entering the firm of A. B. Leach & Company, Incorporated, one of the most prominent of the La Salle Street investment banking houses in 1911, Mr. Leach was promoted by successive steps through the various departments to his present position of vice-president. He is also a director of the Godchaux Sugars, Incorporated, of New Orleans.

On January 6, 1925, at Mansfield, Louisiana, Mr. Leach was married to Parie Nabors Petty. He is the father of four children by a previous marriage, Marjorie Isabel Leach; Arthur Burtis Leach, II; Ferry William Leach, III, and Lindsay Woodcock Leach.

Mr. Leach is a member of the Oak Park Country Club, Oak Park, Illinois; the University Club; the Racquet Club; the Mid-Day Club; the Attie Club; the Bond Men's Club, Chicago; the Metropolitan Club, and the Bankers Club, New York.

His office is at 105 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and his residence is at 237 South Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

#### CHARLES H. MARKHAM

Charles H. Markham rose from section hand to one of the outstanding railroad executives of the United States. He was born on May 22, 1861, at Clarksville, Tennessee, the son of Daniel and Mary (Reddan) Markham. His education was received in the public schools at Addison, New York.

In 1881 he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad as a section hand and worked in that capacity for several months. He then became connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and rose rapidly in the service of this road. From May, 1881, to February, 1887, he held various positions in the station service at Deming, New Mexico. From February, 1887, to July, 1887, he was agent at Lordsburg, New Mexico; from July, 1887, to 1890, agent at Benson, Arizona; from February, 1890, to March, 1891, agent at Reno, Nevada, and from March, 1891, to July, 1897, agent at Fresno, California. At the last named place he was in charge of the freight and passenger business of a district, and made an excellent record.

In 1897 the Southern Pacific Railroad promoted Mr. Markham to be general freight and passenger agent of the Oregon Lines, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. He was then made assistant freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, which position he held from September 1, 1901, to December 1, 1901. He was therefore able to obtain a wide knowledge of railroad conditions in California, and earned the reputa-

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CHARLES H. MARKHAM





*Blank & Stoller*

WILLIAM HAMILTON MITCHELL

## WILLIAM HAMILTON MITCHELL

William Hamilton Mitchell, secretary of Mitchell, Hutchins & Company, Chicago investment bankers, was born in Chicago, January 31, 1895, the son of John J. and Mary Louise (Jewett) Mitchell. He was educated in Coulter School, Chicago; Middlesex School, Concord, Massachusetts, and Harvard University.

In addition to being one of the organizers and a partner of the firm that bears his name, he is a director of Balaban & Katz Corporation, Elgin Clock Company, Inland Glass Company and the Patent Holding Corporation.

During the war Mr. Mitchell was an ensign in the United States Naval forces. Near the close of the war, September 3, 1918, he married Ginevra King at Chicago. He is the father of two sons, William Hamilton Mitchell, Jr., and Charles King Mitchell.

Clubs that enroll Mr. Mitchell include the Chicago Club, Onwentsia, Racquet, Saddle & Cycle and Shore Acres. His place of business is 231 South La Salle Street and his residence, Lake Forest, Illinois.

## LEEDS MITCHELL

Leeds Mitchell, partner in the investment banking firm of Harris, Winthrop and Company, was born at Chicago, April 26, 1877, the son of Joseph Sidney and Helen (Leeds) Mitchell. He was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1896 and from Yale University in 1899.

Mr. Mitchell is president of the Chicago Stock Exchange and a director of the United Paperboard Company.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the University Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Chicago Golf Club, the Casino Club and the Racquet Club of Chicago; the Yale Club of New York; the Onwentsia Country Club, and the Shoreacres Club of Lake Forest, and the Pacific Club, the Sankaty Head Golf Club, and the Nantucket Yacht Club of Nantucket.

On July 10, 1910, Mr. Mitchell was married to Dorothy Day at Lake Forest, Illinois. There are two children, Leeds Mitchell, Jr., and Margaret Mitchell.

His office is the Rookery and his residence is at 45 East Schiller Street, Chicago.



*Chambers*

LEEDS MITCHELL





*Moffett*

CHARLES HENRY WORCESTER

#### CHARLES HENRY WORCESTER

Charles Henry Worcester, president of the C. H. Worcester Company, Chicago, Illinois, president of the Worcester Lumber Company of Chassell, Michigan, president of the Greenwood Lumber Company of Ontonagon, Michigan, vice-president of the Munising Paper Company of Munising, Michigan, was born at Detroit, Michigan, September 23, 1864, the son of Ira and Caroline (Cooper) Worcester, and attended public schools at Detroit.

From 1882 to 1892 Mr. Worcester was in the wholesale drug and paint business in Detroit. For the following three years he was in the real estate business in Chicago. In 1895 he engaged in the lumber and paper manufacturing business and has since continued in that line.

Mr. Worcester is a director of the Ontonagon Fibre Company of Ontonagon, Michigan, and the Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company of Williams, Arizona.

During the World War he served in Washington in 1917, 1918 and 1919 as a member of the Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board.

He is a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago, and a member of the Cliff Dwellers, the Palette and Chisel Club, the Union League Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Glenview Golf Club, the Skokie Country Club and the Knollwood Club.

On January 4, 1894, he was married to Mary Southwell at Chicago. His business address is 19 South La Salle Street and his residence is 1323 North State Street, Chicago.

#### GEORGE H. MALCOLM

George H. Malcolm, director, vice-president and secretary of the Otis Elevator Company of Illinois, entered the employ of the Otis Elevator organization on November 23, 1905, as an apprentice in the company's shops at Yonkers, New York. Twenty years later he was elected to these offices, after having been continuously in the service of the company with the exception of the time spent in the United States Army during the World War.

Born in New York City, October 23, 1883, the son of William L. and Eliza S. (Hoag) Malcolm, Mr. Malcolm attended private schools in New York, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and graduated from Princeton University in 1905 with the degree of bachelor of science.

He entered the employ of the Otis Elevator Company immediately after leaving college and after serving three years as an apprentice in the shops at Yonkers he was transferred to the New York office, where he was employed in the construction department. In 1913 he was appointed assistant construction manager of the company, serving in that capacity until he enlisted in the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army, being commissioned a captain soon after.

Upon his return to private life at the conclusion of the war, Mr. Malcolm was appointed manager of the Buffalo office of the Otis Elevator Company. In September, 1919, he was appointed manager of the Los Angeles office, and on October 1, 1924, he was

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GEORGE H. MALCOLM



*Lewis-Smith*

RICHARD IVAN MANSFIELD

## RICHARD IVAN MANSFIELD

Richard Ivan Mansfield, floor manager of the Bartlett Frazier Company, well known commission brokerage house, has been identified with the grain business for thirty-six years, and has earned in that time an enviable reputation for knowledge of his business.

Born at Quebec, Canada, August 16, 1874, the son of John and Julia (Parnell) Mansfield, the subject of this biography attended public schools at Chicago and then, at the age of fifteen, entered the employ of Irwin Green and Company, grain merchants. Subsequently he became associated with Watson and Company of Minneapolis and still later he accepted a partnership with W. H. Perrine and Company, remaining with the last named firm for two years. For the following three years he was with Finley Barrell and Company, and at the expiration of that time was appointed floor manager of Bartlett Frazier and Company, having now served in that capacity for ten years.

On June 30, 1898, Mr. Mansfield was married to Agnes Darling Inglis, daughter of John Inglis the crop expert, at Chicago. There are five children, Robert, Margaret, Elizabeth, John and Eleanor Mansfield.

His business address is 111 West Jackson Boulevard, and his residence is 11330 Lothair Avenue, Chicago.

## JAMES BARTON McDOUGAL

James Barton McDougal, governor of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank since its organization in 1914, was born January 11, 1866, at Peoria, Illinois, the son of John and Mary (Gray) McDougal.

Educated in the public schools of his native city, Mr. McDougal entered the banking business in Peoria in the employ of the Central National Bank at the age of twenty-one. In 1901 he resigned to become National Bank Examiner and remained in that office until 1906. With this background of banking experience he came to Chicago in that year as official examiner of the associated banks of Chicago.

It was in this capacity that he organized and conducted the department of examination of the Chicago Clearing House, of which he was official head until he was appointed governor of the Seventh District Federal Reserve Bank.

In 1896 Mr. McDougal married Laura Gray of Painesville, Ohio. He has three children, James G., Margaret McDougal Leonard and Donald.

He is to-day recognized as one of the most far-seeing and clear-thinking financial men of the middle west and is credited with a large responsibility in the successful operation of the Chicago reserve bank.

His business address is 230 South La Salle Street, on the banking floor of the Federal Reserve Bank Building. His residence is 104 Riverside Road, Riverside, Illinois.

Mr. McDougal is a member of the Bankers', Industrial and Mid-Day Clubs of Chicago and of the Riverside Golf Club, Riverside.



*Moffett*

JAMES BARTON McDOUGAL





*Blank & Stoller*

DAVID A. NOYES

#### DAVID A. NOYES

Few men can claim nearly forty years of activity on La Salle Street—the Wall Street of Chicago. One who can is David A. Noyes, senior partner in the New York and Chicago Stock Exchange firm of Noyes & Jackson, with offices at 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and in New York.

Mr. Noyes was born at La Porte, Indiana, March 7, 1867, the son of the Rev. George Clement and Eliza Ellen (Smith) Noyes. The Rev. Mr. Noyes was quite a prominent figure in church and public life about Chicago, having lived in Evanston from 1868 to 1889, when he died. There are many who recall him with great affection and respect.

Mr. Noyes was graduated from the Evanston High School in 1885, and on February 1, 1886, he entered upon his career in La Salle Street. The success of Mr. Noyes in his chosen field came with years. On October 1, 1908, he formed the partnership of Noyes & Jackson, which has come to be one of the leading stock brokerage firms in Chicago. Not once since he stepped into La Salle Street has he tried to enter into another field.

On August 4, 1892, Mr. Noyes married Emma R. Bullis at Decorah, Iowa. He lives either at the Glen View Club, of which he is a member, or at the Ambassador Hotel. He also is a member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic and Industrial Clubs.

#### ROY CLIFTON OSGOOD

Roy Clifton Osgood, vice-president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, March 9, 1876, the son of Alfred Gilbert and Sarah Ann (Sweeny) Osgood.

Following his graduation from high school at Athol, Massachusetts, in 1893, Mr. Osgood entered the employ of a bank in that city. For seven years, or until 1900, he continued in the employ of the bank at Athol and then left to take a position in the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington. He remained in Washington until 1905 and during that time studied law and took his degree at George Washington University.

In 1905 and 1906 Mr. Osgood practiced law in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in the last named year entered the employ of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, his position being in the legal department. In 1919 he was elected a vice-president.

Mr. Osgood is a member of the Investment Bankers Association of America and in 1920 and 1921 he served as president of that organization. He is a member of the National Tax Association, the American Economic Association, the American Bankers' Association and the Chicago Bar Association. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity and of the Bankers Club of New York; the Racquet Club of Washington, and the University, City, Racquet, Chicago, Mid-Day, Attic, Chicago Literary and Indian Hill Country Clubs of Chicago.

On February 21, 1903, Mr. Osgood was married

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*Blank & Stoller*

ROY CLIFTON OSGOOD





JOHN P. OLESON

#### JOHN P. OLESON

Thirty-five years of unstinted service with one banking institution has brought reward to John P. Oleson, vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Chicago and a director in a number of other financial organizations. His rise has been due to hard work, his education being limited to that offered by the public schools and thereafter by personal home study.

Mr. Oleson was born at Bloomingdale, Illinois, July 21, 1873. His parents were Charles Wilmot and Lydia Abigail (Bartlett) Oleson. He entered the banking field long before he was out of his 'teens and has been with the First National Bank of Chicago for the last thirty-five years.

In addition to his official capacity with the First National, Mr. Oleson is a director of the First Trust & Savings Bank, the National Safe Deposit Company, the First National Investment Company, the First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago, the First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Dallas, Texas; the Drovers National Bank and the Drovers Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Oleson served as a member of the National Guard from 1894 to 1897. He is now treasurer and member of the executive committee of the Chicago National Guard Commission and is active in the work of soliciting funds for the support of that organization. He also is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He belongs to the Chicago Club, Indian Hill Club, Racquet Club and Mid-

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#### EDWIN PAGE

Edwin Page, broker, vice-chairman of the Chicago Stock Exchange and member of various Exchange committees, was born at Peoria, Illinois, April 10, 1882, the son of Samuel S. and Lucia (Robinson) Page.

He attended common schools in Peoria and Chicago, high school in Chicago and Cornell University for one year.

After leaving school he spent a year in the advertising business and then entered the employ of the brokerage firm of S. B. Chapin & Company where he continued for six years, serving first as a clerk in a minor capacity and subsequently as cashier. In 1910 he purchased a seat on the Chicago Stock Exchange, where he has since continued, his business being the execution of transactions for several large brokerage houses.

During the war Mr. Page was active as a member of the American Protective League. He is a member of the governing board of the Chicago Stock Exchange, already having served six years in that capacity and recently being elected for another term of three years.

His club memberships include the Chicago Athletic Association, Exmoor Country Club and Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

On March 21, 1912, Mr. Page was married to Mrs. Elsie Bell Davidson at Chicago.

His office is The Rookery and his residence is 181 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.



*Chambers Studio*

EDWIN PAGE



GUY A. RICHARDSON

#### GUY A. RICHARDSON

Guy A. Richardson, vice-president and general manager of the Chicago Surface Lines, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1882, the son of Charles E. and Edwina (Russell) Richardson, and attended public school and Mechanic Arts High School at Boston.

After leaving school, Mr. Richardson served in positions of increasing responsibility with the following companies: The Boston Elevated Railway Company, Boston; the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, Boston; the Houghton County Traction Company, Hancock, Michigan; the Seattle Electric Company, Seattle; the International Railway Company, Buffalo, and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Philadelphia.

On February 13, 1923, he was called to the Chicago Surface Lines as vice-president and general manager and since has effected improvements in the system of vast benefit to the lines and the public.

Mr. Richardson is a member of the Union League Club, the Industrial Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Midland Club and the Kishwaukee Club, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers and the American Electric Railway Association.

On November 4, 1908, he was married to Frances Putnam at Wichita, Kansas. They have two children, Martha and Robert Richardson.

His office is at 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and his residence is 336 Raleigh Road, Kenilworth, Illinois.

#### L. MONTEFIORE STEIN

L. Montefiore Stein at the age of forty is the head of one of the largest stock and grain brokerage business houses in La Salle Street, one in fact which ranks with the best in the country—Stein, Alstrin and Company.

Mr. Stein was born in Chicago, May 1, 1884, the son of Adolph and Emma (Freiler) Stein. His education was received in the public schools of Chicago, primary apprenticeship being served in the Skinner Grammar and John McClarren Schools. He then went first to the old English High and Manual Training School and then Lewis Institute where he graduated in 1901.

He entered the business world almost immediately and for two years served as a clerk in the Art Wall Paper Mills, leaving there to become associated with the Monarch Brewery. In 1904 he became sales manager for Stein Brothers, Incorporated. At the end of seven years he was accorded the opportunity of entering La Salle Street, going to work as a solicitor for the firm of Finley, Barrell and Company. In two years' time he had gained such proficiency and acquired so wide a clientele in the stock brokerage business as to earn a partnership in the firm.

Three years later, in 1917, the firm was succeeded by that of Block, Maloney and Company, in which Mr. Stein remained as a partner. In 1920 he bought out the Chicago business of that firm and formed his own partnership under the firm name of Stein, Alstrin and Company in which he is still the senior partner.

This firm is a member of the principal stock and commodity exchanges of the country, including the New York and Chicago stock exchanges, the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Cotton Exchange. It has been identified with the launching of many established businesses in La Salle Street through the underwriting and public distribution of stock issues of companies now represented in the lists of the New York and Chicago exchanges.

Mr. Stein was married November 6, 1914, to Florence Eisendrath. They have twin boys, Richard F. and Frederick Stein. Mr. Stein resides at 1304 Astor Street, Chicago, and has his office at 211 South La Salle Street. He is a member of the Luncheon Club, Attic Club, Standard Club, Downtown Club, Chicago Riding Club, Lake Shore Club and Press Club.





ROBERT CLAY SHERRILL

#### ROBERT CLAY SHERRILL

Robert Clay Sherrill, president of the Sherrill Bond and Mortgage Company, was born at Prospect, Tennessee, August 23, 1878, the son of George L. and Ida (Legg) Sherrill, and attended public school at Athens, Georgia; Webb Brothers Academy at Belle Buckle, Tennessee, and the Southern University at Greensboro, Alabama.

Prior to the organization of the Sherrill Bond and Mortgage Company, Mr. Sherrill was for five years treasurer of Comlossy and Company, investment bankers of Chicago and Detroit, and was one of the founders of that organization.

Previous to that he had extensive financial and fiduciary experience, having served as auditor and in other executive positions for several large trunk line railroads in different sections of the country, and as executive in charge of the accounting department for the Motor Equipment Division of the General Motors Company.

He is a member of all Masonic bodies, both rites, up to and including the Shrine, and is a member of the Edgewater Athletic Club.

On August 25, 1915, he was married to Evelyn Rees Norcross at Washington, District of Columbia. His business address is 79 West Monroe Street, and his residence is 1325 Farwell Avenue, Chicago.

#### HENRY DEXTER STURTEVANT

Henry Dexter Sturtevant, member of the firm of Pyncheon and Company, one of the most favorably known stock and bond brokerage houses in the United States, was born at White Lake, Michigan, June 9, 1862, the son of James D. and Minerva (Hills) Sturtevant.

After attending public schools, Mr. Sturtevant came to Chicago in 1884 and entered the employ of Counselman and Day, stock and bond brokers, and in 1896 he was admitted to partnership. The firm of Counselman and Day was later dissolved and Mr. Sturtevant became a partner in the firm of Counselman and Company, and when Charles Counselman died Mr. Sturtevant was the sole surviving partner. On May 21, 1904, the business of Counselman and Company was consolidated with Shearson, Hammill and Company, Mr. Sturtevant becoming a partner in the last named firm and in 1914 he retired from Shearson, Hammill and Company to become a partner in Raymond, Pyncheon and Company, in charge of the Chicago office. In 1917 the firm name was changed to Pyncheon and Company.

Mr. Sturtevant is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and is a Republican. Club memberships include: The Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Mid-Day Club, the Chicago Golf Club, the Attic Club and the South Shore Country Club—all of Chicago, and the Bankers Club of New York and the Minneapolis Club of Minneapolis.

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HENRY DEXTER STURTEVANT





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M. A. TRAYLOR

## M. A. TRAYLOR

Melvin Alvah Traylor was born in Breeding, Kentucky on October 21, 1878. He comes of what is perhaps the purest Anglo-Saxon stock which we have in this country, the Kentucky Mountaineers. His career has been remarkable, and if he were ever to run for high political office, unquestionably his campaign manager would draw the obvious parallel between his early life and that of Abraham Lincoln, for like Lincoln, Mr. Traylor gained most of his education by his own efforts. It is an interesting fact that the man who is now associated with the financing of railroads and serves on the board of directors of a railroad system never saw a railroad train until he was about nineteen years of age. Also like Lincoln, the subject of this biography studied law, but by that time he was no longer in Kentucky but had moved to Texas. Having been admitted to the bar in Texas, he entered politics, was city clerk of Hillsboro and later assistant county attorney of Hill County, Texas.

Conditions in the legal profession, however, have changed very much since Lincoln's day. It has become much more difficult to rise high in the legal profession without training other than that acquired in a law office, and when opportunity came, Mr. Traylor decided that it would be better for him to enter upon a business career. Entering the service of a small Texas bank, he rapidly impressed himself upon a wider community by his intimate knowledge of local business conditions and acquired the reputa-

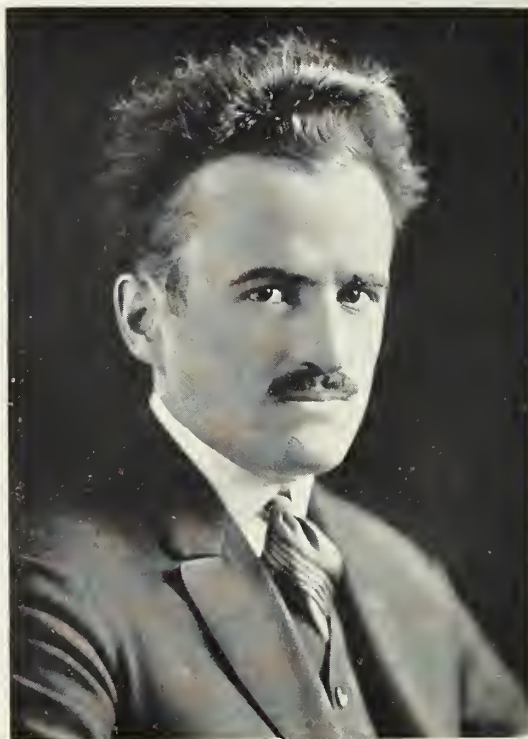
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## HOWARD VAN SINDEREN TRACY

Howard Van Sinderen Tracy, investment banker, born in Louisville, Kentucky, October, 1887, son of Howard Tracy (see Encyclopedia of American Biography) and Bessie Lindsley. Educated at Northwestern Academy and Harvard University ('09). He entered the investment business in 1909 and soon became identified with John Burnham & Company, of which he was an executive and director from 1914 to 1924. In March, 1924, he organized and became president of the investment firm of Rogers & Tracy. He is a director of the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Company of Michigan and the Tracy & Avery Company of Ohio.

Mr. Tracy is regarded as an authority on "Blue Sky" legislation and in 1919 was consulted in the drafting of the Illinois "Blue Sky" law, several sections of which he wrote. In the same year he organized and became first president of the Advertisers and Investors Protective Bureau of Chicago, which was created to assist in the administration of the Illinois Securities Law, to combat "bucket shops" and promoters of fake securities, and to educate the public in regard to the dangers of irresponsible investment. It has no securities for sale, is supported by public subscription, and its services are free. The bureau has twenty-three directors, consisting of prominent bankers and business men and has the active backing of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Chicago

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HOWARD VAN SINDEREN TRACY

## ROY C. TOOMBS



Hixon Studios

ROY C. TOOMBS

There was never any doubt in the mind of Roy C. Toombs as to what his life work was to be. As a boy on a farm near Winfield, Kansas—where he was born, August 30, 1887, the son of Anson C. and Hannah E. Toombs—he knew that his whole aptitude and inclination were to finance; and from this course he has never swerved. To-day he is president of the mortgage and bond house of Toombs & Daily Company, which has offices in Chicago, Rockford, Freeport, Belvidere and Stockton, Illinois; president of the Downers Grove State Bank, and president of the Downers Grove Trust Company.

Mr. Toombs' formal education stopped at the fourth grade of a rural school. His real education has never stopped. His first position was with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad as a telegraph operator, he and his brother having learned the code and to operate a key on a home-made set, with the wire strung between the house and the barn. For two years he acted as an operator on the M. K. & T. R. R. at various stations on the road, and then he returned to Winfield, to study at Kansas Southwestern College at night and to work in the office of the Johnson Abstract Company.

Subsequently he went to work for the Albright Investment Company, western correspondent of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, at Newkirk, Oklahoma, and then returned to Winfield, where he served as clerk of the Probate Court while he read probate law. He

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## FRANK O. WETMORE

Frank O. Wetmore, chairman of the board of the First National and First Trust and Savings Banks of Chicago, was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, November 12, 1867, the son of Charles I. and Jennie (Orton) Wetmore.

He attended public school at Adrian, Michigan, and came to Chicago in 1886 where he obtained a clerical position with the First National Bank. In eleven years he became an officer and to-day is head of all activities of the First National and the First Trust and Savings Banks. He is an example of the success to be attained by learning a business thoroughly and continuing with a single organization. On January 11, 1916, he was elected president of the First National Bank and in January, 1925, he was elected chairman of the board of the First National and the First Trust and Savings banks.

Mr. Wetmore in his position as a leading Chicago banker naturally has other important financial interests, among them being his membership on the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board, one of the highest honors in the banking field. He is a director of the Chicago City Railway and its associated companies; Chicago Surface Lines; Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; is chairman of the Finance Committee and a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross; trustee of the Endowment Fund of the National Red Cross, and a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and the

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Moffett

FRANK O. WETMORE





*Blank & Stoller*

LAWRENCE HARLEY WHITING

#### LAWRENCE HARLEY WHITING

Lawrence Harley Whiting, president Whiting & Company, investment bankers, 105 South La Salle Street, Chicago. Born Plattsmouth, Nebraska, January 29, 1890. Son of Harley Edwin and Ada Simpson Whiting.

Educated at University of Chicago, captain varsity football team; member University track team and holder of world's record for sixty-yard high hurdles.

After leaving college, with Illinois Life Insurance Company as assistant to vice-president until 1915. Then with A. B. Leach & Company, investment securities.

At outbreak of war entered Officers' Training Camp, Fort Sheridan. Commissioned captain Cavalry, assigned 86th Division, N. A., Camp Grant, division personnel officer; promoted, January, 1918, to major, adjutant general, and assigned to War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, as personnel officer, United States Army; promoted lieutenant-colonel and assigned personnel officer, A. E. F., General Headquarters, France. At close of war appointed assistant commissioner of finance for Europe, member American Mission to Negotiate Peace, Peace Conference, Paris, France. While at Camp Grant was captain of Camp Grant football team, U. S. Army champions, 1917.

At present, in addition to being president of Whiting & Company, president Boulevard Bridge Bank of Chicago; president Equitable Trust Company of Chicago; director University State Bank; Italian Trust & Savings Bank; chairman and treasurer

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#### ALBERT HAYES WETTEN

Albert Hayes Wettten, head of the real estate firm of Albert H. Wettten & Company, which specializes in high-priced Chicago business property, was born at Downers Grove, Illinois, July 26, 1869, and was educated at public schools there.

In 1888 Mr. Wettten started in the real estate business in Chicago in the employ of J. C. Sampson & Company, leaving there in the same year to become associated with the real estate brokerage firm of Rounds and Clough, being admitted to partnership three years later.

In 1896 Mr. Clough retired from the business and the firm name was changed to Rounds and Wettten, which partnership continued until 1902 when Mr. Rounds retired, leaving Mr. Wettten the sole owner of the firm. In 1912 the firm name was changed to Albert H. Wettten & Company, and this name has since been continued.

Mr. Wettten is a director of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, a member of the board of trustees of the Newberry Library of Chicago, and a member of the board of trustees of the Children's Memorial Hospital.

He was president of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1909.

He is a member of the following clubs: The Union League Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club and the Flossmoor Country Club.

On June 20, 1901, he was married to Marion Batten.

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ALBERT HAYES WETTEN





*Blank & Stoller*  
HERMANN WOLLENBERGER

#### HERMANN WOLLENBERGER

Hermann Wollenberger, president of the investment banking firm of Wollenberger and Company, possessor of perhaps the most varied and comprehensive banking experience in the Middle West, an experience gained in the service of banks of three nations, was born in Heilbronn, Germany, on December 31, 1867, the son of Isaac Loeb and Karoline (Marx) Wollenberger.

Educated in the Ober Real Schule at Heilbronn and continuing his studies under private tutors until the age of twenty-six, Mr. Wollenberger's first position was with the banking firm of Sam I. Stern in Heilbronn. Impelled by a desire to travel, by a curiosity concerning the customs and business practices of other cities and nations, Mr. Wollenberger obtained an appointment to a position in the Danziger Bank of Danzig and after staying there two years accepted an appointment with the Deutsche Bank of Frankfurt on Main, which is almost on the other extremity of Germany from Danzig.

Desirous of further travel, the officials of the Deutsche Bank, after Mr. Wollenberger had spent almost two years in their service arranged an appointment for him to the position of assistant to the managing director of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas at Brussels, Belgium, where, in addition to his other duties he was arbitrageur in foreign exchange for the bank.

The World's Fair, held in Chicago in 1893, attracted Mr. Wollenberger to the United States and (Continued on Page 173)

#### FREDERICK HENRY WICKETT

Frederick Henry Wickett, president of the Pan-American-Eastern Petroleum Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Pan-American Transport Company, president of the Dixie Oil Company, was born at Olsworthy, Devonshire, England, June 23, 1868, the son of Richard and Jane (Hooper) Wickett.

He attended public grammar and high school at St. Thomas, Ontario, and served as a lawyer's apprentice until he was twenty years of age, his salary being three dollars a week. In the same year he came to Chicago, and the following year became an assistant attorney for the old Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad. At the age of twenty-four he formed a law partnership with A. A. Bruce, who subsequently became chief justice of the North Dakota Supreme Court.

This was followed by other law connections until about fifteen years ago when he entered the oil business, forming a small company with properties in Indiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

In 1916 he organized the Dixie Oil Company, operating about 1,400 acres in Louisiana, which was subsequently sold to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. In 1925 he was elected president of the Pan-American-Eastern Petroleum Company and chairman of the board of the Pan-American Transport Company, both companies being formerly largely owned by E. L. Doheny, and purchased by a group in which the Standard Oil Company of Indiana held (Continued on Page 173)



*Howe & Arthur*  
FREDERICK HENRY WICKETT

## JOHN J. MITCHELL

(Continued from Page 32)

On February 11, 1890, Mr. Mitchell married Mary Louise Jewett at Chicago. Their children are Mrs. Robert E. Hunter of Pasadena, William H. Mitchell, John J. Mitchell, Jr., Clarence B. Mitchell and Louise J. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Chicago Club, Union League, University, South Shore Country, Casino, Mid-Day, Commercial, and Saddle and Cycle Clubs of Chicago as well as of the Midwick, Annandale, Craggs Country and Bolsa Chica Gun Clubs of Pasadena.

Business address: 233 South La Salle Street; residence: 1550 North State Parkway, Chicago.

## WM. WRIGLEY, JR.

(Continued from Page 33)

Limited, Toronto, Ontario; Erie Railroad, Yellow Cab Company, Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company, First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago Foundation, Roosevelt Foundation, First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago; Bon Air Coal & Iron Corporation, Wilmington Transportation Company of Wilmington, California; Santa Catalina Island Company, Avalon, California; Consumers Company, Chicago; Boulevard Bridge Bank, Chicago; Chicago National League Ball Club, Chicago; Angel City Baseball Association, Los Angeles, and various other corporations.

Mr. Wrigley is a member of the Chicago Athletic, and Chicago Clubs of Chicago; California Club, Los Angeles, and numerous other clubs.

On September 17, 1882, Mr. Wrigley married Ada Elizabeth Foote, at Philadelphia. He has one daughter and one son, Miss Dorothy Ada Wrigley (now Mrs. J. R. Offield), and Philip K. Wrigley. His homes are at 1200 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Green Gables, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; South Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, California, also Mount Ada Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California, and his office is in the Wrigley Building, Chicago.

## SILAS HARDY STRAWN

(Continued from Page 45)

of the First National Bank of Chicago, the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, the Hurley Machine Company, the Wahl Company (chairman), Lyon & Healy, Incorporated, and others.

Mr. Strawn is ex-president of the Illinois State Bar Association, of the Chicago Bar Association, of the Industrial Club of Chicago and of the United States Golf Association. He is a member of the following clubs and associations: American Bar Association (chairman of committee on legal education and admissions to the bar), Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, the Law Club of Chicago, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Commercial Club of Chicago, the Industrial Club of Chicago, Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association (honorary), University Club of Chicago, Mid-Day Club of Chicago, the Racquet Club of Chicago, Saddle and Cycle Club of Chicago, the Chicago Riding Club, Old Elm Club of Chicago, Metropolitan Club of New York City, National Golf Links of America at Southampton, New York; Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Maryland; the Burning Tree Club, Washington, District of Columbia; Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles, California.

On June 22, 1897, Mr. Strawn was married to Miss Margaret Stewart, of Binghamton, New York; they have two daughters: Margaret (Mrs. James A. Cathcart) and Katherine Strawn.

His office is at 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, and his residence is at 229 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

## WILLIAM HENRY FINLEY

(Continued from Page 50)

gineering Association, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Franklin Institute and the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses. He also is a member of the Union League, City, Chicago Golf and Engineers Clubs, and past president of the last named.

Mr. Finley was married to Sarah H. Furry at Trenton, New Jersey. There are four children: Jeannette P. Finley, Ralph H. Finley, Max H. Finley and Cedric F. Finley.

His office is at 226 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, and his residence is at 412 North Washington Street, Wheaton, Illinois.

## ROBERT M. EASTMAN

(Continued from Page 54)

most modern improvements for the breeding and development of pure bred Holsteins and thoroughbred horses in which he is intensely interested. This place is known as the Eastman Hill Stock Farm.

Mr. Eastman is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Lake Shore Athletic Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Medinah Country Club, the Press Club of Chicago, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Chicago Historical Society and the Sons of the Revolution.

## JAMES SIMPSON

(Continued from Page 44)

gave him increased opportunity to exhibit how sound had been his early training and how resourceful was his own talent.

It is due to his wisdom and discretion that Marshall Field & Company now has its chain of some twenty-five mills, for Mr. Simpson early realized that any broad policy of expansion necessitated control of the company's chief sources of supply. In the re-organization of the company in 1917 he was elected first vice-president.

In January, 1923, upon the retirement of Mr. Shedd, Mr. Simpson was elected president of Marshall Field & Company—from the first rung of the ladder to the top in thirty-one years.

It is only natural that the great executive ability Mr. Simpson possesses should be in demand for other enterprises. As a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Plan Commission, he takes a foremost part in planning for the future of Chicago. No member of this committee is more active than he and no one is contributing more to the realization of the plans of this great organization than he. As a director, he served the Harris Trust & Savings Bank and the Northern Trust Company, resigning in 1917 only to assume the important duties in a like capacity for the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, an office entailing great responsibilities. During the war before going to France, he served as a member of the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Active in the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross, in June, 1918, he was sent to France on a special mission to assist in re-organizing the Red Cross in Europe. Dispatches regarding General Mangin's July offensive at Soissons narrate James Simpson's simple heroism under fire, and there one may read of his bravery in succoring the wounded and dying in the little hamlet of Pierrefonds.

He gives liberally to many charities. In what was, in effect, a testimony to the memory of Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. Simpson donated to the Field Museum of Natural History the James Simpson Theater which cost approximately \$150,000, and at present he is financing the "James Simpson-Roosevelt Central Asiatic Expedition for the Field Museum." The expedition, which is led by Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt, has been sent to Asia to explore and to hunt rare animals in the Himalayan Mountains.

Mr. Simpson is a director of Armour & Company, a director of Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, a trustee of Rush Medical College, trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History, director of the Otho S. Sprague Institute, treasurer of the Chicago Fresh Air Hospital, director of the Scottish Old People's Home, and director of the Children's Memorial Hospital.

He is a member of the Chicago, Mid-Day, Attic, Commercial, Union League, Saddle and Cycle, Old Elm, Indian Hill, Shoreacres, Sanganois, Chicago Riding, and Racquet Clubs in the Chicago district; a member of the Coleman Lake Club, Coleman Lake, Wisconsin; and the Metropolitan and Links Clubs of New York.

In 1903, Mr. Simpson married Jessie McLaren. There are three sons—James Simpson, Jr., John McLaren Simpson and William Simpson. He maintains residences at 1200 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, and in Glencoe, Illinois. His business address is 219 West Adams Street, Chicago.

## CHARLES H. WACKER

(Continued from Page 46)

as he served as a member of the State Council of Defense; as a member of the Federal Committee for the regulation of explosives for the State of Illinois; one of the four-minute men; director, War Camp Community Service and War Library Board campaigns; and member of committee for the United States Liberty Loan campaigns.

Mr. Wacker's other interests are indicated by the fact that he is an honorary member of the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A.; fellow of the American Geographical Society; president of the Chicago Singverein; director of the Civic Music Association; treasurer of the John B. Murphy Memorial, and a member of the following: American Historical Association; Chicago Association of Commerce; Chicago Historical Society; Field Museum of Natural History, Geographic Society of Chicago; American Forestry Association; Chicago Academy of Sciences; National Geographic Society, and the National Institute of Social Sciences.

Mr. Wacker's first wife, Otilie M. Glade, died in 1904, and on March 19, 1919, he was married to Ella G. Todtmann at Chicago. His children are Frederick G. Wacker, Mrs. Earle J. Zimmerman and Charles H. Wacker, Jr.

The following clubs have Mr. Wacker's name on their roster: Chicago, Commercial, University, Union League, Bankers, Chicago Athletic, Mid-Day, Iroquois, Onwentsia, City, Lake Geneva Country, Cliff Dwellers, Arts, Press, German, Chicago Yacht, Lake Geneva Yacht, Racquet Club of Chicago.

He resides at the Belden-Stratford Hotel, and has an office at 232 South Clark Street, Chicago.



## LEROY A. GODDARD

(Continued from Page 47)

and finance committee of United Charities of Chicago and of Destitute Crippled Children's Home. He is a governing life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, life member, Chicago Historical Society, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Illinois Sons of the Revolution, and honorary life member, Square and Compass Club, University of Chicago, Board of Trade Craftsmen's Club of Chicago, Masonic Standard Club, Chicago, and Moline Scottish Rite Club of Moline, Illinois.

He received the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry when twenty-one years of age and was elected Master of his lodge four years later. He has attended every annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois from October, 1881. It is said that he has not been absent from any session as much as one hour. He served two terms as Grand Master, 1894 and 1895, and is now the Senior Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of which he has been Grand Treasurer since 1903. He delivered the oration as Grand Orator in 1920. He is Past High Priest of Marion Chapter No. 100, R. A. M. and of Mount Carmel Chapter No. 159, his present affiliation. He was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Illinois in 1905; is one of the active members from Illinois of the Supreme Council, thirty-second degree Masons, and has been its treasurer since 1912; was one of the five delegates from the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States to the International Conference of thirty-third degree Masons in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1922; is honorary member Supreme Council of Italy, and representative Supreme Council of France.

November 14, 1888, he married Miss Anna Breidenthal, of Vincennes, Indiana. She was born and reared in Louisville, Kentucky, where her father, Col. H. Breidenthal, was a pioneer miller. Her mother, Elizabeth Hall Breidenthal, was a direct descendant of Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Not being blessed with children of their own, Mrs. Goddard has ever been active in the education of other children and of philanthropic work. Besides various committees, she has served as president of the League of Religious Fellowship, treasurer of the Chicago Woman's Club, trustee of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, president of the Robert Browning Study Class, fitting up a Browning Room in Abraham Lincoln Centre, and is a member of the house committee of the Destitute Crippled Children's Home of Chicago.

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## THE CHICAGO MILL AND LUMBER COMPANY

(Continued from Page 51)

Walter Paul Paepcke is now the head of the various enterprises organized by his father. He was born at Chicago, June 29, 1896, and attended the University School for Boys at Chicago from 1904 to 1912, graduated from Chicago Latin School in 1913 and from Yale University in 1917 with the degree of bachelor of arts and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

During the summers from 1913 to 1917, he worked for the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company and in 1917 was elected assistant treasurer of the organization. In 1918, he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve as a third class seaman and later was commissioned ensign. In April, 1919, he was honorably discharged.

From 1919 to 1921 he again served as assistant treasurer of the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company and in 1921 he was elected to the presidency. From 1922 to 1925 he was president of the Paepcke Leicht Lumber Company and since 1922 he has been president and a director of the K. W. Battery Company. He is also president and a director of the Mississippi Valley Timber Company, the Paepcke Paper Mills Company and the Chicago Mill Paper Stock Company.

Mr. Walter Paepcke is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, the Yale Clubs of Chicago and New York, and the University, Racquet, Mid-Day, Skokie Country, Onwentsia and Arts Clubs of Chicago.

On April 16, 1921, he was married to Elizabeth N. Nitze at Santa Fe, New Mexico. There is one son, Walter Paul Paepcke, Jr.

His business address is 510 North Dearborn Street and his residence is 237 East Delaware Place, Chicago.

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## MARVIN HUGHITT, SR.

(Continued from Page 48)

Commerce of the United States, the Metropolitan and Lawyers Clubs of New York, the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, the Onwentsia Winter Club, Lake Forest, Illinois; and the International Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

On June 9, 1858, Mr. Hughitt was married to Belle Barrett (now deceased) at Rock Island, Illinois. There were six children: Martha Hughitt (Mrs. Hiram R. McCullough) (now deceased), Mary Hughitt (Mrs. Charles S. Frost), Belle Hughitt (Mrs. Alfred H. Granger), Marvin Hughitt, Jr., John Douglas Hughitt (now deceased) and William Henry Hughitt (now deceased).

Mr. Hughitt's office is at 226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, and his residence is at Lake Forest, Illinois.

## FREDERICK HOLBROOK RAWSON

(Continued from Page 63)

He is a member of the following clubs: Onwentsia Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Old Elm Club, Industrial Club, Casino Club, Racquet Club, Coccolobo Cay Club of Miami, Florida, Westchester Biltmore Country Club of Rye, New York, Society of Colonial Wars, Chicago Club, Commercial Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Shore Acres, Metropolitan Club of New York.

Business address: 7 South Dearborn Street. Residence: 1550 North State Parkway, Chicago.

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## THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN MERSELES

(Continued from Page 61)

losing public favor and the industry was on the decline, whereupon he entered the mail order field. Shortly after he became vice-president and general manager of the National Cloak and Suit Company, the largest eastern mail order house, and in the eighteen ensuing years played an important part in the national expansion of that concern's business.

So great a reputation did he achieve in this work that in 1921, when the necessity of re-organizing Montgomery Ward & Company arose the bankers and business men who were responsible for that task selected Mr. Merseles as the one executive who could rejuvenate both its finances and business. This he has done. Montgomery Ward & Company under his direction has assumed a greater proportion of the mail order business than it ever had and has shown a consistent increase in sales since he assumed the presidency. To-day it is regarded as exceptionally strong financially and on a sound business foundation, and full credit is given Mr. Merseles for the transformation.

His business ability has won him recognition in other fields as well. He is a director of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, the Bronxville (N. Y.) Trust Company, the Crescent Washing Machine Company of New Rochelle, New York, the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Seaboard National Bank of New York. He served on various New Jersey commissions under Governor Edge as part of his civic activities and during the war was assistant to Dwight W. Morrow, director of the New Jersey War Savings Stamp Campaign and was also active in Liberty Loan work.

Mr. Merseles married Elizabeth Rich at Jersey City on October 24, 1888. He has three sons, Herbert E., Henry R. and Theodore I. Merseles.

He is a member of the Union League and Mid-Day Clubs of Chicago, and the Holland Society, Union League Club, India House and Bankers Club of New York. His business address is 618 West Chicago Avenue and he resides at the Hotel Ambassador, Chicago.

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## WILLIAM BENSON STOREY

(Continued from Page 60)

Joaquin Valley Railway. He served with that road until 1900, when he became chief engineer of the Eastern Lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, with headquarters at Topeka, Kansas. In 1906, he was promoted to chief engineer of the entire system of the same company, with headquarters in Chicago.

In 1909, Mr. Storey became vice-president in charge of construction, Chicago. This was followed a year later by his election as vice-president in charge of construction and operation. He served in that capacity until July 1, 1918, when he was appointed Federal manager of the Santa Fe System. This position he retained until January 1, 1920, when he was elected president.

Besides being president of the Santa Fe, Mr. Storey also is president of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, a director of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, a director of the Chicago Morris Plan Bank and a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Mr. Storey is a member of the following clubs or associations: University of Topeka, Pacific Union, University of San Francisco, Chicago, University, Engineers, Indian Hill, Traffic, Casino, of Chicago; Metropolitan and Mid-Day of New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, American Railway Engineering Association and Chicago Historical Society. He has been honored by the bestowment of two degrees by the University of California, that of Ph. B. in 1881, and that of LL.D. in 1924. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa.

San Francisco claims the place of birth of Mr. Storey, he being born there November 17, 1857, the son of William Bainbridge and Ellen (Dean) Storey. On May 21, 1913, he married Laura B. Roe (nee Rice) at San Francisco. His home is at 199 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, and his office at Room 1015, 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.



## BRITTON IHRIE BUDD

(Continued from Page 59)

connection with the road. These favorable results have been obtained through Mr. Budd's well known policy of giving the public the best possible service and taking the customers of the company into his confidence through the widest publicity.

A descendant of one of the oldest Philadelphia families, Mr. Budd was born in San Francisco in 1871. His parents moved to Chicago when he was a child, so that his early education was obtained in the public schools of this city. Later he attended Shattuck School at Faribault, Minnesota. In 1917 and 1918, he served as captain, major and lieutenant colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard.

In addition to being president of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company, the Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad Company and the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, Mr. Budd is a vice-president of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and was president of the American Electric Railway Association in 1924. He is also a director of the Middle West Utilities Company, the Northwest Utilities Company, Midland Utilities Company, Public Service Investment Company of New Jersey, Wisconsin Light and Power Company, Lake Superior District Power Company, Utility Securities Company, Chicago Auditorium Association and the Highland Park State Bank. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Attic Club, the Industrial Club, the Commercial Club, the City Club, the Evanston Country Club and the Western Society of Engineers.

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## LUCIUS TETER

(Continued from Page 65)

Agencies, and a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Union League Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Quadrangle Club, the Bankers Club, the Onwentsia and Knollwood Club (Lake Forest), and the Lotos Club (New York).

Mr. Teter was married, October 23, 1900, to Clara Hahn Lodor at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There are two children, Elizabeth Lodor Teter and Charles Lodor Teter.

His business address is 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, and he maintains residences at 5637 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, and at Lake Forest, Illinois.

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## RALPH MARTIN SHAW

(Continued from Page 64)

ration; the McAvoy Company; the Chicago Breweries, Limited, and the Wacker and Birk Brewing and Malting Company.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club, Onwentsia Country Club, the Yale Club of Chicago, the Mid-Day Club, the Law Club, the Old Elm Club, the Racquet Club of Chicago and the Casino Club; the Yale Club of New York and the Chevy Chase Club of Maryland; and a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of New York. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian.

On August 29, 1896, he was married to Mary Stephens, of Chicago at Geneva, Switzerland. There is one son: Ralph Martin Shaw, Jr. On September 29, 1914, he was married to Mrs. Louise Sheppard Tyler of Chicago.

Mr. Shaw's office is at 1460 First National Bank Building, and his residence is 1427 North State Parkway, Chicago.

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## EDWARD FRANCIS CARRY

(Continued from Page 57)

serve as director of operations of the United States Shipping Board, which he did from September, 1917, to October, 1918. For the succeeding five months, he was a trustee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. From May, 1918, to January, 1919, he served as chairman of the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission of the United States Shipping Board.

Mr. Carry married Mabel D. Underwood at Chicago on November 28, 1893, and there are two daughters, both of whom now are married. They are Ermina Carry Nicholson and Margaret Carry Cudahy. He is a member of the following clubs: Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Commercial, Mid-Day, Onwentsia, Old Elm, Racquet, Riding, Saddle and Cycle and Shore Acres of Chicago; Metropolitan and Links of New York, and Congressional Country and Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C.

Residence address: 199 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago and in the summer, Lake Forest, Illinois. Business address: Pullman Building, Chicago.

## GEORGE WOODRUFF

(Continued from Page 66)

Act. During 1915 and 1916, he served as president of the Illinois Bankers' Association. He was one of the founders of the American Acceptance Council of New York, formed in 1917 for the development of the use of the acceptance in this country. In 1918, he served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Liberty Loan organization for the Seventh Federal Reserve District. He founded the Illinois Chamber of Commerce in 1919, serving as president for two years.

In 1920, Mr. Woodruff was selected by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce to visit the principal commercial countries of Europe, and in the year following he represented the organization in a conference with business leaders in China and Japan.

During the little more than two years, Mr. Woodruff has been connected with the National Bank of the Republic, the assets have grown from \$28,000,000 to more than \$90,000,000, a part of which increase was due to the acquisition of the National City Bank.

Mr. Woodruff also is chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of Joliet and of the Woodruff Securities Company. He has three times been selected as a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association and for many years has been a contributor to the pages of various financial publications.

The education of Mr. Woodruff was obtained at the Universities of Michigan and Yale. He also studied banking in England, France and Germany.

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## JOHN A. LYNCH

(Continued from Page 69)

John A. Lynch first, but I would not be understood as giving it precedence over that of the bank itself, in whose behalf I would say that its president has been its most faithful friend. During the perilous days of 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, the president placed his entire fortune at my disposal, in case it would be necessary to use it for the protection of the bank. Time and again, he sold securities at a sacrifice and turned the money into the vaults of this bank, for its protection. Once during the financial panic of 1893, he got up from a sick bed and came to me one morning at the bank to tell me that he had enough money to pay every dollar that was due to the bank's depositors, and that he would do it if necessary. I can not begin to enumerate the instances of substantial support he has given to the bank in times when disaster seemed to threaten its career."

And again reflecting the characteristic loyalty and devotion of Mr. Lynch, its president, the National Bank of the Republic, during the panic of 1907 at considerable expense imported \$1,000,000 in gold to meet the possible currency demands of its customers and correspondents, thus obviating the necessity for calling a single loan or distressing a single customer during the entire period of disturbance.

In December, 1924, the National City Bank of Chicago merged with the National Bank of the Republic and John A. Lynch was retained as chairman of the consolidated institution, which brought to its new identity total resources of \$95,000,000. An interesting item in connection with the development of the bank is that when Mr. Lynch became president in 1892, its personnel consisted of less than a score of officers and employees while at the present time its staff numbers more than 550 people. Affiliated with the new National Bank of the Republic and owned by its shareholders is the National Republic Company, with a capital of \$500,000 which Mr. Lynch also serves as chairman of the board.

A dignified and gracious bearing, distinction of manner, and unceasing but quiet activity are the salient features of Mr. Lynch's outward personality. A contemporary biographer said of him: "His friends—and they are many—always find him genial and any caller is sure of his courteous attention when the object of the visit comes within the pale of business affairs or of the still wider interests that affect the city along many of its lines of progress and advancement." He has always evidenced the keenest interest in the welfare of his associates and employees and after a comprehensive study of the ways and means to health, he has devoted considerable time and thought in sharing with others the knowledge he has acquired for the betterment of humanity.

Mr. Lynch was president of the Chicago Clearing House Association for three years and he is now a member of the Clearing House Committee and one of its vice-chairmen; past president of Board of Trustees of St. Mary's Training School; treasurer of the Catholic Church Extension Society and of the Catholic Home Finding Association; a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute, and a member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Bankers, Mid-Day and Edgewater Golf Clubs. His favorite recreation is traveling.

Mr. Lynch was married on January 21, 1896, to Clara M., daughter of John Schmahl of Chicago.



## JOHN FOSTER GILCHRIST

(Continued from Page 71)

Edison Company, he is vice-president and director of the Middle West Utilities Company; president and director of the Federal Electric Company; president and director of the Utility Securities Company; president and director of the Illinois Maintenance Company, and president and director of the Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway Company. He is also a director of the Public Service Company of Illinois, the Central Illinois Public Service Company and the Michigan Gas and Electric Company.

In 1912, Mr. Gilchrist was president of the National Electric Light Association, an organization of all the electric utilities in the United States, and at present he is president of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, an organization of all the utility companies owning licenses issued by Thomas A. Edison.

During the war, Mr. Gilchrist was chief of the Chicago district organization of the American Protective League.

Mr. Gilchrist married Emma Lock Boyd at Chicago, November 19, 1896. There are three children, John M. Gilchrist, Marian B. Gilchrist and Dorothy F. Gilchrist. He resides at 5406 Blackstone Avenue, and is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Attic Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Flossmoor Country Club,—in the organization of which, in 1899, he was a leader—the Engineers Club (New York) and the Quadrangle Club.

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## DIXON C. WILLIAMS

(Continued from Page 68)

had been named for his step-father.

In 1889, when natural gas was discovered in Anderson, Indiana, Mr. Williams went to that city and secured the franchise for a traction line, which he built. He also continued with his lectures, but in 1893, his health failed and for the following three years it was necessary for him to forego all but an occasional appearance on the platform. In this same year, he came to Chicago to become associated with manufacturing interests.

Twenty years ago, Mr. Williams became president of the Chicago Nipple Manufacturing Company, which now has two factories in Chicago, one in Baltimore and one in Los Angeles. The general office is in New York and the operating office in Chicago.

During the war, he spoke under the direction of the Committee on Public Information in various sections, where patriotic spirit was lagging, in support of America's entry into the war on the side of the Allied Nations. Later he was in charge of a Liberty Loan Exhibit Train, on which he traveled to ten states, speaking on the necessity of public subscription to the war loans.

In President Wilson's first term, Mr. Williams was appointed postmaster at Chicago, and in 1924, he was treasurer of the McAdoo campaign for the Democratic nomination to the presidency.

He is president of the Southern Society of Chicago, and is a former president of the Southern Club; a member of the Press, Iroquois, Lake Shore Athletic and 100-Year Clubs of Chicago; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Lake View.

Mr. Williams has one son, J. Lester Williams, and one daughter, the former Mai Fare Williams, now Mrs. Alfred Soriano. His home is at 414 Diversey Parkway, and his office is at 1966 Southport Avenue, Chicago.

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## JOHN CLAY

(Continued from Page 72)

West. He was manager one time and another of the following cattle and sheep concerns: The California Pastoral Company, Merced, California; The Wyoming Cattle Ranch Company, Sweetwater, Wyoming; The Swan Land and Cattle Company, Chugwater, Wyoming; The Western Ranches, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; The Dickey Cattle Company, Alzada, Montana; The S.H. Cattle Company, Garland, Montana; and The Cattle Ranch and Land Company, Higgins, Texas. He was president of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association from 1889 to 1896. He is president of the International Live Stock Exposition, and has been active in support of our agricultural colleges.

Mr. Clay is a fluent speaker and writes frequently on matters pertaining to the farm. He is the author of "Old Days Recalled," "Reminiscences of Ontario" and "My Life on the Range," etc.

During a busy life he has given a good deal of time to sport, more especially fox hunting, going many winters to his native Borderland. He was six years master of the North Northumberland Foxhounds, keeping the pack at his own expense. His home is at 4030 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and he has a country place at Eastern Point, Gloucester, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Chicago Club and various other clubs. He has been twice married. His son, John Clay, Jr., by his first wife, is now in business with him, having headquarters in the Rookery Building, where the financial office of the firm has been located for over thirty years.

## ROBERT FRANKLIN CARR

(Continued from Page 73)

cause, then to put together a formula for the correction of each water, and to produce these combinations in the most desirable form for easy and economical use by the steam user. This plan met with such general success in giving the desired results that within a few years the business was extended throughout the country.

The founder of the Dearborn Company was William H. Edgar, a chemist of unusual ability who has associated with him the well-known chemist, Frank E. Mariner and the latter's father, Dr. George A. Mariner, who for many years associated with the firm of Mariner and Hoskins, general chemists. When the Mariners withdrew from the firm, Mr. Carr purchased their interest in the business. Mr. Edgar remained president of the company until his death in 1905, when he was succeeded by Mr. Carr.

After the company had fully demonstrated its ability to deal successfully with the water problems of stationary steam boilers they turned their attention to the somewhat more intricate problem of water for use in railway locomotive boilers. The difficulties here were increased by the necessity for taking water of varying combinations at different points along the line. After devoting an extended period to the study of the chemical nature of the proposition together with the mechanical conditions, the company produced chemicals to correct the existing conditions, securing successful results in the prevention of scale formation, or corrosion, pitting, or foaming, as the case might be; resulting not only in great economies in extending the life of flues and sheets and enabling the railroads to keep boilers in service for longer periods between washings, but effecting as well a considerable saving in fuel. For the past eighteen years the leading railroads of the country have employed the services of the Dearborn Laboratories to aid them in the solution of their locomotive boiler water problems.

The general offices of the company are at 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, while the New York City headquarters are at 299 Broadway. The branch offices of the concern in the United States and abroad are located at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Saint Louis, Peoria, Detroit, Milwaukee, Saint Paul, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Manila, Havana, Buenos Aires, Toronto, Barcelona and Santiago, while there are agencies of the company at London, Tokio, Tientsin, Shanghai, Calcutta, Sydney and Johannesburg. The company maintains a manufacturing plant at Toronto, Canada.

In addition to the presidency of the Dearborn Chemical Company, Mr. Carr is a director of the Continental and Commercial National Bank.

From 1914 to 1920, he was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois and during 1919 and 1920, he was president of the board. He is a life member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History; a member of the American Chemical Society, and is president of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children of Chicago.

Mr. Carr is a member of the following clubs: University of Chicago, of which he has been president since 1923, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Union League Club, the Industrial Club of Chicago (president 1920-1921), Old Elm Club, the Racquet Club of Chicago, Shoreacres Country Club, Chicago Riding Club, the Casino Club, the Iroquois Club, the Congressional Country Club, Washington; the Railroad Club, New York, and the Midwick Club, Los Angeles.

On April 25, 1906, Mr. Carr was married to Louise Benjamin Smiley at Chicago. There are three children: Louise Hagar Carr, Florence Smiley Carr and Robert Franklin Carr, Jr. His business address is 310 South Michigan Avenue and his residence is at 209 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

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## BENJAMIN E. BENSINGER

(Continued from Page 91)

to make a hurried trip to some point in Europe to insure the appearance of a skillful player in the tournament.

An interesting sidelight on Mr. Bensinger's activities is the fact that he, personally, directs the purchase of the ivory from which billiard balls are manufactured, which requires the inspection of a vast number of tusks and the expert selection of only those that are properly suited to the manufacture of billiard balls.

Mr. Bensinger is a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, the Standard Club, the Lake Shore Country Club, the City Club and the Down Town Club.

On January 20, 1896, he was married to Rose Frank at Chicago, Illinois. There are two sons: Robert F. and B. Edward Bensinger, Jr.

His office is 623-633 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, and his residence is at Glencoe, Illinois.



## JOHN WILLIAM O'LEARY

(Continued from Page 79)

the Chicago Association of Commerce. With his interest in matters of public concern and his capacity for organization, Mr. O'Leary was drafted for numerous services, regional and national, during the war. As examples it may be mentioned that he was chairman of the War Council of the Chicago Association of Commerce, a member of the State Fuel Administration, chairman of the Metal Trades Group and advisory committee of the United States Labor Board. Following the war, Mr. O'Leary was a member of the First President's Industrial Conference. He is at present vice-chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Mr. O'Leary's extensive service as a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States received special recognition in May, 1925, in his election to the presidency of the National Chamber.

Mr. O'Leary has been, since its beginning, vice-chairman of the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award. The purpose of this organization, as will be recalled, is the maintenance of reasonable building costs in Chicago, the elimination of graft and the protection of men working under open shop agreements. In his own mind, the service has been justified by a recognition of the importance of unrestricted increase in housing and industrial facilities for Chicago's rapidly growing population.

Mr. O'Leary's local business connections include membership on the directorates of the following organizations: The Advance Rumely Company, Illinois Car and Manufacturing Company, Templeton Kenly & Company, Limited, Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, Belden Manufacturing Company, Chicago Crucible Company, G. A. Soden & Company, Chicago Railways Company, Republic Realty Mortgage Corporation and the First Englewood State Bank. He is receiver of the defunct Michigan Avenue Trust Company.

Mr. O'Leary's philanthropic service includes membership on the boards of directors of the Infant Welfare Society, the Committee of Fifteen and the Chicago Crime Commission. He is vice-president of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club and trustee of the Wesley Memorial Hospital.

Mr. O'Leary is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, Middy Club, Midlothian Country Club, South Shore Country Club, Knollwood Club, the Attic, the Industrial Club of Chicago, Lotus Club of New York, Ludington Country Club of Ludington, Michigan. In 1901 Mr. O'Leary was married to Alice Estelle Smith of Chicago. They have five children: Alice Estelle, Lillian Emma, Dorothy Rose, Janet Edna and John William, Jr. Residence, 4331 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago; summer home, Lake Forest, Illinois.

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## LOUIS ECKSTEIN AND RAVINIA

(Continued from Page 81)

world's opera houses they come for the summer season at Ravinia, and likewise from all quarters of the music loving world come patrons of opera to worship at this North Shore shrine of artistry. Ravinia is as well known in the music centers of Europe as it is here in America, and there is no artist so big but that he considers an invitation to sing at Ravinia an honor and a privilege.

Famous conductors occupy the desk at Ravinia and equally famous stage managers lend their genius to its productions. There is a large chorus and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, for Ravinia is the only opera house in the world employing a permanent symphonic organization. There are concerts one night and several afternoons a week, and there are special concerts for the instruction and entertainment of children. It is a great enterprise, this Ravinia Opera, an enterprise founded on altruism and idealism and utterly divorced from commerciality.

Every year its deficit is enormous, but that is expected. Mr. Eckstein realizes that opera, sung by the greatest stars and in surroundings like those of Ravinia and then offered at an admission charge which is scarcely half of that one usually expects in connection with a great operatic organization, must incur a gigantic deficit. Ravinia is Louis Eckstein's greatest concern. To it he devotes his personal attention, directing all of its departments. It was conceived in a spirit of finest idealism. It is the result of a great vision. Small wonder then that mention of Ravinia brings to mind the name of Louis Eckstein or that Mr. Eckstein is in equal measure suggestive of Ravinia. They are one and inseparable.

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## JAMES EWING BENNETT

(Continued from Page 86)

daughters—Barbara Jane, Mary Elizabeth and Ruth Anne. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country, Flossmoor Country, Chicago Yacht, Chicago Riding and Kansas City Clubs. His business address is 332 South La Salle Street, and home: 5333 University Avenue, Chicago.

## BERNARD A. ECKHART

(Continued from Page 99)

Mr. Eckhart held the position of assistant treasurer of the National Republican Committee.

During the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies of the Illinois Legislature, 1887-9, he was a member of the State Senate, in which he served with characteristic loyalty and ability.

He was instrumental in having enacted in laws many useful and progressive measures while he represented the First Senatorial District of Illinois in the Senate; among others, the statute creating the Sanitary District of Chicago.

From 1891 to 1900, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, of which he was president from December, 1895, to December, 1896. Preparatory to opening the canal in 1900, when the main channel was completed, he secured a permit from the United States Government through General Alger, the then Secretary of War, to draw the waters from Lake Michigan into the canal.

From July, 1905, to February, 1908, he was president of the Board of West Park Commissioners, and during that period of time reconstructed the entire West Park System and created the first small parks and playgrounds on the West Side.

In 1905, he was a delegate to the Chicago Charger Convention, in which he served as chairman of the Committee on Rules, Procedure and General Plans.

In 1907, he was appointed a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and served until 1913. He was largely responsible for the abolition of grade crossings in the State of Illinois, between steam railroads and electric roads.

It is worthy of special note that Mr. Eckhart was prominently identified with the organization of Chicago's celebrated military body that made a gallant record in the Spanish-American War—the First Infantry Regiment of Illinois National Guard, in which he served as an officer for several years.

In 1906, he augmented his military distinction by becoming an aide-de camp on the staff of Governor Deneen, during whose administration he served in this capacity, with the rank of colonel.

Mr. Eckhart was the first president of the Millers' National Federation, of which position he was the incumbent from 1902 to 1904.

In 1903, he was president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association; in 1908, he was vice-president of the National Council of Commerce; and in 1910, he was appointed a delegate by President Taft, to the International Congress on Commercial Education, in the City of Vienna, Austria. He was a member of the executive committee created to prepare for the bill for presentation in the Illinois legislature to effect the establishing of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

He is one of the trustees and the treasurer of Lewis Institute, one of the noble and practical educational institutions of Chicago, and is vice-chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Community Trust. His appreciation of the amenities of social life are indicated by his membership in the following named and representative Chicago organizations, viz.: the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Commercial Club, the Art Club, Old Elm Club, Onwentsia Club, Shoreacres, Bankers' Club, the Riding Club of Chicago, Congressional Country Club (Washington, District of Columbia) and Midwick Country Club (Pasadena, California.)

Mr. Eckhart is also a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

In the service of his country during the Great World War, Mr. Eckhart served as chairman of the Illinois-Wisconsin Milling Division of the United States Food Administration, director and member of the executive committee of the Citizens War Board, Chicago.

Within the restricted confines of a sketch of this necessarily limited province, it is impossible to give details concerning the long and splendid career of Mr. Eckhart, but the mere statements of fact that have been given carry in their train due significance with their lessons of incentive and inspiration.

On the 25th of December, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Eckhart to Miss Katie L. Johnston, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have four children, namely: Carlos K. Eckhart, Percy B. Eckhart, Hazel Eckhart (now Mrs. Truman W. Brophy, Jr.) and Dorothy Eckhart (now Mrs. E. Reginald Williams).

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## JOHN JAY BRYANT, JR.

(Continued from Page 92)

Sons of the American Revolution. On November 22, 1916, he was married to Caroline Ferguson Voigt at Norfolk, Virginia. There is one daughter: Anne Bryant.

His business address is 209 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and his residence is Wheaton, Illinois.



## WILLIAM JOHN JACKSON

(Continued from Page 77)

Evansville and Terre Haute railroads, when latter road was consolidated with Chicago & Eastern Illinois; continued as vice-president and general manager of Chicago & Eastern Illinois to May 27, 1913; receiver to April 27, 1918, also operating agent of Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad to February 28, 1916; president of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad to July 1, 1918; Federal manager of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Chicago, Terre Haute and Southeastern and Evansville and Indianapolis railroads, to February 29, 1920; re-appointed receiver of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, on March 1, 1920, elected president of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company; January 1, 1922, and still acting in that capacity.

Also president of Southern Illinois and Missouri Bridge Company; director of the Belt Railway Company of Chicago; director of Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company; director of Missouri and Illinois Bridge and Belt Railroad Company; director of Ward Baking Company; director of National Bank of Republic, Chicago; president of the Union League Club of Chicago; member of Board of Governors of the South Shore Country Club; member of Beverly Country Club, the Chicago Club, and Lake Shore Athletic Club.

He was married on August 28, 1884, to Eliza Jane Preston, and has three daughters and one son, all of whom are living.

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## R. FLOYD CLINCH

(Continued from Page 95)

Illinois as well as being a member of its executive committee, a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the Chicago Evening Club.

Mr. Clinch owns a large farm at Traverse City, Michigan, that is a model for the entire region. He is president and a director of the Traverse City State Bank; president of the Hannah & Lay Company, flour millers and hotel owners in Traverse City, and president of the Hannah & Lay Mercantile Company, which operates a large general store.

Mr. Clinch, at one time and another, has been a member of most of the important committees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Chicago and is a vestryman in the church in his own parish.

In 1890, Mr. Clinch was married to Katharine S. Lay of Chicago. There is one son, Duncan Lamont Clinch, and one daughter, Margaret Lay Clinch.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, the Chicago Yacht Club and the Indian Hill Golf Club, a life member of the Sons of Colonial War. His business address is the Rookery Building, Chicago, and his residence is at Hubbard Woods, Illinois.

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## GUY HUSTON

(Continued from Page 107)

interest in country banks in that section. When the Farm Loan Act was passed in 1916, he applied for a charter for the Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank, his application being one of the first four applications to start banks anywhere received at the treasury. Followed the organization of the other banks in which he is interested. As the system grew it was necessary to find a stable market for the securities of the various banks and the Guy Huston Company was organized to act as fiscal agent for each of the banks. In 1924, the banks in which Mr. Huston is interested, earned a gross profit of \$2,000,000.

Bred in an atmosphere of large land owners—his grandfather settled in Illinois in 1827, and was operating sixty-three farms at the time of his death—Mr. Huston continues the family tradition and is the owner of many farms in Illinois and Iowa, as well as being interested in a number of country banks.

His club memberships include the Union League and Bankers of Chicago and the Bankers of New York.

On December 23, 1904, he was married to Zella Argenbright at Blandinsville, Illinois. There is one daughter, Ann Huston.

Mr. Huston has offices at 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and at 61 Broadway, New York. His residence is 77 Park Avenue, New York.

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## W. J. KLINGENBERG

(Continued from Page 114)

responsible for the sale of \$13,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds to 68,000 persons, and as head of the Red Cross in the same district he raised many hundreds of thousands of dollars. War organizations founded by him enrolled 2,000 men and women of alien birth.

Mr. Klingenberg is a member of the board of trustees of the Ravenswood Hospital, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, and is a member of the Evanston Golf Club, Evanston, Illinois; the Barrington Hill Country Club, Barrington, Illinois; the Blue Grass Country Club, Cave City, Kentucky; the Chicago Yacht Club, Edgewater Beach Yacht Club and Chicago Riding Club, Chicago.

His business address is the Sheridan Trust and Savings Bank Building, Chicago.

## THEODORE CHRISTIAN KELLER

(Continued from Page 115)

On November 22, 1892, he was appointed executor and trustee of the Andrew Crawford estate, and became director of the Graham and Morton Transportation Company, as representative of the Crawford interests. No bond was required of Mr. Keller for the performance of this executorship and trusteeship and this was characterized by a prominent Chicago banker "as a very great compliment."

The Crawford interest in the Graham and Morton Company was approximately 50 per cent. of the capital stock and Mr. Keller's directorship ended after he had effected a settlement with the other stockholders for a division of the assets of the company; the Crawford estate receiving all the real estate owned by the company, in Chicago and Michigan, and other stockholders receiving the ships, business and other good will, the Graham and Morton Transportation Company paying a substantial rental for the real estate used as terminals under a twenty-year lease.

In 1901, Mr. Keller organized the Northwestern Powder Company at Newport, Indiana; capacity 600 kegs of blasting powder a day. After four years of successful operation the company was sold for \$120,000.

In 1904, he organized the firm of T. C. Keller and Company which purchased 1,700 acres of coal in Sullivan County, Indiana, developed a new mine and after several years of successful operation sold out to the Consolidated Coal Company of Indiana for approximately \$300,000.

During 1905, 1906 and 1907, he began the purchase of 6,000 acres of coal lands in Franklin County, Illinois; organized the Franklin Collieries Company as a holding company and the Sesser Coal Company as an operating company. After twelve years of successful operation the companies were sold for \$1,250,000.

In 1908, he purchased real estate at Fifteenth Street and the Baltimore and Ohio tracks for use as a coal yard, but a few years later sold the property to the Central Terminal Railway Company for approximately \$550,000. In 1911, he purchased 160,000 square feet of property at Fifteenth Street, between Jefferson and Union Streets, which he still owns.

In 1915, he was elected a trustee of Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.

In 1916, Mr. Keller was appointed receiver for the coal properties of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company, comprising nine operating mines in Illinois and Indiana with a yearly capacity of 3,000,000 tons. This receivership was financed in its entirety by Mr. Keller and in the first month he acted as receiver the properties earned a profit and this profit was increased each month thereafter. He succeeded in paying off the accumulated debts of the company and on November 12, 1917, he wrote a check for a million dollars to be apportioned among the bondholders.

In 1917, he was elected a life member of the American National Red Cross and the Art Institute of Chicago.

In 1918, Mr. Keller was elected vice-president and general manager of the Northern Central Coal Company of Delaware, which operates nine mines in Randolph County, Missouri. In the same year, he was elected a director of the National City Bank and, when in 1925, the National City Bank was consolidated with the National Bank of the Republic under the name of the latter institution, Mr. Keller was elected a director of the National Bank of the Republic.

In 1919, he was elected a director of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railway and Coal Company, resigning in 1922, when the interests he represented were sold.

In 1920, the Indiana and Illinois Coal Corporation was formed to take over the coal properties of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company, of which properties Mr. Keller had been receiver, and he was elected president and treasurer of the new company.

In 1922, Mr. Keller was elected a director of the Chicago Collieries Company of Catlin, Illinois, and in the same year, he was elected a life member of the Field Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Keller is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, the Evanston Country Club, the Glen View Golf Club and the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club of Rye, New York. He is a former trustee of the First Congregational Church of Chicago and the First Congregational Church of Evanston, Illinois.

In 1889, he was married to Jessie Prince Smith of Chicago. There are five children, Theodore Prince, Jessie Ruth, Marion Virginia, Paul Joseph and Jeanette. His business address is 37 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, and his residence is at Evanston, Illinois.

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## CLEMENT STUDEBAKER, JR.

(Continued from Page 130)

On April 27, 1893, Mr. Studebaker was married to Alice Rhawn, of Philadelphia. There are two children: Clement Studebaker, third, and Esther Studebaker.

His business address is 231 South La Salle Street, and his residence is 3314 Sheridan Road.

JOHN JOSEPH O'BRIEN

(Continued from Page 124)

of accounting for the Chicago territory of the last named corporation when he was selected by Colonel Byllesby, in 1902, as one of the original partners in the founding of H. M. Byllesby and Company.

The development of the Byllesby organization was remarkable in point of time and in degree of success achieved. Working shoulder to shoulder with Colonel Byllesby, Mr. O'Brien had a large share in originating the constructive policies which have made the term "Byllesby management" stand for progressive action, fair dealing and satisfactory service to the public. In financing and constructing this large utility system, Mr. O'Brien formed the acquaintance of many of the nation's bankers and performed services of far-reaching importance to the welfare of many communities.

He is either president or an officer of the following companies: H. M. Byllesby and Company, Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation, Standard Gas and Electric Company, Standard Power and Light Corporation, Pittsburgh Utilities Corporation, Philadelphia Company, Northern States Power Company, Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, Sierra and San Francisco Power Company, Southern Colorado Power Company, Western States Gas and Electric Company, Coast Valleys Gas and Electric Company and Shaffer Oil and Refining Company.

He is a member of the following clubs: Union League, Mid-Day, Glen Oak County and Butterfield Country of Chicago; Bankers, Lawyers and Recess of New York, and Pendennis of Louisville.

Mr. O'Brien was married, in 1890, to Julia Hoy, who died in 1895. There is one daughter, Mrs. Katherine J. Carbaugh. Mr. O'Brien's residence is at 3246 Washington Boulevard and his office is at 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago.

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EDGAR THEODORE KONSBERG

(Continued from Page 113)

a place on the directorate of the United States Stores Corporation, and he is firmly established in local financial circles.

In 1919, the firm of E. T. Konsberg & Company moved to its present offices at 53 West Jackson Boulevard. As the firm grew, recognition was accorded by the most prominent of the larger investment banking houses through invitations to participate as a syndicate member in the distribution of bond issues. Later the house of E. T. Konsberg & Company sponsored issues of its own origination. In 1920, two former employes, R. H. Breseman and J. M. Semmes were taken into partnership.

Mr. Konsberg finds his chief diversions on the tennis court, and the several clubs with which he is affiliated. He is a member of the Union League Club, Royal League, Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, A. F. & A. M. Glencoe Lodge No. 983, Glencoe, Illinois; Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, and the Chicago Athletic Association.

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MARSHALL EMMETT SAMPSELL

(Continued from Page 133)

ways Association, and is a member of the executive committees of the Illinois State Electric Association and the Illinois Gas Association. He is a past president of the Great Lakes Division of the National Electric Light Association.

Club memberships include: The Chicago Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Attic, the Exmoor Country Club and Old Elm Club.

On July 25, 1900, Mr. Sampsell was married to Edna Florence Smith at Chicago. There are four sons, Marshall G., David S. Joseph C. and Bruce E. Sampsell.

His business address is 72 West Adams Street, Chicago, and his residence is Highland Park, Illinois.

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MARTIN L. STRAUS

(Continued from Page 135)

On May 19, 1921, he was married to Florence May of St. Louis at New York. There are two children, Martin L. Straus, Jr., and Nancy May Straus.

His business address is Wabash and Adams Streets, and his residence is 1205 Madison Park, Chicago.

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CHARLES ALEXANDER McCULLOCH

(Continued from Page 122)

On April 15, 1915, he was married to Ruby Nell Gaw at St. Louis.

His business address is 911 Illinois Merchants Bank Building, and his residence is 936 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

CLAYTON MARK

(Continued from Page 117)

organizations being primarily for the marketing of Mark Manufacturing Company products.

The Mark Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1916, and began the erection, at Indiana Harbor, Indiana, of a self-contained steel plant to supply its requirements of steel. Mr. Mark was president of this company. Subsequently, the Mark Company was merged with the Iroquois Iron Company, the Northwestern Iron Company and the Newport Mining Company, to form The Steel and Tube Company of America, and Mr. Mark became chairman of its board of directors. In 1923, this company sold its business and properties to The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company of Youngstown, Ohio.

Not being content with retirement from active participation in the world's work, Mr. Mark, in 1924, organized and incorporated Clayton Mark and Company, and became its president. This company manufactures and sells steel pipe and water well supplies. It has an office in the Conway Building, 111 West Washington Street, and a manufacturing plant at 74th and Robey Streets, Chicago.

Mr. Mark is a director of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, the Lake Forest Trust and Savings Bank, Lake Forest, Illinois.

He has been keenly interested in all matters of civic welfare, but his personal activities in this line have been chiefly with public education. For nine years, from 1896 to 1905, he was a member of the Board of Education of Chicago, and president of the Board from 1902-3 to 1905. During his terms of service, due largely to his energetic advocacy of these measures, the superintendent of schools was freed from political interference, and the initiative in educational matters placed in his hands; appointment and promotion of teachers were put upon a merit basis; vacation schools were recognized as entitled to support from public school funds; and school playgrounds were provided.

In 1910 and 1911, while Mr. Mark was chairman of its educational committee, The Commercial Club of Chicago sent a commissioner to Europe to study its systems and methods of vocational education. The published report of this study ("Vocational Education in Europe," by Cooley) has had wide circulation in Europe as well as in the United States and Canada. Later students of vocational education problems owe much to these investigations, which were due chiefly to Mr. Mark's personal inspiration and enthusiasm.

From 1907 to 1909, Mr. Mark was president of The Civic Federation of Chicago. He is president of this organization at the present time, and chairman of its executive committee.

Mr. Mark is a member of the board of trustees of Lake Forest University, and holds memberships in societies and in clubs as follows: Chicago Historical Society (life member), Field Columbian Museum (life member), Art Institute of Chicago (governing life member), The Arts Club of Chicago, The Chicago Zoological Society (governing member), The Commercial Club of Chicago, Chicago Club, Union League Club of Chicago, Union Club of Cleveland, Ohio, and Old Elm, Onwentsia and Shoreacres (golf) Clubs.

September 27, 1880, Mr. Mark was married to Miss Anna L. Griffith of Greeley, Iowa, who died in 1915. Their children are Clarence, Alice (Mrs. McMicken Hanchett of Council Bluffs, Iowa), Clayton, junior, Lydia (Mrs. John K. Saville), Phyllis (Mrs. Everett L. Wyman), Cyrus, Scythia, Griffith and Anna (Mrs. Avery Rockefeller), all living. The family residence is at Lake Forest, Illinois.

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ERNEST A. HAMILL

(Continued from Page 106)

For nineteen years, Mr. Hamill was vice-chairman of the Clearing House Committee of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

Mr. Hamill is well known in the art world and for his various and many philanthropic activities. He is treasurer of the Art Institute of Chicago and a trustee of the Chicago Home for Incurables, the Presbyterian Hospital, Presbyterian Home, Presbyterian Hospital School for Nurses and Rush Medical College. He is a vice-president and director of the Elgin National Watch Company, and for thirty-three years has been a member and the treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Hamill was married to Eliza Souard Corwith, at Chicago, on December 29, 1880, and has one son, Alfred Ernest.

He is a member of the Commercial, Chicago, Bankers, University, Cliff Dwellers, the Attic and Union League Clubs of Chicago; Onwentsia, Lake Forest, and the Players, New York.

His office is at the Illinois Merchants Trust Company. His Chicago home is at 2450 Lake View Avenue, Chicago, and his summer residence is "Ballyatwood," Lake Forest, Illinois.



## JOHN JACOB ARNOLD

(Continued from Page 141)

lations that was called by Secretary McAdoo in 1914.

For a number of years, Mr. Arnold was a member of the National Foreign Trade Council and the Council on Foreign Relations. He was a member and speaker at the First Pan-American Financial Conference, a special delegate of the American Bankers' Association and speaker at the First United States-Mexico Trade Conference, Mexico City, 1920, member of the World Cotton Conference and the World Trade Conference, and special lecturer on foreign trade and international relations in the schools of commerce of Northwestern University and the University of Chicago.

He is the author of "Financing Cotton," "The American Gold Fund of 1914," "A Plan for an International Clearing House," and many articles on international relations and world trade.

For years, Mr. Arnold has been in great demand as a speaker before bankers' conventions, Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Women's Clubs, Credit Men's associations, and foreign trade clubs. He has spoken in almost every state in the Union and repeatedly before the same organizations in many cases.

During the World War, Mr. Arnold was one of the principal speakers in the cantonnments and encampments and at gatherings and mass meetings of citizens and business men in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Michigan, and by special invitation before the bankers of Boston and New York. He was awarded the Escadrille badge of honor in recognition of his extraordinary services as speaker in the Liberty Loan campaigns.

Mr. Arnold is the organizer of the Allied State Securities Corporation of Chicago, and a director of the Great American Casualty Company of Chicago.

On June 9, 1896, he was married to Olga Dorothea Hoehn at Oak Park, Illinois. There are two daughters, Rhoda Arnold and Herta Arnold.

His office is at 10 North Clark Street, and his residence is at 217 South Central Park Boulevard, Chicago.

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## RUSH CLARK BUTLER

(Continued from Page 145)

rector of the Indian Hill Country Club, and a director of the University Club, the Sunday Evening Club, the Chicago Bar Association, the Committee of Fifteen and the Association of Commerce, and a member of the American Bar Association.

Club memberships include: the Chicago Club, the University Club, the Union League Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Attie Club, the Racquet Club, the Old Elm Club, the Indian Hill Country Club, all of Chicago; and the Metropolitan Club and the Chevy Chase Country Club of Washington.

On June 6, 1901, Mr. Butler was married to Isabelle Crilly at Chicago. There are three children: Rush Clark, Jr., Crilly and Milburn Butler.

His office is 1414 Monadnock Block, Chicago, and his residence is at Winnetka, Illinois.

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## ALFRED LANDON BAKER

(Continued from Page 141)

there. He is a member of the Commercial, Chicago, Union League, Onwentsia—president from 1901 to 1906—University, and City Clubs of Chicago, being president of the last named for two years. He is a former president of Merchants Club which was absorbed by the Commercial Club.

Mr. Baker's home is at Lake Forest, Illinois.

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## EDWARD JACKSON BRUNDAGE

(Continued from Page 145)

Illinois. On December 17, 1913, he was married to Germaine Vernier of Caen, France. His business address is 110 South Dearborn Street, and his residence is at 617 Arlington Place, Chicago.

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## JOHN CHARLES SCHANK

(Continued from Page 132)

a member of Olympia Lodge No. 864, A. F. & A. M., Medinah Temple, Oriental Consistory, S. R. R. S., Knights of Pythias, Ellsworth No. 114 and Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. Elks.

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## EDWARD DAVID CHASSELL

(Continued from Page 146)

a former president of the Iowa Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

On December 19, 1906, he was married to Mary Calkins, daughter of Dr. M. H. Calkins and wife, Lucinda Loudon Calkins, of Wyoming, Iowa. His business address is 112 West Adams Street, Chicago, and his residence is Wyoming, Iowa.

## SAMUEL GARBER LUTZ

(Continued from Page 151)

he was elected a vice-president. He continued as vice-president until the Chicago & Alton was taken over by the United States government, in company with all other railroads, as a war measure.

Under federal administration, Mr. Lutz was appointed traffic manager for the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, the Peoria and Pekin Union, and the Peoria Railway Terminal Companies. From June, 1918, until the end of federal control, he served as a member of the Chicago Traffic Committee under the Director General of Railroads, and on March 1, 1920, he resumed his office of vice-president of the Chicago & Alton. On September 26, 1920, he was elected vice-president of the Peoria Railway Terminal Company.

When the Peoria Railway Terminal Company and the Chicago & Alton were taken over by the receivers in 1922, Mr. Lutz was appointed chief traffic officer for the receivers of both roads, and retained as vice-president of the Chicago & Alton Corporation.

At the present time, in addition to the positions mentioned, Mr. Lutz is a director of the Joliet Union Depot Company, the Rutland, Toluca & Northern Railroad, and the Mississippi River Bridge Company.

On April 21, 1892, he was married to Cora B. Foreman at Marshalltown, Iowa. There are two daughters: Mrs. Emerson Cole Ward and Miss Jeannette Lutz. He resides at 750 Bittersweet Place, Chicago, and is a member of the Union League Club, the Traffic Club, the Evanston Golf Club, Western Traffic Executive Committee, Western Trunk Line Committee, Illinois Freight Association, Chamber of Commerce of United States and Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

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## BENEDICT K. GOODMAN

(Continued from Page 149)

He attended Garfield Grammar School, Crane Technical High School and received his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago.

After graduation from the university, he entered the employ of the Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank, in the real estate loan department, and was manager of the department when he resigned from the bank three years later to found the firm of B. K. Goodman and Company.

Mr. Goodman is a member of the Standard Club, the Northmoor Country Club (director), a member of the Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Mortgage Bankers Club and the Chicago Real Estate Board.

On August 21, 1916, he was married to Irene E. Kesner. There are two children: Joan K. and Nancy M. Goodman.

His business address is 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, and his residence is 306 Hazel Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois.

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## JOSEPH HOLTON DEFREES

(Continued from Page 148)

1913, he was director of the Chicago Legal Aid Society; in 1914, he was president of the Chicago Association of Commerce; from 1915 to 1919, he was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; from 1916 to 1919, he was chairman of the executive committee of that organization, and in 1920 and 1921, he was its president; in 1921, he was a member of the Unemployment Conference called by President Harding, and in 1920 and 1921, he was a member of the United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission.

He is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, and the following clubs: Metropolitan (Washington, District of Columbia), Union League, Chicago, Mid-Day, City, South Shore Country, Law, Chicago Yacht and Quadrangle—all of Chicago; and the Town Hall and Larchmont Yacht Clubs of New York; and the Camden Yacht Club and the McGunticook Golf Club of Camden, Maine.

On October 4, 1882, he was married to Harriet McNaughton, of Buffalo. There is one son, Donald Defrees.

Mr. Defrees' office is at 105 South La Salle Street; his residence is the Windermere West, 1614 East Fifty-sixth Street, Chicago.

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## FRANK MALCOLM GORDON

(Continued from Page 148)

to Sarah Marie Corboy at Chicago. There are three daughters: Isabel, Marion and Evelyn.

His business address is the First Trust and Savings Bank, and his residence is 4458 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago.

## GEORGE H. MALCOLM (Continued from Page 154)

elected a director, vice-president and secretary of the Otis Elevator Company of Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Malcolm is also a trustee and secretary of the Fifteenth Street Realty Company.

Club memberships include: The Racquet Club, the University Club, the Chicago Golf Club, the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club, the Onwentsia Club, all of Chicago and vicinity; the University Club, the Engineers Club and the Princeton Club, of New York; and the California Club of Los Angeles.

On July 31, 1920, Mr. Malcolm was married to Isabell O. Cooper at Pasadena, California. There are two children, Durie and Peter Malcolm.

Mr. Malcolm's business address is 600 West Jackson Boulevard; his residence is 304 North Sheridan Road, Lake Forest, Illinois.

## ROY CLIFTON OSGOOD (Continued from Page 156)

to Anna M. Hudson, of Athol, Massachusetts. His home is at Kenilworth, Illinois, and his office is at 56 West Monroe Street, Chicago.

## CHARLES H. MARKHAM (Continued from Page 152)

tion of being one of the best traffic men on the coast. On December 1, 1901, he was elected vice-president of the Houston & Texas Central, Houston East and West Texas, Texas and New Orleans and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroads, and went to Houston, Texas, to assume the duties of this office. While in that position, he was the executive head of the Harriman Lines in Texas. On April 1, 1904, Mr. Markham became general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, on June 1 of the same year, was elected vice-president of the road, and retained both offices until November 1, 1904.

He then severed his railroad connections, becoming general manager of the Guffey Petroleum Company. His headquarters were in Beaumont, Texas, and there he remained until January 1, 1910, in charge of the development of extensive oil properties in the regions bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. On the last named date, he was elected president of the Gulf Pipe Line Company, the Gulf Refining Company and various allied companies comprising the Mellon Oil interests in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. As the administrative offices of the company were located in Pittsburgh, he moved to that city to take up his residence at the beginning of the year.

On December 21, 1910, Mr. Markham was elected president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with headquarters at Chicago. He resigned from the oil companies as of date December 31, 1910, the duties of his new office commencing on January 12, 1911.

In February, 1911, Mr. Markham was elected president of the Central of Georgia Railway and the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, and served in this capacity until April, 1914, when he was elected chairman of the boards of both companies.

On January 1, 1918, he was appointed regional director of railroads in the Southern Region by Director General McAdoo of the United States Railroad Administration, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia. On June 1, 1918, he severed all of his railroad connections, and was appointed regional director of the Allegheny Region, with offices at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Markham remained in this position until October 1, 1919, on which date he was re-elected president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and chairman of the boards of the Central of Georgia Railway and Ocean Steamship Company, with office in Chicago.

Mr. Markham is a member of the Chicago Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, South Shore Country Club, Old Elm Club, Chicago Golf Club, the Commercial Club, and the Traffic Club, all of Chicago. He is also a member of the Memphis Country Club, Memphis, Tennessee, Beaumont Country Club, Beaumont, Texas, Louisville Country Club, Louisville, Kentucky, and the Oglethorpe Club, Savannah, Georgia.

He has his home at 257 East Delaware Place, Chicago, Illinois, and his offices are at the Central Station in the same city.

## BURT CHEEVER HARDENBROOK (Continued from Page 150)

Bank of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Hardenbrook is a Mason, a member of the Racquet Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, the Skokie Country Club and the Mid-Day Club. During the war, he was a member of the American Protective League.

On October 18, 1899, he was married to Edna Wood at Chicago. There are two children: Mrs. Dorothy H. Murch and Burt Wood Hardenbrook.

His business address is 76 West Monroe Street, Chicago, and his residence is 642 Maple Avenue, Winnetka, Illinois.

## WILLIAM AMES HEATH (Continued from Page 150)

On January 10, 1922, Mr. Heath was married to Mrs. Katherine Gray, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Heath is a member of the University Club, the Bankers' Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Evanston Country Club, the Glen View Golf Club, the Indiana Society and the Masonic Order. His business address is 230 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and his home is at 618 Colfax Street, Evanston, Illinois.

## HOWARD VAN SINDEREN TRACY (Continued from Page 160)

Board of Trade, the Investment Bankers Association, and similar organizations. It has assisted the securities department at Springfield in causing the rejection of many questionable securities offered for approval under the Illinois Securities Act, has closed up over 100 "bucket shops" and fake promoters, many of whom were indicted, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary. At the request of the principal Chicago newspapers, it has co-operated in censoring their financial columns with the result that during the past six years copy describing over \$250,000,000 of worthless securities have been rejected—an important protection to the public. This co-operation has been welcomed by the press since the bureau can not only obtain very quickly reliable information relative to the legality of new securities and the standing of unknown brokers, but it has removed the unpleasant burden of rejections from the press to the bureau. It has caused to be refunded to purchasers of fraudulent securities over \$1,500,000, mostly in small amounts and to people of limited means and experience, runs a series of advertisements in the newspapers warning the public against fraudulent investments, and has protected the public from financial swindlers in many other ways.

The bureau has been highly successful, is perhaps the best known unofficial agency in the United States for the prevention of security swindling, and has been copied in other cities.

Mr. Tracy is now secretary and director, and member of the executive committee.

He has been active in the Chicago Association of Commerce, and has served on many important committees. He is regarded as an authority on various aspects of the sugar industry and many of his articles on this subject have been published.

Mr. Tracy is or has been a member of the Mid-Day Club, the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club, Onwentsia, Evanston Country Club, Evanston University Club. Recreations: chess, mediaeval historical research and all forms of sport. Office: 39 South La Salle Street, residence: 337 Cedar Street, Winnetka. He married, April 17, 1916, Ruth Wilbur Alexander, born in Chicago, September 1, 1892, daughter of Rev. Gross Alexander (see Who's Who in America); issue one—Ann Alexander, born Evanston, Illinois, November 4, 1917.

## ROY C. TOOMBS (Continued from Page 161)

then re-entered the employ of the Albright Investment Company at Medford, Oklahoma, where he had charge of building a set of abstract books. In 1912 he returned to Winfield and with his associate organized the firm of Williams & Toombs, dealers in loans, abstracts and insurance.

By 1915, having acquired the experience and education he thought necessary to that point in his career, Mr. Toombs went to Montana and made an extensive examination of that field for a number of insurance companies, his work being to determine whether the state was a satisfactory field for insurance loans.

Coming to Chicago in the fall to make his report he was prevailed upon to locate there and in 1916 organized the Toombs & Daily Company, which was originally formed as a mortgage firm. In 1921 a bond department was added and at present the firm is active in the development of the purchase and sale of individual mortgages on homes.

In 1923 Mr. Toombs became interested and in 1924 was elected vice-president and in 1925 was elected president of the Downers Grove State Bank. During the year 1924 he was active in the organization and was elected president of the Downers Grove Trust Company.

In 1925 the Toombs & Daily Company purchased the assets of the Farm Mortgage Company of Freeport, Illinois, the stock of which was then owned by stockholders in the State Bank of Freeport.

Mr. Toombs was married to Eunice Alexander at Winfield, October 25, 1911. There is one son, Farrell C. Toombs.

Mr. Toombs' business address is 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago; his residence is Downers Grove, Illinois.



M. A. TRAYLOR

(Continued from Page 160)

tion even in those early days, of sound thinking along economic lines. He attracted the attention of men interested in the cattle industry and so, in the course of time, we find him as vice-president of the Stockyards National Bank of East St. Louis. In 1914, he became vice-president of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago, and in 1916, its president. His great opportunity came when, after we entered the World War, he was appointed as director of sales in the Seventh Federal Reserve District for United States treasury certificates of indebtedness. In many parts of the country the government had not been very successful in inducing banks to take their quota of these government obligations. Mr. Traylor, however, brought such unbounded enthusiasm, energy, and ability to the work that he simply swept the bankers of the district along with him. Some of those who heard him deliver the address before more than five hundred of the county directors of the war loan organization advocating the purchase of these certificates speak of his effort as being one of the few inspired addresses to which it has been their privilege to listen.

So successful was he that two or three of the large New York banks offered him important official positions and the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank decided to ask him to enter their bank's service permanently as its deputy governor. Even before this, Mr. James B. Forgan, of the First National Bank, had been seriously considering the advisability of offering Mr. Traylor the position of president of the affiliated institution of the First National Bank, the First Trust and Savings Bank. The intention of the Federal Reserve Bank hastened Mr. Forgan's action and he secured the unanimous consent of his executive committee to approach Mr. Traylor. The result was that Mr. Traylor became president of this notable bank on January 1, 1919. On January 13, 1925, Mr. Traylor, while retaining his position as president of the First Trust and Savings Bank, was elected in addition president of the parent institution, the First National Bank of Chicago, succeeding in this post, Mr. Frank O. Wetmore, who became chairman of the board of both banks.

Furthermore, Mr. Traylor was president of the Illinois Bankers' Association, 1923-24. For several years, he served as chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers' Association, and in 1924, was elected second vice-president of the association, which is indicative of election to the presidency in 1926.

He is an enthusiastic golfer, a member of many leading clubs and societies, is a trustee of Northwestern University and Newberry Library, Chicago, and is president of the Shedd Aquarium Society. In recognition of his attainments, Illinois College at Jacksonville, in 1922, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

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ALBERT HAYES WETTEN

(Continued from Page 162)

daughter of Judge John H. Batten, at Naperville, Illinois. There are two daughters, Mildred and Eleanor Wettten.

Mr. Wettten's business address is 231 South La Salle Street, and his residence is 4810 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.

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JOHN P. OLESON

(Continued from Page 157)

Day Club. Mr. Oleson married Nan Elizabeth Merrell, September 6, 1906, at Lombard, Illinois. They have three children: Francis Cady, Marjorie Prince and Barbara Merrell Oleson. His residence is at 240 Woodstock Avenue, Kenilworth, Illinois, and his office is at 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

HERMANN WOLLENBERGER

(Continued from Page 163)

after a brief stay in New York, he came to Chicago and entered the employ of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which has since become the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company.

It was not Mr. Wollenberger's intent to remain permanently in Chicago, his original idea being to gain a knowledge of United States banking practice and then to travel to other countries, but he found in the rapidly-growing city the conditions ideally suited to his temperament. In his opinion Chicago is destined to be the largest city in the world.

Later he joined Joseph E. Otis in the organization of the Western Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, occupying the position of vice-president in charge of the bond department. In 1908, he organized the firm of Wollenberger and Company.

He is a member of the Bankers' Club and the Ravisloe Country Club. In 1888 and 1889, he served in the German army as a volunteer.

Mr. Wollenberger, who is now a widower, was married at Chicago in 1896. There are two children: Robert H. Wollenberger and Marion Rose Wollenberger.

His office is at 105 South La Salle Street, and his residence is at 5121 University Avenue, Chicago.

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FREDERICK HENRY WICKETT

(Continued from Page 163)

a large interest. Mr. Wickett is a director of the Drexel State Bank, and a member of the following clubs: the Chicago Club, the Old Elm Golf Club, the Mid-Day Club and the Chicago Golf Club.

He is married to the former Alice Wiswall, of Chicago, and there are three children: Kenneth, Dorothy and Marjorie.

His business address is 1833 Illinois Merchants Bank Building, and his residence is 229 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

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FRANK O. WETMORE

(Continued from Page 161)

Field Museum of Natural History. He is a member of the Chicago, Mid-Day, Bankers', Chicago Golf, South Shore Country, Commercial and Industrial Clubs.

Mr. Wetmore was married to Marie Louise Barlow on April 22, 1890, at Chicago. There were two children: Orville Wetmore, an ensign in the United States Navy, who died in service, October 10, 1918, and Horace O. Wetmore.

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LAWRENCE HARLEY WHITING

(Continued from Page 162)

American Furniture Mart Building Corporation; treasurer, Lake Shore Athletic Club.

Member: Chicago Athletic Association, Mid-Day, Racquet, South Shore Country, Riding, Quadrangle, Bankers' Clubs.

Residence: 127 East Chestnut Street. Business address: Wrigley Building, 400 North Michigan Avenue.

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HENRY DEXTER STURTEVANT

(Continued from Page 159)

On April 20, 1887, he was married to Isabella Doyle (now deceased). On April 7, 1917, he was married to Edith A. Taylor.

Mr. Sturtevant's office is 209 South La Salle Street, and his residence is 920 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.





## *The Story of Peoria*



PEORIA, Illinois' second city, has a written history dating back to the days of the French explorers. This history is incomplete for the early days, largely because the great Joliet lost the journal in which he had written his observations of Peoria Lake and its people, but the story was picked up shortly by Marquette, who has left us his more-or-less illuminating descriptions of our section of the valley and of its aboriginal people.

When the French explorers came to Peoria Lake, they found an Indian confederacy much unlike other confederacies in that the tribes were peaceful and usually of a tractable disposition. It is interesting to note that during the five or six decades following the arrival of the earliest white explorers and missionaries, an Indian village of perhaps three thousand people was located on Peoria Lake. There was little trouble in this village. The Indians came and went, changing their place of residence in order to take advantage of the best hunting and fishing opportunities, but usually returning to the Lake district for the harvest season when they garnered their food and made plans for the winter.

Missionaries were in the village a part of this time and the meager records show that the influence of the missionaries was substantial. French settlers came in, but only a few in any one year.

Then came the incursions of hostile Indian tribes which had learned that the Peoria Lake district had natural advantages which were denied the territories where they had been living. The hostile tribes drove the peaceful tribes away and the peaceful tribes spread out over a wide territory to the south, laying the foundations for Kaskaskia, Cahokia and other towns now famous in Illinois history.

Reports from distant outposts of discovery and missionary enterprise had brought to the French government officials in Canada some reports regarding rich territories "beyond the lakes." Stories were circulated about a "great river which flows south," no one knew whither. No white man, so far as known, had been able to trace the course of that river and it was not known whether it flowed into the Atlantic or the Pacific or the Gulf of Mexico. Spaniards had reported the discovery of a great river which flowed into the gulf, but nobody knew whether the "great river which flows south" was the same one which the Spanish adventurers had found.

With the purpose in view of discovering the river and finding where it emptied into the sea, Louis Joliet, then only 28 years old and the son of a common artisan, was selected by the Canadian authorities to make a trip of exploration. He was "to discover the South Sea by the Mascoutins' country, and the great river Mississippi." Joliet had previously explored the copper mines of Lake Superior and was considered qualified to make this epochal journey.

Joliet, after his appointment had been confirmed by the governor, set out from Quebec in the autumn of 1672 and arrived at Michilmackinac on the 8th of December. At that place he fell in with Father Jaques Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, a man of 36 years, who had already spent six years in those regions establishing missions and preaching to the Indians. He had instructions from the Superior of his order to join Joliet in the exploration trip.

Several months were spent by the two leaders in work preparatory to the journey. On the 17th of May, 1673, they started from the Straits of Michilmackinac. Five men accompanied them and they had with them "two birch-bark canoes, some bags of corn meal, some dried beef and a blanket a piece." A quantity of beads, crosses and divers articles of trade to barter with the Indians was also taken.

By the middle of June, they reached the Wisconsin River. The two Indian guides left them at this point and returned home, leaving the explorers to rely on



*Peoria Country Club  
"Hewitt & Emerson Architects"*



*House of H. E. Chubbuck Esq.  
"Hewitt & Emerson Architects"*



*Peoria Life Building  
"Hewitt & Emerson Architects"*



*Baker Memorial Building - Peoria  
"Hewitt & Emerson Architects"*

their own resources in pursuing a course which they did not know. Embarking in their canoes, with the five attendants as oarsmen, the explorers moved down the river, finally reaching the Mississippi. They crossed the Mississippi, at a point not known, and floated down with the current, reaching the conclusion that the Mississippi flowed into the gulf. Having some differences with the natives and fearing that they were then in close proximity to their enemies, the Spaniards, they determined to return home. Arriving at the mouth of the Illinois they learned that they could save much time and labor in going up the Illinois.

In the course of a short time the party came to a beautiful curve in the river at the left of which was a sea of rushes which, they found out later, was used by the Indians to make mats to cover their cabins. At the right lay a marsh covered with a heavy growth of timber, only a few more miles and the glory of a great lake burst upon them. The lake was surrounded by a great natural amphitheater. Gorgeous wild flowers were on the shores and slopes. Wild game was plentiful. Thousands of springs of water were in the hills, coming down to the flat lands and thence to the river. "A more charming scene never greets the eye of man" was the notation made in the journal. They had found Pimiteoui—"The Land of Great Plenty"—Peoria.



# Illinois and its Builders

The Peoria Indians had a permanent village within the present limits of the City of Peoria, and the explorers passed several days with these Indians.

And after leaving Peoria and continuing up the river, Marquette wrote:

"We had seen nothing like this river for the fertility of the land, its prairies, woods, wild cattle, stags, deer, wild cats, bustards, swans, ducks, parrots and even beaver. Its many little lakes and rivers on which we sailed are broad, deep and gentle for sixty-five leagues. During the spring and part of the summer the only portage is half a league."

Thus reads the story of the first visit of white men to Peoria.

The next white men to visit Peoria was a party headed by Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle, another Frenchman. With him was Henry de Tonti, an Italian soldier with one arm whom he had brought with him from France. These explorers came down the Illinois River, reversing the earlier explorers' plans, and arrived at Peoria early in December, 1680. Hostile tribes attempted to incite trouble against La Salle, although he appears to have made friends with the Peorias, and the explorer proceeded to build a fort, Creve Coeur, the first structure erected by white man on the soil of Illinois. After further excursions, La Salle and his men returned to Peoria only to find the fort nearly destroyed. Hostile Indians had burned the fort.



*Neighborhood House  
Warren W Day Architect*



*Municipal Grand Stand at Grant Park~  
Peoria, Illinois. -- Warren W. Day, Architect & Engineer*



*Municipal Grand Stand at Grant Park --  
Peoria, Illinois -- Warren W. Day -- Architect & Engineer*



*Co. Ford & Faber Stock Bldg. Peoria, Ill.  
Warren W Day Archt*

Early in the eighteenth century, a French settlement began to grow at Pimitou. The exact year is not known. Father Charlevoix, in October, 1721, made a voyage down the Illinois River and later reported that he had found four French-Canadians there. He also reported that the Peorias were at war with neighboring tribes. It is a matter of history that in the next year, 1722, the Peorias, being harassed on all sides by their enemies, took their departure from the Illinois country and followed the Kaskaskias.

The Illinois country was a part of the Louisiana government in 1723, under the dominion of the French. Philip Francis Renault, director general of mines for the Company of the Indies, had obtained several grants from the company, among which was one at Peoria. The Renault heirs were in litigation for years in efforts to get clear title to this property. The "Renault claims case" became one of the greatest litigations ever recorded in Illinois courts. In later years the "La Ville de Maillet" litigation was nation-wide in its interest and it remained for Charles Ballance, owner of much of the land under question, to prosecute the litigation through the courts until settlement had been determined upon. Some of the French claims cases went through the Illinois courts and finally reached the United States Supreme Court. The Ballance litigation settled for all time the question and to-day there are no claims.

Between the time that Renault secured his claims and 1765 little is known of Peoria. It is known, however, that Peoria grew up into a fair-sized village. In all probability the French settlement replaced the former Indian village, although this can not be positively determined because the exact location of the Indian village is not known.

At the time of the cession of the Illinois country by France to Great Britain, in 1763, there was a French village on the west bank of Lake Peoria, about one and one-half miles above its outlet. This was in the vicinity of the foot of Caroline Street and probably extended up into a part of what was known as Birket's Hollow. It contained a fort and was known in later years as "Old Peoria's Fort and Village."

Old Peoria at that time was comprised principally of traders. Many of its residents made annual trips to Canada to dispose of valuable pelts and furs and to bring back goods for the Indian market. There were tradesmen, principally blacksmiths, shoemakers, wagonmakers and carpenters. Most of the farming implements—and farming had developed considerably by that time—were made in the rude shops in Peoria. The Indians, during this Old Peoria period, were usually friendly. The white residents adopted some of the Indian dress and the Indians adopted some of the whites' styles. Instead of coats the residents usually wore a loose blanket-garment called a capote. There was a cap of the same material hanging down at the back of the neck.

Old Peoria was gradually abandoned as the people moved to what became known as New Peoria, at the foot of the lake. The Indians occupied the buildings in the old city for a number of years. A fort in New Peoria was destroyed about 1780 and was not rebuilt, the settlers holding to the opinion that they could get along better with the Indians if there were no fort.

In 1810, on the night of the 19th of June, four white men were shot and killed by Indians near Portage de Sioux and the governor of Louisiana made a requisition on Governor Ninian Edwards for the murderers. It was learned that Chief Gomo, a Pottawatamie chief living near Chillicothe, had told Colonel Clark, afterward governor of the territory, that he knew the identity of the murderers. Indian affairs were turbulent. Tecumseh, the great chief of the Shawnees, was at the height of his power and was roaming the country, visiting tribe after tribe, inciting a general uprising against the whites. In 1811, Governor Edwards commissioned Captain





*Commercial National Bank Bldg.-Peoria*



*Interior Commercial National Bank*

Samuel Levering to proceed to the tribes along the Illinois to demand of them the authors of the murder. Captain Levering arrived in Peoria and was met by Thomas Forsyth, the Indian agent. An interview with Gomo was secured and the chief dispatched his young warriors to round up the other chiefs. On the following day Gomo came to Peoria where he and Levering held an extended interview. The now-famous Indian council materialized on August 15 and the days immediately following. The council resulted in Gomo's delivering up two stolen horses and in his promising to do his best to apprehend and deliver to Levering the Indians who had committed the murder. The murderers, however, were never located.

The building of Fort Clark makes an important chapter in Peoria's history. The year 1813 opened with Indian hostilities common but not particularly virulent. By March, however, there were a number of murders and other atrocious crimes charged against the Indians and it was decided that some formidable force should be organized to march against the Indians. Consequently the militia of Missouri and Illinois territories, together with a few regulars, organized and started toward the Peoria district. On arriving at Peoria lake the soldiers commenced building a block house. A well was dug and a member of the outfit was commissioned to go to the woods to get a wild grape vine for use as a well sweep. While in a tall tree cutting down a vine the soldier discovered a large body of Indians skulking behind some bushes. He spread the alarm and notified the various squads in time to prevent a massacre.

It was decided to build a considerable fort and to this end the soldiers and helpers went across the river and felled numerous trees, trimming them off to make logs. The logs were floated across the river and soon Fort Clark began to assume form and shape. This fort was built in September and October, 1813, at a distance of more than 150 miles from any other white settlement. Authorities seem to differ as to the person after whom the fort was named—some claim it was named for William Clark, then governor of Missouri territory, and some that it was named for General George Rogers Clark. It was about 100 feet square with a ditch along each side.

It is not known how long the fort was occupied by United States troops or what officers commanded the troops there. In any event the fort was burned by the Indians, probably about 1818.

In 1825, an act of the legislature entitled "An Act to form a new county out of the country in the vicinity of Fort Clark" was passed. Peoria County, therefore, is in its centennial year. The original act of the legislature set aside the first Monday in March for the election of a sheriff, coroner and three county commissioners. The first officers of the county were Samuel Fulton, sheriff; William Phillips, coroner; William Holland, Nathan Dillon and Joseph Smith, commissioners.

The debate between Lincoln and Douglas stands out as a red letter occasion in Peoria's history. The Kansas-Nebraska bill had created comment and aroused excitement in various parts of the country. When news of the bill's introduction reached Peoria, in February, 1854, a meeting was held at the court house. Resolutions were adopted expressing regret over the course of Senator Douglas. A counter meeting was then held, early in March, at which Douglas' actions were defended. The campaign preceding the election of 1854 developed into a notable one. Douglas billed several meetings in Central Illinois, among them being one for October 16. When this had been learned the Whigs turned to Abraham Lincoln as the proper person to answer the senator. A letter was written by prominent Peorians and posted to Lincoln on September 28, 1854.

Lincoln having accepted the Peoria invitation, a joint debate between him and Mr. Douglas was arranged and it took place on the day originally set for the Douglas speech. The speaking was on the south corner of the old court house where a small platform had been erected, partly under cover of the portico.

Mr. Douglas' speech occupied about three hours, closing at five o'clock. Mr. Lincoln then came forward and suggested that as the hour was late the people go for their suppers and then reconvene at seven. This plan was adopted. In the evening Lincoln gave his speech which has since become one of the political classics. It was in this speech that Lincoln outlined the policies which later became the platform of the Republican party.

Peoria's progress as a city may be said to have begun following the Civil War, a war in which Peoria contributed valuably in many respects. Industrially the city had been gaining steadily, with numerous small shops and factories, most of them near the river. Railroads had been increasing in mileage and in activity in the Peoria vicinity. Schools had been growing in efficiency and in patronage. Churches had developed consistently and had written remarkable chapters in Illinois' religious history. The grain business had assumed great proportions and Peoria grew into a brewery and distillery center largely because of the grain market and because of an unlimited amount of pure water of a very cold temperature.

At the present time Peoria, with its immediate environs, has a population approximating 100,000.

The factory district, once confined to a few blocks along the river front, stretches a long distance along the river as well as into other parts of the city where conditions favor manufacturing. East Peoria and Averyville have developed large factories on sites which were farm land three decades ago.

Prior to the Civil War, the principal products manufactured in Peoria were brick, flour, sash and doors, harness, plows, furniture, cooperage and distillery and brewery products.

Implement manufacturing had started as early as 1843 when Tobey and Anderson made plows at Water Street between Liberty and Fulton. The Acme Harvester Company began making harvesting machinery in 1881. The city was the bicycle center of the country at one time, early in the 90's, when several bicycle factories flourished in the city and Peoria Heights. Boat building was a major industry in early years.

Peoria-made products at the present time include such items as these: tractors, farm machinery and implements, malt products, woven wire fencing, barb wire, coop-



erage, tin and metal ware, brass goods, stock food, flour, binder twine, cigars, cereals, glucose, starch, commercial solvents, pharmaceutical goods, grain weighers, oil burners, furnaces, stoves, harvesting machinery, industrial alcohol, brooms, sash, doors, cut stone, gloves, mittens, aprons, castings, architectural and structural iron, awnings, tents, brick, crackers, confectionery, overalls, pottery ware, canned goods, paper boxes, paper bags, roofing paper, meat products, boilers, straw board, sweaters and knit goods, elevator locks, wagons, auto bodies, artificial limbs, metal barrels, hosiery, drums, mattresses, advertising specialties, automobile parts, auto tops, baling wire, batteries, mill supplies, mine machinery, boxes, camping goods, caskets, chemicals, concrete blocks, conveyors, costumes, creamery products, shipping crates, electric fixtures, powder, dynamite, radios, rubber stamps, electric and power washing machines, electric ironers, yeast, and products of a thousand different varieties.

# *The Pantheon of Illinois*

GEORGE ANTHONY ZELLER, *Superintendent, Peoria State Hospital*



PANTHEON, "A building where rest the illustrious dead of a nation." Dictionary.

Has Illinois such an edifice? No, but it has a region teeming with historical associations, abounding in graves in which repose the ashes of its pioneers, filled with the memories that cluster about its first and second capitol, romantic, picturesque and genuine, yet so little known that only the special inquirer or the member of a historical society gives it more than a passing thought.

It is not in Springfield, where the Great Emancipator sleeps. His tomb is essentially a world's shrine and no state is big enough to claim him all its own and no words adequate to do justice to his greatness.

It is not on the Lake Front at Chicago, where the statue of his eloquent contemporary, Douglas, looks down from its stately pedestal.

It is not Quincy, where the state has erected a statue of its rugged Governor, Wood.

It is not Alton, where a delayed recognition of his great sacrifice brought about the erection of the monument to Elijah Lovejoy, the martyred abolitionist,—

You will seek it in vain in the crowded cities or the broad prairies. The former were not in existence and the latter were a wilderness when the foundations of the state were laid.

The Pantheon of Illinois is right down in that uncertainly defined region known as "Egypt," particularly that section adjacent to Kaskaskia and centering about the City of Chester, the present seat of government of Randolph County.

It is not a building at all but is outdoors under the sky and among the trees, with the heavens for a roof, the high bluffs its amphitheater, the fertile bottoms its stage and the winding river and scattered hamlets its background.

The men who wrought the agricultural, industrial and commercial wonders which we see about us to-day had at their command most of the modern inventions to aid them in their work, while the pioneers had only their bare hands and the natural resources to aid them.

The statesman or legislator of to-day merely adds to or amends the law. He has as a working basis the constitution and a century of practical government.

The pioneers had no precedent to guide them. They had to make their environment from the material at their command, which, human and otherwise, was crude and unpromising. They had the elements and every natural obstacle to contend with and the contest called forth all the energy at their command.

It made them resourceful, strong and economical and their early laws reflect these characteristics. One of the political criticisms of the day was the fact that when the capitol was moved to Vandalia and there was no State House a man erected a building for the use of the legislature for which the state paid the exorbitant sum of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year.

They lived adjacent to slave territory, yet they maintained Illinois as free soil. The *code duello* was in vogue in Kentucky and Missouri, yet they adjusted their differences in court or by arbitration.

Feudalism raged immediately to the south and west of them yet very little fraternal blood was shed in the settlement of Illinois.

The territory was alternately under the jurisdiction of Spain, France and Great Britain before it became a part of our national domain.

The first governor of Illinois after its admission into the Union was Shadrach Bond.

His portrait hangs in the executive office of the capitol and his strong features



are accentuated by a uniform which from the size of the epaulettes and the amount of braid on the collar would indicate that he considered the ex-officio title of "Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia" a serious responsibility. And no doubt it was, for the War of 1812 was still fresh in the minds of the settlers and there were among them many who had served in the Revolution.

Illinois is fortunate in having the oil portrait of each of its former governors. It is customary, when a governor retires, for the succeeding legislature to vote a generous sum for a portrait to be hung alongside his colleagues.

It is stipulated that it must be executed by an Illinois artist and in this manner we have preserved the features of the men placed at the head of affairs from one administration to another and at the same time have an expression of the artistic talent possessed by our people during the century of our existence as a state.

As in all portraiture the present has not improved upon the past and it is probable that an impartial critic would pronounce the picture of Governor Bond the best in the entire collection. He was buried at Kaskaskia, but the encroachments of the Mississippi River necessitated the removal of his remains and they now rest in the picturesque cemetery adjoining the City of Chester.

The proverbial ingratitude of republics did not extend to him, for, half a century after his death the state erected a creditable granite shaft over his second grave and upon it they caused to be inscribed these modest yet appreciative words:

"In Memory of Shadrach Bond,  
First Governor of Illinois.  
Born in Fredericktown, Maryland,  
November 24th, 1773.  
Died at his residence near Kaskaskia,  
April 13th, 1832.  
Governor Bond filled many offices of  
trust and importance all with  
integrity and honor.  
In recognition of his valuable public  
services this monument was erected  
by the State.  
A. D. 1883."

The erosions of the Mississippi did not cease with the removal of the body of the first governor. Block after block of the ancient village was washed away and finally when the entire cemetery was threatened the legislature appropriated a sum of money sufficient to have the remaining bodies removed to a place where the floods could not molest them. This was certainly accomplished. They were removed from the lowest river bottoms to almost the highest altitude in southern Illinois, near the site of Fort Gage, one of the strong defences of the Mississippi, built and occupied by the British in the eighteenth century.

On this prominent bluff, commanding a sweeping view of the Mississippi Bends, lies Garrison Hill cemetery, an original French grant or commons, and there the dead of the abandoned Kaskaskia cemetery were reinterred. It is less than ten miles from the grave of Governor Bond.

Here too, the state erected a granite shaft liberal in its proportions and stately in design. Almost inaccessible by conveyance and reached only by pedestrians possessing the hardihood of mountain climbers it awakens a feeling of awe and reverence as it is so unexpectedly encountered in the midst of its primitive surroundings.

Upon its pedestal is carved this legend:

"Those who sleep here were first  
buried at Kaskaskia and after-  
wards removed to this cemetery.

They were the early pioneers of  
the Mississippi Valley.

They planted free institutions  
in this wilderness and were the  
founders of a great commonwealth.  
1892."

You look about in vain for the ancient tombstones, many of which were imported from France and inscribed with unique and tender mottoes. If they are there they are invisible. The cemetery is one of the most desolate and neglected spots in Illinois. It extends quite a distance down the hillside and most of it is visible from the monument but the eye sees only here and there a shaft that rises above the sumac, the scrub oak, the bramble and the dense verdure which covers the entire enclosure. To attempt to explore the lot would mean destruction to clothes and cuticle as one tries to force his way through briar and brush. An occasional burial takes place there even now and at such times the neighbors cut a trail to the grave, keep it passable for a year or two and again allow it to become a part of the jungle.

An idea of what genealogical history may be hidden away in the thicket is revealed in the epitaphs of two monuments near the fence.

One, a marble shaft, reads:

"IN MEMORY OF REV. NICHOLAS PERRIN,  
BORN IN VAL, FRANCE, 1799, DIED, 1859,  
HAVING BEEN PASTOR OF THIS PARISH 10 YEARS."

The other, a large marble slab resting upon four neatly turned marble legs, bears the inscription:

"COLONEL WILLIAM MORRISON,  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE, APRIL 9, 1837,  
AGED 74 YEARS."

Both awaken memories of descendants conspicuous in the affairs of the state and nation.

The grave of Elias Kent Kane, first secretary of the State of Illinois, and who died in Washington while serving his second term as United States Senator, is only a mile and a half from the monument.

The casket was visible in an open vault for many years, but is now sealed beneath an arched mausoleum upon which is engraved his title, his name and the year of his death.

To visit it you go up a steep hill, across a plowed field, through rickety barnyard gates, past a dilapidated house and out on the farthest projecting point of the bluffs.

Yet a distinguished committee of statesmen, appointed by the president of the United States Senate, accompanied the body on its thousand mile trip by stage-line and steamboat and reverently laid it there, in the bosom of the state he had served so well in the councils of the Nation.

It was his home. It was the claim that he had pre-empted out of the public domain. *In that house the first constitution of Illinois was written.* His must have been an artistic and a romantic nature. Could he rise from the vault to-day and view the fertile fields of the valley as they stretch in endless and increasing wealth toward



the west and realize that the National boundary extends to the Pacific and beyond, he would only be verifying what his vision then foresaw.

It was not chance that led these master minds to select homes in such unpromising surroundings. It was prophecy, destiny—fate. It was foreordained that out of the culture and refinement of the east a portion of its rarest talent would come west and aid the rude pioneers in shaping the future of the great commonwealth of which we are a part.

Senator Elias Kent Kane and his cousin, Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer, were members of a wealthy New York family and every detail of their education was carefully looked after by their talented parents. Both were Yale graduates.

They could have remained at home in ease and luxury, yet one chose to become the chief aid in the formation of a new and great state and the other gave up his life in the vain quest for the pole.

Interest in this hallowed spot is heightened by the knowledge that Daniel Webster made the long voyage from Washington to stand beside the tomb and pay tribute to the memory of his learned colleague.

Associate and friend of Webster and Clay, of Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams, surely his service to the state in the days of its infancy would warrant more consideration than is shown in these days of our greater development and boundless resources.

Not, strictly speaking, in "Egypt," but in territory intimately associated with our earlier history is the grave of John Reynolds. He rests in Walnut Hill, the beautiful cemetery of Belleville, the city, in which he lived and died and where he wrote his *Pioneer History of Illinois*, a work which to this day is not only regarded as an accurate chronicle but which teems with descriptive articles and comments on statecraft drawn from his extensive knowledge of men and affairs. A simple marble shaft marks his grave, and it was not erected by the state. A sister's love and appreciation stepped in and supplied that which a great state denied him, a state which he served as representative in congress, soldier in the Black Hawk War, judge of the supreme court and governor. I leave it for the reader to measure the depth of devotion contained in the inscription on the tombstone:

"GOVERNOR JOHN REYNOLDS,  
OF ILLINOIS  
BORN  
IN MONTGOMERY CO., PENN.,  
FEBRUARY 28, 1788.  
DIED  
MAY 8, 1865.

AN OFFERING OF AN ONLY SISTER'S LOVE."

Families may scatter and their surviving members be far removed from the resting places of their ancestors but the state is perpetual and even though those next of kin may be unable to care for the graves of their forefathers, it should not allow the resting places of those who laid its foundations to be neglected. Modern Egypt and Greece permitted their catacombs, their monuments, their obelisks and their temples to be desecrated and destroyed but not until sixty generations had built them up and enjoyed them. We, in the third generation, have practically forgotten our pantheon and are permitting the hallowed associations surrounding the birth of the commonwealth to be lost in obscurity.

Any one who thinks that the culture of these forerunners of our civilization was crude will be disillusioned upon entering the homes of their descendants. He will

find there many pieces of most exquisitely designed mahogany furniture, rare old clocks, artistic bric-a-brac and an occasional portrait in oil.

The home of Pierre Menard, the first lieutenant-governor of Illinois, still stands in a splendid state of preservation. It is a square frame building with the roof coming down over the porches on two sides. Double French doors admit you to the large living room from which other doors open into various chambers. There are three handsome but rather plain mantels which were imported from France. The rooms are spacious and the house would be accepted by even discriminating persons as a perfectly desirable residence as it stands now, without alteration, although it was built in 1770.

In this house the great LaFayette was entertained when he returned to this country to become the guest of the nation which he helped to found.

Pierre Menard invited him to his home and the enthusiastic members of the French colony vied with each other in showering attentions upon the great soldier of the Revolution, friend and comrade of Washington.

Menard was a conspicuous figure in the French colony and a number of his countrymen perpetuated his memory by the erection of the magnificent bronze statue in the state house square in Springfield.

It is the only piece of statuary that adorns our capitol grounds and it is a wonderful work of art.

Sometime some great connoisseur will come along and "discover" the statue of Menard and reveal its beauty to a world that has passed in and out of Springfield unconscious of the presence of this artistic treasure.

He stands there in massive proportions, a mantle or cloak thrown back from his shoulders, apparently consummating a treaty with an Indian Chief, who sits at his feet holding in one hand a peace pipe and with the other tendering the gift of a wolf skin.

There is an air of sincerity and command in the features of the Frenchman and of deference and respect in the face and poise of the Indian, the whole forming a masterly allegory of the rise of the white man, and the submission of the aborigine.

St. Gauden's statue of Abraham Lincoln stood in the Chicago park a long time without attracting attention. People stopped to look at the tall angular figure in bronze standing near a rather awkwardly placed chair but it did not occur to them that right there stood one of the world's masterpieces of statuary, a silent, solitary figure of rugged virtue, a character so exalted that it would be profaned by any other setting.

It was not until an European art critic called attention to its perfection of design and dignity of pose that its true worth became known. And so it will some day be pointed out to us that we have its counterpart at Springfield, just as we have in Southern Illinois the graves of pioneers who in what they wrought and in hardships endured were the equal of the Pilgrim Fathers.



## *The Story of The Peoria Evening Star*



*Home of The Star. 1—Office. 2—Front View of Building.*

*FOUNDERS PROUDLY BOASTED IT WAS FOUNDED ONLY ON HOPE  
AND A BUCKET OF INK.*

*Something of Its First Editor and His Fearless Policy That Quickly Made It One  
of the Most Popular and Influential Newspapers of the Entire Middle West.*

**T**HE Peoria Evening Star was born September 27, 1897. It was the boast of its founders that it was started on hope and a bucket of ink. The bucket of ink may not have been full, but the faith of its founders was full to overflowing. It is doubtful if there was in the United States at that time, or has since been, two men who could have accomplished what the founders of The Star accomplished—the establishment of a newspaper, without money, without much credit or much of anything else save the confidence of the community in their ability and an abundance of courage to do and dare. This applied specially to the editor, Eugene F. Baldwin, whose reputation as a writer and for courage and vision had long since been established. To the day of his death he remained one of the foremost editors in the country, and the reputation of The Star extended far outside the confines of the City of Peoria. It speedily became the most talked of and the most widely read paper of its size in the country.

*Wrote a Book.*

For a few years previous to their last venture in the newspaper business Messrs. Baldwin and Charles H. Powell had been engaged in the manufacturing business. It is true that Mr. Baldwin had found time to engage in literary work, but it had not

been his chief occupation. One book still read and remembered by Peorians was written in collaboration with Rabbi Eisenberg, later of Richmond, Virginia, then in charge of the Monroe Street Temple in this city. It was "Doctor Carvalho."

So many demands were made upon Mr. Baldwin that he again engage in journalistic work, that he finally consented. It was easy enough to decide to start a paper, but not so easy of accomplishment. The first thing they did was to start out solicitors to take subscriptions for the new paper. And so strong was Mr. Baldwin's individuality and his popularity that within a comparatively short time 5,000 persons in Peoria and the immediate vicinity had agreed to take the new paper, before they knew what it was to be called, or whether there was any certainty that it would ever be published. This record has probably never been equalled in the history of the newspaper business.

### *Capital Fought Shy.*

Fired with hope and full of enthusiasm for their project the founders then approached a number of local capitalists in the hope of eliciting their aid, but capitalists then, as now, fought shy of untried projects, and the new paper threatened to "die before it was born." But men of the caliber of Eugene Baldwin were not to be daunted by obstacles. The partners went to Chicago, called on the head of the Ostrander-Seymour Printing Press Company, told their story, with the result that the head of the firm agreed to ship them a press. It is said that when this press arrived they had difficulty in raising the funds with which to pay the freight and for having it set up.

In the meantime the publishers rented the quarters formerly occupied by the Cutter & Wrigley grocery store at the corner of Jefferson and Fulton Streets. They used half the ground floor and the basement for a press room. The editorial, advertising and bookkeeping departments occupied the Fulton Street side of the building. The first pages of the fledgling paper were set by hand. Later a linotype machine was added, and still later another. The first editorial force consisted of two men, Mr. Baldwin and Charles T. Lambert, still in harness and still in the possession of those peculiar qualifications which made him of great value to the new sheet. These two men wrote the paper and gave it a piquant flavor that speedily placed it in high favor with the reading public.

### *A Great Editor.*

Few men in the newspaper profession in the history of the state have had so complete a grasp upon public questions as Eugene F. Baldwin. His indomitable courage, his sense of fairness and a determination to make his paper the organ of the common people soon made *The Star* the best known and most widely circulated paper in the state outside the City of Chicago. Naturally so vigorous and courageous a character now and then encountered opposition, but opposition meant nothing to E. F. Baldwin, so long as he was convinced that he was in the right. The story of his fights in behalf of the public, his struggles to protect the rights of the masses against corporate wealth and aggression, is a replica of the story of the growth of the press everywhere.

It is not to be supposed that a paper founded under the circumstances that witnessed the birth of *The Star* would have easy sailing. In fact the sailing was anything but easy. The financial obstacles encountered and successively overcome would fill a book, but never once did the courage of its founders falter.

### *Death of Charles H. Powell.*

Charles H. Powell died in 1902. He was succeeded as business manager for a short time by James S. Allen and the late Charles C. Carroll, of Springfield, but



their stay was brief, and H. S. Weidman was in charge for a few years, being placed there at the instance of W. E. Hull, who was a close friend of Mr. Baldwin and one of his warmest admirers. In the fall of 1905, Mr. Weidman retired as business manager and was succeeded by Harry M. Powell, who had previously been book-keeper, and later advertising manager. Mr. Powell, nephew of Charles H. Powell, was also a protege of Mr. Baldwin, and had developed marked ability as advertising manager. As business manager he soon developed into an asset to the paper, and made his ability felt in every department. Mr. Powell possessed the confidence of his fellowmen to a remarkable degree, and under his guidance the advertising patronage of the paper increased enormously. Meanwhile its circulation had been increasing by leaps and bounds, due to the ability of Mr. Baldwin as a writer, and The Star began to assume tremendous importance in the field of Illinois journalism, and had begun to attract attention in other states. From this time on it is safe to say that Mr. Baldwin was the best known and most widely quoted editorial writer and speaker in the west—a worthy successor to Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune, who made that paper famous.

### *Progress.*

The progress of The Star from this time on was assured. Its influence was paramount, both in the business, political and civic field. The death of Mr. Baldwin, which occurred on November 19th, 1914, came as a shock to the City of Peoria. Messages of condolence flowed in from every part of the central west. Regret at his demise was expressed on every hand and it was universally conceded that the city had sustained a severe loss.

Upon his death, Mr. Powell succeeded to the management of the paper and the present editor assumed the editorial duties which had been so ably performed by Mr. Baldwin. The new management promptly decided that the policies which had made the paper great should be followed out. And they have been to this day. As is usually the case when so commanding a personality as Mr. Baldwin passes on it was freely predicted by The Star's rivals that it would not last long. But strangely enough and to the intense surprise of those gentlemen, The Star continued to grow and thrive even faster than it had before. Its advertising patronage became a seven days wonder. It continued to grow, until last year it reached the unprecedented volume of 822,000 inches or eleven million five hundred thousand lines—the largest volume of advertising ever carried, so far as known by a paper of its size and circulation.

Mr. Powell died on January 5th, 1920. His death caused widespread regret in Peoria as well as the newspaper world. Few men of his years enjoyed the wide acquaintance or popularity.

It was then that Mrs. Fannie G. Baldwin, president of The Star Company, decided to put into effect the plan of putting control of the paper in the hands of the executive heads of the various departments. Again it was said that The Star would not survive; that the absence of a centralized control would prove ruinous. But as before, The Star continued on the course it had followed and it was during the first year of this management that the paper achieved the record of volume of advertising set forth above.

The Star has always maintained a hold on the affections of the reading public which its rivals have never been able to shake. It was founded in response to a universal demand for a paper that stood for something. The papers in the field in 1897 lacked influence, circulation and the courage to stand up and fight for the people. There were three of them. Two had formerly possessed no small influence in the community—the Transcript and the Journal. The Herald was a struggling sheet with little circulation and less influence. The Journal had declined until it was bare-

ly able to keep its head above water. It was founded by Mr. Baldwin and the late Jacob B. Barnes, and soon grew to be a paper of commanding influence in the community, but when Mr. Baldwin left it it soon sank beneath the waves of adversity. As soon as *The Star* was started its fate was sealed. It was sold a few years later and soon passed into the hands of its present management.

*The Star* has the largest circulation in this part of the state and a larger advertising patronage than any paper of its size in the country. It stands now, as it stood in the early days of its career, for the common man. Its doors are always open to the individual with a complaint. It is not to be deterred from its course by hostile criticism or the fear of consequences. It believes, with Lincoln, that God must love the common man, because he made so many of them. It stands for a square deal for the rich, however, as well as the poor, and this policy has made it the most popular paper in the central west.





EUGENE F. BALDWIN

—In Memoriam—

Eugene F. Baldwin, founder of the Peoria Journal and later the Peoria Star, left his imprint more indelibly on the newspaper business of Peoria and down state Illinois, probably, than any of the hundreds of editors who preceded him and who are following. It was in the boundless field of journalism that he was able to catch his stride, and rise rapidly to the top of the ladder. Starting out successfully as a school teacher, with the quick perception that was a strong characteristic of him, he early visioned a far broader field for usefulness and influence in the editorial chair, and embraced an offered opportunity early in life. Here his rise was rapid and here it was that he achieved a fame for himself and his newspapers that extended far beyond the confines of Illinois—a fame that will endure for long years to come.

He changed Peoria journalism from provincial to metropolitan, he changed Peoria from a morning to an evening newspaper town—he moulded and wrought—his writings forceful and to the point gave his publications a stand and an influence Peoria newspapers never before had enjoyed.

Well read, witty, quick at repartee, a wonderful conversationalist, open hearted, of generous impulses, he enjoyed his work as an editor, enjoyed life in the open, attracted and held lasting friendships in every walk in life. Always an optimist he had as great faith in the future of Peoria as he had in the success of his newspapers, and much of the city's progress is due to his untiring efforts in its behalf.

Few men enjoyed a wider acquaintance or were held in higher esteem than Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin died November 19, 1914, at the age of seventy-four years. Nearly forty years of that life had been devoted to the publication of newspapers. For nearly fifty years Mr. Baldwin had been a picturesque and notable figure in the city of his adoption. He was born in Connecticut and came to Illinois

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M. M. BAKER

Murray Morrison Baker, vice-president and manager of Caterpillar Tractor Company of Peoria, Illinois, was born in Alton, Illinois, May 4, 1872. His parents were Judge Henry S. Baker and Mary F. Adams Baker. He received his schooling at Alton, Illinois.

After completing his school work, Mr. Baker entered active business life and became interested in the distribution and sale of harvesting, threshing and other heavy farm machinery. He accepted a position with the Aultman Company of Canton, Ohio, and for several years was located in Chicago. With others, he organized a corporation which for several years operated as general agents for the Aultman Company, which was engaged in the manufacture of engines and threshers.

In 1900 Mr. Baker established a branch of his company at Peoria and also organized the Illinois Warehouse Company. In 1904 he severed his connections with the Chicago and Canton firms and organized the firm of M. M. Baker & Company, a corporation engaged in the wholesale farm machinery and machine supply business. In 1909 Mr. Baker arranged for the purchase of the Colean Manufacturing Company plant by the Holt Caterpillar Company, a subsidiary of The Holt Manufacturing Company of California. Shortly thereafter, he disposed of his other business interests and devoted his entire time to the Holt Caterpillar Company, of which he was vice-president and director. In 1913 the Holt Caterpillar Company was merged with The Holt Manufacturing Company and in the consolidated corporation, Mr. Baker became director, vice-president and manager of the Peoria plant.

The Holt Manufacturing Company, builders of "Caterpillar" Tractors, expanded its business to large proportions, these tractors coming into extensive use for farming and industrial purposes all over the world. They were used in large numbers during the entire period of the World War for military transportation,

(Continued on Page 245)





*Nicholson*

EMMET C. MAY

While engaged in the practice of law in Peoria twenty years ago, Emmet C. May became interested in life insurance. This interest developed and the young lawyer had visions of a Peoria life insurance company—a company started and developed in a rich agricultural district, with investments in Central Illinois farm land and, possibly, an institution which might eventually have its own office building.

The dreams of the lawyer came true and Emmet C. May organized the Peoria Life Insurance Company, served as its vice-president for five years, then became its president and while president saw the strong, young, substantial company erect Peoria's greatest office building, a building which is the pride not only of the Peoria Life Insurance Company and its policyholders but of all the people of Peoria.

Emmet C. May was born at Salyersville, Kentucky, October 5, 1875. His father was Dr. William A. May, one of the leaders of that community, and his mother was, prior to her marriage, Fannie E. Holderby. It was in Salyersville that Emmet May spent his boyhood and young manhood. There he attended grade school and high school. Determined upon a career as a lawyer he enrolled as a student of Northern Indiana University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he took the arts and science course and supplemented this course with a thorough course in law. He graduated in both these courses.

Following his law graduation, he moved to Peoria and practiced law from September 1, 1897, to March, 1908, in partnership with J. B. Wolfenbarger, the firm name being Wolfenbarger and May.

It was while in this law firm that the Peoria Life Insurance Company was conceived and the new company was organized in 1908. Since that time, Mr. May has devoted all his time to his company and has not engaged in the practice of law except in relation to his insurance business.

The new company grew steadily, largely through the personal and continuous hard work of Mr.

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## WALTER BARKER

Walter Barker was born in the City of Peoria, Illinois, on January 8, 1848, and died December 28, 1914. He was the only son of the late Gardner T. Barker, one of Peoria's pioneers and for many years a power in her business life. The elder Barker came of fine old New York stock and coming to Peoria while it was yet a little river town, rapidly rose to a leading position among the business men of Illinois. He was one of the founders of the enormous distilling business which made Peoria the greatest distilling center of the world, and in many ways left his indelible impress on the life of the time.

From him the son, Walter, inherited the financial genius which was later to raise him to even higher position than that achieved by his father.

Walter Barker was married November 10, 1875, at Peoria, Illinois, to Mary A. Fuller, whose charming personality, charitable inclinations, far-seeing, level-headed business ideas lent great help to her husband in his manifold business and philanthropic activities and who still survives her husband, devoting both her fortune and her life in philanthropic and charitable work, carrying out to the fullest extent by endowment of the institutions which in later life her husband had either founded or encouraged and but recently in 1921, Mary A. Barker, his widow, in furtherance of her deceased husband's wishes and desires, expended \$300,000.00 in the construction and furnishing of an addition to the Home for the Friendless, a charitable institution, which Mrs. Barker has mothered, for poor and needy children, and established and endowed the "Walter Barker Memorial" to the "Home for the Friendless" in memory of her deceased husband.

On the death of Gardner T. Barker in 1894, Walter Barker succeeded to all of his business interests, carrying on the enterprises his father had founded with such superb initiative, courage and skill as to vastly increase their value.

In all that pertained to business Walter Barker was keen, astute, far-seeing and brilliantly resourceful. There was not a single grain of hypocrisy in his nature. He scorned anything disingenuous and underhanded but played the game of life with a bold, fearless honesty which won the respect of his antagonist as well as his own adherents. He joyed in the fight for its sake. Striking straight from the shoulder and always evincing a manly sportsmanlike willingness to stand up against the blows of those pitted against him. Beneath a bluff, almost brusque, exterior he concealed a heart remarkably true and tender. He was one of the most loyal and affectionate of friends. And it was known to those nearest to him that he helped more young men to establish their fortunes on a firm basis than any other man in Peoria. No more simple unostentatious nature than his ever dwelt side by side with genius. Anything like display or ostentatiousness was particularly abhorrent to him and the thousands he expended yearly in helping the poor and needy, the sick and helpless, were given so secretly that the great extent of his benefactions could hardly be guessed even by his closest friends and business associates. His business genius marked with success every mercantile, manufacturing or banking interest with which he was connected. Not one met with failure and amongst which might be mentioned was his presidency for many years operating the Central Railway Streetcar System in the City of Peoria, the presidency and chief owner of the Barker distillery of Peoria, as director and officer of the Allaire-Woodward Company, of Peoria, as president and chief owner of the Barker-Wheeler Wholesale Drug Company, as officer of the James A. McCoy Wholesale Grocery Company, the Clark-Smith Wholesale Hardware Company, Peoria Drill and Seeder Company and many other of the larger mercantile and manufacturing industries of Peoria.

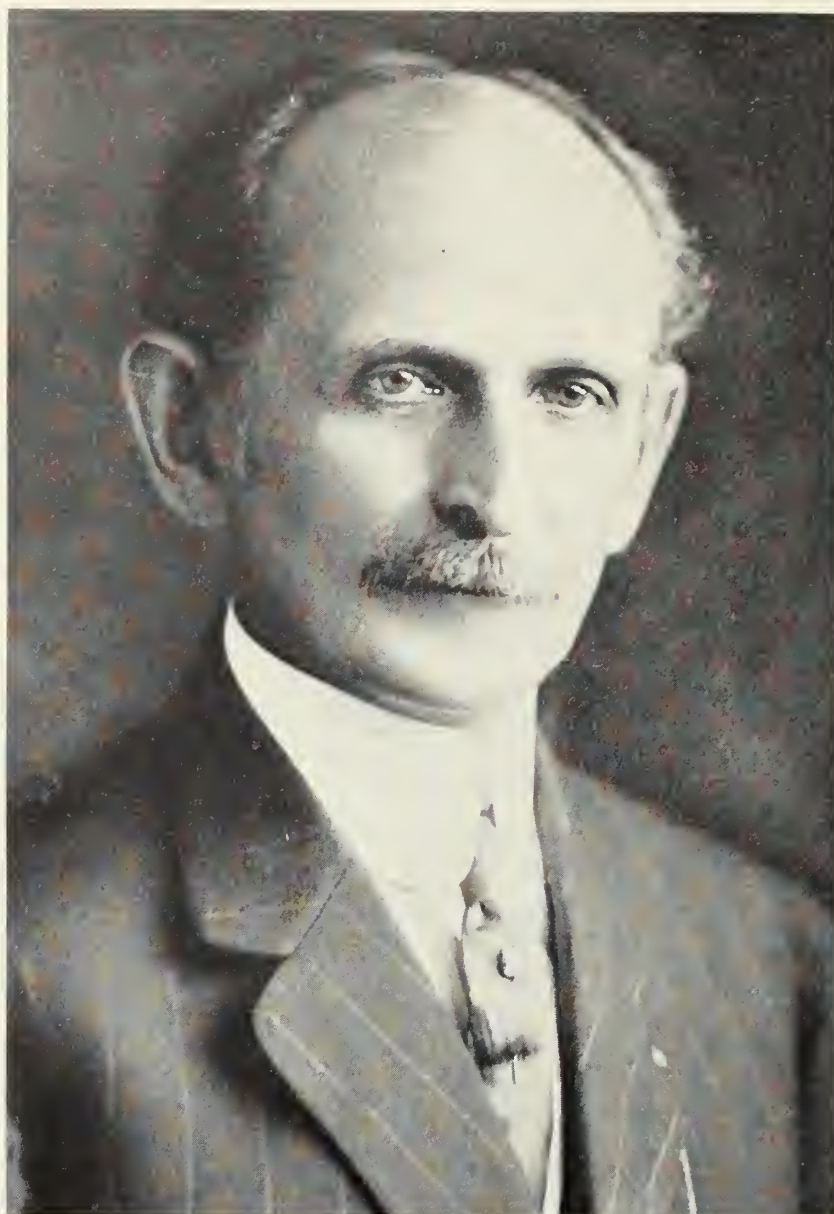
Upon the death of his father, the mantle of the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Peoria, Illinois, fell upon the son and it was through his efforts that a merger of banking interests was affected which gave to Peoria the Commercial National Bank, now one of the most solid financial institutions in the State. Walter Barker retained the office of president of this institution until his death. He was always a conspicuous and honorable figure on the stage of business and philanthropic activities and over the record of his extensive business career there fell no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil for he held to the highest business standards and neither fear nor favor could swerve him from a course which he believed to be right. In addition to the various business interests mentioned, Mr. Barker held many other honorable offices. He was for many years treasurer of the Board of Trade and a member of that body since 1883. He was a director of the Chamber of Commerce Association and for many years treasurer of the Creve Coeur Club and he was also a charter member of the Peoria Country Club, taking the most prominent and active parts in all of the various manufacturing, mercantile, financial, philanthropic and social enterprises that marked the development of the City of Peoria. At his death, he left surviving him his widow, Mary A. Barker, and his son, Jesse Barker, now deceased.





*Martin*

WALTER BARKER



THEODORE KUHL

From errand boy in the Schipper & Block store at Pekin, at the age of sixteen years, to president and director of Block & Kuhl Company, in Peoria, is the remarkable achievement of Theodore Kuhl. His rapid rise in the business world, from the humble station of office boy, to the head of a mercantile business which is the largest of its kind in any city of one hundred thousand population in the United States, is a modern business romance which has few equals.

Mr. Kuhl was born in Beardstown, Illinois, September 17, 1859, the son of John George Kuhl and Mary Elizabeth Carls Kuhl. He received his earliest schooling in Beardstown and later attended school in Normal and Pekin. His first business venture was as a newsboy in Pekin at the age of twelve. Later he worked in a grocery store and at the age of sixteen began as an errand boy in the Schipper & Block store in Pekin.

Three years later, he went with Frederick L. Block to Peoria to open the Schipper & Block store in that city. When twenty-four years of age, he was given a working interest in the store in return for meritorious work and at twenty-eight, he was received into the firm as a partner. At thirty, he was elected secretary and treasurer and in 1907, was elected vice-president. During the latter part of 1913, the firm name was changed to Block & Kuhl Company. Mr. Kuhl is now president of the company and is also president of the Schipper & Block Realty Company, which owns most of the buildings occupied by the store.

Mr. Kuhl has been largely responsible for the remarkable growth and achievements of Block & Kuhl Company. For years he worked day and night in order that the new store get a good start. And if he showed ability to work he also showed unusual ability as an executive and he was always anxious

(Continued on Page 246)





VICTOR V. BOATNER

Perhaps no Peorian occupies a more prominent niche in business and commercial affairs of Peoria than Victor Vincent Boatner, president of the Peoria and Pekin Railroad, and one of the city's best known men in a fraternal and social way.

Mr. Boatner, whose activities have been designated as one of the main reasons for the growth and Peoria's reputation as a traffic and transportation center in recent years, was born in Bethlehem, Mississippi, May 6, 1881, the son of Franklin Pierce and Mary Wills Boatner.

He began the pursuit of knowledge in the public schools of his home town. In 1900, he matriculated at the Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi, attending for one year, then he entered the Bowling Green Business University.

After leaving school, the railroad business, with its many opportunities drew and held his attention and he resolved to make it his chosen vocation. His first position was with the Illinois Central System at Greenville, Mississippi, where he began his career in August, 1901, serving as stenographer and clerk.

From this point on Mr. Boatner's career of successes, promotions and subsequent elevation to his present high position, speaks better than words of persistent endeavor, business talents and a world of executive ability. He worked steadily with the Illinois Central System, ultimately receiving the post of superintendent and in June, 1921, he was elected president of the Peoria and Pekin Railroad Company, with offices in Peoria, where he makes his home and where he has won widespread recognition as an executive of unusual ability; and a place of prominence in society circles of the city.

Mr. Boatner is a member of the Creve Coeur and the Peoria Country Clubs, a member of the Elks and the Masons being a thirty-second degree and a Shriner.

His business offices are located in the Union Station, Peoria's largest railroad terminal, and he resides at the Jefferson Hotel.

### THOMAS G. LOVELACE

Thomas G. Lovelace, financier and vice-president of the Corning Distilling Company, was born in Marion, Alabama, December 22, 1880. His parents were Charles W. Lovelace and Estelle Thomas Lovelace.

He attended the grade schools and high school in his native city and after graduating from the high school, went to Birmingham, Alabama, where he engaged in the hardware business for four years. He then removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he was with the Milner Hardware Company. In 1902, he came to Peoria with the Clark-Smith Hardware Company, and was with that firm until 1907, when he went with the Corning Distilling Company as assistant secretary. He was elected vice-president of that company in 1920.

Mr. Lovelace has various business interests in Peoria and is financially interested in a number of business and industrial companies. He is a director of the W. G. Causey Company.

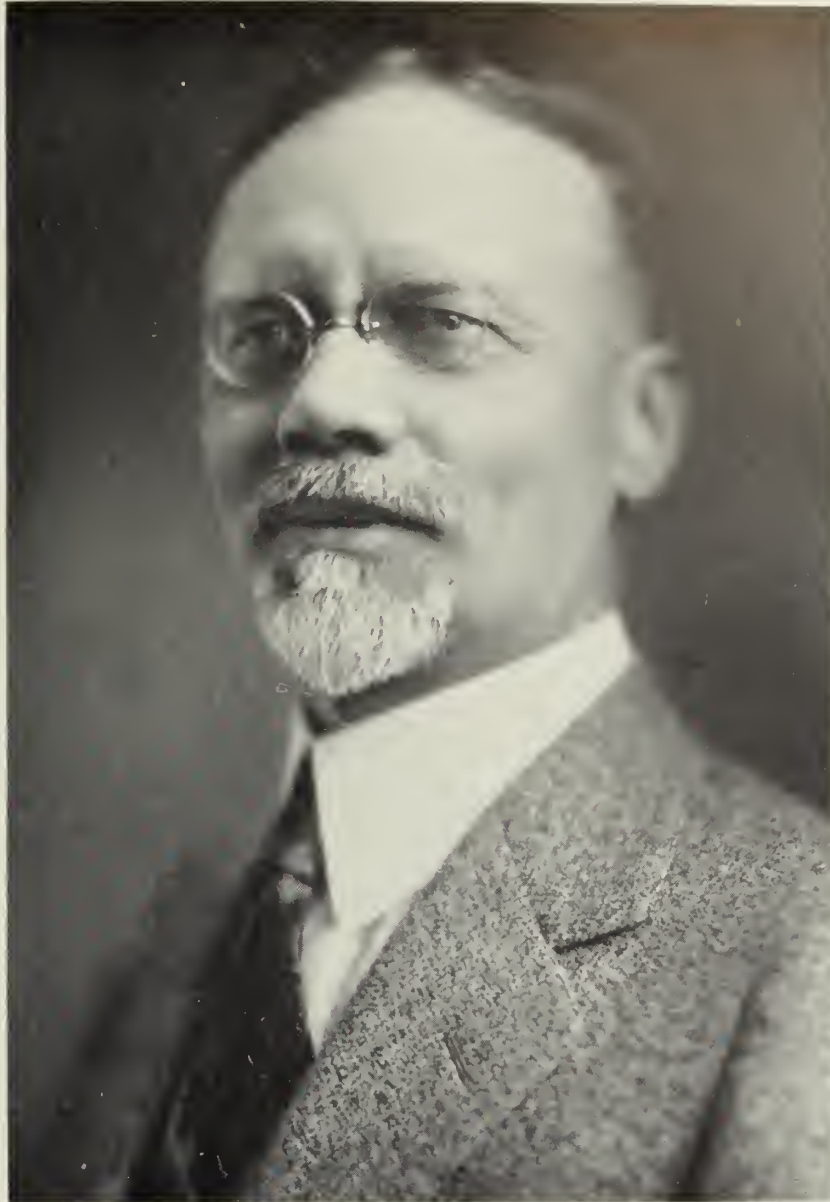
On November 14, 1907, he was united in marriage with Miss Gladys Corning. Few Peorians have contributed more generously and willingly to philanthropies than have the Lovelaces.

Mr. Lovelace's hobby is operating power boats. Various children's organizations and welfare groups have been given rare river trips on board his various launches or other craft.

Mr. Lovelace is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Country Club, Automobile Club, Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, and he is a Knight Templar, 32nd degree Mason and Shriner.

The Lovelace home, one of the most charming in the city, is at 701 Moss Avenue. Mr. Lovelace's business address is at the foot of Western Street.





*Pylke*

## WALTER TEIS SMITH

A record of enviable business successes is that of Walter Teis Smith, general manager of the firm of Clarke and Company, leading Peoria mercantile concern.

Mr. Smith was born in Pekin, Illinois, September 27, 1864, the son of D. C. and Caroline Pieper Smith. He started the pursuit of knowledge in the Cathedral Grammar School of Pekin, attended high school there, and later enrolled at Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The University of Michigan attracted him and he matriculated at Ann Arbor, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887.

Visions of a career before the bar then took his fancy and he moved to New York City, studying at Columbia University. He subsequently was graduated with an LL.B. degree with the class of 1888. He was admitted to the Minnesota Bar in 1888, and to the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota in the same year.

After leaving college he started the practice of his vocation at St. Paul, Minnesota, remaining here for two years, and leaving to accept the responsible position of secretary of the T. and H. Smith Company, wagon manufacturers, of Pekin, Illinois. He was later moved up to general manager of the company.

It was some time after his connection in Pekin that he moved north again, accepting a promotion in the position of treasurer of the Hennepin Lumber Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He served capably here for a time and was recalled to Illinois and Peoria to serve as secretary-treasurer and later general manager of the Clarke and Company store in this city.

While in Peoria, Mr. Smith has been associated with other business and commercial enterprises.

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ROSS STRAWN WALLACE

R. S. Wallace, vice-president and general manager of the Central Illinois Light Company, has been connected with the company and its predecessors since 1900, when he started work as chief engineer. Under his direction this company has developed into one of the largest public utility organizations in the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. Wallace was born in Chatsworth, Illinois, December 9, 1869, the son of Robert Ross Wallace and Louise Strawn Wallace. He is a graduate of the Pontiac, Illinois, High School, having gone with the family to that city from Chatsworth. Following his high school graduation he attended the University of Illinois where he was graduated in the engineering course.

From 1891 to 1893, Mr. Wallace was draftsman and engineer for the Sioux City Engine Works of Sioux City, Iowa. From 1893 to 1897, he was engineer with Ide and Company at Chicago, Illinois. For the next three years, he was chief engineer at the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois. Since 1900, he has been with the Central Illinois Light Company or its predecessors, having started with that company as chief engineer.

Combining exceptional executive ability with a thorough knowledge of mechanical and electrical engineering, Mr. Wallace has been responsible for much of the success of that company. His company has steadily enlarged, improved its equipment and service, extended the territory which it serves, until it has now developed into one of the large public service organizations of the district.

Mr. Wallace is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria. He holds membership also in the Creve Coeur Club, Country Club of Peoria, of

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RAY CROZIER

Ray Crozier, vice-president of the Peoria Water Works Company and one of the recognized authorities on hydraulics in the United States, started his connection with this Peoria company in February, 1910, when he came from Ithaca, New York, as assistant engineer. Later he was advanced to the position of engineer and at the present time he is engineer, superintendent and vice-president of that company.

Prior to coming to Peoria, Mr. Crozier had held other responsible positions as an engineer. He had practiced civil engineering in Ithaca, New York, from 1903 to 1905 and from 1905 to 1909, was assistant engineer, engineer and superintendent, successively, of the Ithaca Water Works.

Mr. Crozier was born in Ithaca, New York, May 7, 1881, the son of Richard Armstrong Crozier and Elizabeth Mawson Crozier. He attended the Ithaca public schools from 1888 to 1898, graduating from the high school. He then attended Cornell University, college of civil engineering, from 1898 to 1903, specializing in hydraulics. Since 1903, he has been practicing his profession.

On March 12, 1910, Mr. Crozier was united in marriage with Miss Clara Addie Tichenor of Peoria.

Mr. Crozier is a member of the American Water Works Association and of the Illinois Society of Engineers. He has served as engineer for the village of Averyville during a large part of his residence in Peoria. He is a member of the Temple Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., Creve Coeur Club, Country Club, Automobile Club and Optimist Club. He has always been active in civic affairs.

He has his office at 105 North Monroe Street and his residence at 615 Spring Street.



JAMES B. DOOLEY

The biography of James B. Dooley reads like a romance. Circumstances compelled him to start work in the mines when he was ten years old. He served first as a trap boy. Later he did everything that was to be done by a miner, graduating from one position to another until he had become a mine superintendent before he was thirty years old. He is now president of Dooley Brothers, one of the largest coal companies in the State and one of the largest dealers in coal mining machinery and supplies.

James B. Dooley was born in Pictou, Canada, June 21, 1854. His parents were Edward and Johanna Bradshaw Dooley. He attended the public schools in Canada, working after school at odd jobs and spending his summers in the mines. At the age of ten, he was compelled to quit school in order to support the family and secured a job at the mine as trap boy. The family moved to Lonaconig, Maryland, when young James continued to work as a miner. In 1877, he moved to Missouri, working there for a short time, and in 1881, he came to Peoria where he has lived ever since. By the time he came to Peoria he had demonstrated his ability not only as a miner but as a mine superintendent and he had learned the coal business from the production end.

Mr. Dooley joined the police force after he had been in Peoria for a time and when Mayor Kinsey was head of the city government. Later he was appointed to have charge of the free bridge, being the first man named to that post. He remained in this bridge work until 1890 when he organized Dooley Brothers. When this company was incorporated in 1908 he was made president and he has remained president ever since.

Under his direction the firm of Dooley Brothers has made great strides in the business world, being recognized now as one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in the district. Mr. Dooley's

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ARTHUR JAMES HARTLEY

*(President of the Hart Grain Weigher Company)*

Arthur James Hartley, one of the best known and progressive young business men of Peoria, was born August 12, 1873, at Quincy, Illinois, to Charles James and Eunice Spencer Hartley.

At an early age, he moved with his parents to Decatur, Illinois, where he was educated in the public and high schools.

During his school vacations, he worked in the plant of Warren and Durfee Manufacturing Company, the first builders of grain weighers. He held various positions gradually working into the experiential department for which he traveled extensively as an expert. His first permanent position, after having finished school, was with Warren and Durfee Manufacturing Company as foreman of the machine shop and later superintendent of the plant.

In 1896, he entered into partnership with his father, taking over the business of the Warren and Durfee Manufacturing Company under the name of the C. J. Hartley Company. This new company manufactured grain weighers and pumps until 1913 when the C. J. Hartley Company was consolidated with Hart Grain Weigher Company of Peoria, Illinois, to which place the grain weigher department was moved, but the C. J. Hartley Company continued to manufacture pumps at their Decatur, Illinois, plant. At the time of consolidation, Mr. Hartley was made vice-president of the new company—the Hart Grain Weigher Company. In 1918, the pump department was moved to Peoria and consolidated with the Hart Grain Weigher Company's plant and continued the manufacture of Hartley pumps, which C. J. Hartley Company market.

Mr. Hartley is now president of the Hart Grain Weigher Company and the C. J. Hartley Company.

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HARRY B. PINKERTON

A career of business successes in many and widely varied lines of business is that of Harry B. Pinkerton, president of the Pinkerton Motor Company, among the city's prominent commercial firms; and well known banker and clubman.

Mr. Pinkerton's career began in Hanna City, Illinois, December 30, 1870. His parents, Samuel W. and Eliza McIntire Pinkerton encouraged his ambitions for fame in the world of commerce, but after leaving the public school of his home city, he was forced to work on a farm nearby; remaining here some five years.

It was shortly afterward that Mr. Pinkerton got his first chance at business undertakings in the shape of a venture in the general merchandise line. He met with success here, and encouraged later turned his energies to the banking business where his ability as a business executive soon again made itself known. During the past fourteen years in which he has been engaged in this line, he has held many responsible positions in banking institutions, and is at present president of the Hanna City State Bank at Hanna City, Illinois.

It was about this time that Mr. Pinkerton found his way into the automobile business, which forms his chief interest at present and which had made him well known throughout the state and middle west in a commercial way. Mr. Pinkerton has operated the Pinkerton Motor Company in Peoria for several years, and has watched his company grow rapidly till it now occupies a leading position among like enterprises of the city. This has been due to two things, energy and ambition—and both are Mr. Pinkerton's.

Mr. Pinkerton has also become widely known among automobile men abroad, having held the office

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MILO E. REEVE

A name revered greatly among Peoria powers in the world of commerce, is that of Milo E. Reeve, president of The James McCoy Company, wholesale grocery house well-known throughout the Midwest.

It was March 27, 1868, that Mr. Reeve first saw the light of day in the township of Stockholm, New York, the son of Samuel Milton and Harriett Bisbee Reeve. A healthy outdoor life on his father's farm was his lot for a time; and he attended the district school near the home and later Lawrenceville Academy, at Lawrenceville, New York.

After finishing his primary education, Mr. Reeve taught school for a period of years, gaining valuable experience; which added to his natural abilities in the business line, was to figure greatly in his subsequent chosen field of endeavor. He moved west and to Lafayette, Illinois, where he received his first job in a business way, clerking in a general store for small remuneration and with long working hours. By dint of honest effort he finally became a partner in the firm, but sold his interest, some seven years later, and bought out a department store at Toulon, Illinois. He worked steadily to build up his business here for seven years, when he was offered a chance to purchase an interest in The James McCoy Company, of Peoria, which he accepted. From here on the story of his progress is written in the two terms that have figured in the successes of all prominent men—ability and industry.

But interests in the commercial world form only a part of the varied activities of this interesting man. In almost every civic and charitable movement in Peoria Mr. Reeve has taken an active, if not leading part. He is at present a member of the Board of Directors of the Peoria Y. M. C. A.; has served for seven years as director and nine years as president of the Associated Charities of the city;

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HAROLD SCHRADZKI

Harold Schradzki, one of the most prominent of the younger lawyers of Central Illinois, was born in New York City, New York, September 17, 1892, the son of Michael and Charlotte Norden Schradzki.

Coming to Peoria in his youth, he attended the public schools, graduating from the White school in 1906. He matriculated in the Peoria High School, graduating in 1910. Following his high school graduation, he attended the University of Michigan for two years, taking the literary course. Then he attended the University of Michigan Law School from which he graduated in 1915.

Returning to Peoria, he was admitted to the bar and began to practice law. His reputation as a thorough student of the law, together with extraordinary ability as a speaker, brought him a good practice almost from the first.

His law practice, however, was terminated temporarily when the United States entered the World War. Attorney Schradzki enlisted May 30, 1917. He served as machine gun instructor in the 33rd Division School of Arms. In 1918, he was with the Machine Gun Officers' Training Camp.

After the war, Attorney Schradzki returned to Peoria and resumed his law practice, quickly gaining back a large practice in which he has been uniformly successful.

The young attorney has been called upon many times to deliver orations and addresses at patriotic celebrations and other public meetings. He is particularly prominent in the American Legion which he has served in various capacities and has participated in both the state and national encampments of the legion.

Attorney Schradzki is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, University Club, various Masonic bodies including the Shrine, Association of Commerce, Sigma Delta Chi journalistic fraternity, Automobile

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1—Clarence Eyster, Circulation Manager and Chairman of the Board of Managers. 2—Mrs. Fannie G. Baldwin, President of the Peoria Star Company. 3—S. A. Oakley, Editor-in-Chief. 4—Roy Newton, Manager of Collections. 5—May B. Finney, Secretary and Treasurer. 6—Louis Proehl, Advertising Manager.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS, THE PEORIA EVENING STAR

Can a board of managers successfully conduct a daily newspaper? The average newspaper executive will answer "No," but the history of the Peoria Star since early in January, 1920, proves the contrary. The most successful year in the history of this newspaper, one of the most successful dailies of its size and circulation in the United States, was its first year under the management of five employees who had for years been associated with its founder, E. F. Baldwin, and later with its manager, Harry M. Powell. When Mr. Powell passed away on January 5, 1920, it became necessary to decide upon the future management of the paper. It was suggested to Mrs. Fannie G. Baldwin, the owner, that she choose a manager to succeed Mr. Powell, but Mrs. Baldwin had different ideas. She decided to let the people who had grown up with the paper, who had been a part of its daily existence for so many years, have a chance to see what they could do. She believed that the spirit of co-operation, which had always been one of the strongest assets of the paper, would solve the problem of its future.

Accordingly she called a meeting of a few of the employees at her residence and outlined her plan to them. She suggested that a board be formed and that the paper go on as before. Her suggestion was immediately adopted. The five members suggested, ultimately chosen as members of the board, were Clarence Eyster, circulation manager; Louis Proehl, advertising manager; Roy Newton, in charge of collections; May B. Finney, treasurer of the company, and S. A. Oakley, editor. The members then unanimously agreed upon Mr. Eyster as chairman of the board because of his familiarity with many of the details of the business. From that day to this this board has had the sole management of the paper, each member having charge of his department.

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JACOB WACHENHEIMER

#### JACOB WACHENHEIMER

The name of Jacob Wachenheimer has long been prominently associated with commercial and financial enterprises of note in Peoria. Mr. Wachenheimer is president of the Commercial National Bank, the largest banking institution in Central Illinois, to which he devotes his entire time during banking hours, and is associated with many business undertakings in his home city. Few men enjoy the unusually high reputation as a business executive that is accorded Mr. Wachenheimer by friend and rival alike.

Mr. Wachenheimer was born in New York City, but moved to the West and to Peoria with his parents, at an early age. He received his primary education in the public schools of this city and after graduation began the pursuit of knowledge in the world of commerce; a thing that had held his chief interest from boyhood. He studied at a Peoria business college for a time.

It was some time afterward that Mr. Wachenheimer became interested in the general insurance business, and still later he accepted a position as assistant to the general manager of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. He served capably and with success in the Franklin offices for six years; when he left to return to Peoria and enter into partnership with the firm of Callendar Company, in the general insurance business, with which firm he is still connected.

He has risen to the position of director of several  
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#### WILLIAM HAZZARD

The Hazzard family has been prominent in Peoria since 1834 when William Hazzard's forebears came here as pioneers. The original family settlement in America was probably in Rhode Island and the records show that members lived in Lewes, Delaware, in 1636.

William Hazzard was born in Peoria, September 25, 1869, the son of Joseph Frye Hazzard and Louisa Adelaide Phenix. He attended the old White school from 1876 to 1884 and graduated from Peoria High School in 1888. During the year following his graduation he studied law with Stevens, Lee & Horton and then, in 1889, on April 8, became messenger boy for the Commercial National Bank, the bank in which he is now cashier, vice-president and director. In 1892 he was elevated to the position of individual bookkeeper and in 1898 was exchange and collection clerk. Three years later he was appointed assistant cashier, became cashier in 1911 and vice-president in 1923.

He was united in marriage, February 22, 1894, with Miss Lona R. Evans at Peoria and has three children: Lowell Brestel, Lucia and Martha Elizabeth.

Mr. Hazzard is a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Hospital of Central Illinois, is a member of the Hale Memorial Methodist Church of which he was treasurer for twenty-five years, a member of the board of directors of the Peoria Retail Merchants Association and holds membership

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WILLIAM HAZZARD





WILLIAM MARSHALL ALLEN

## WILLIAM MARSHALL ALLEN

For many years William M. Allen, founder of the firm of W. M. Allen, Son & Company, was active in the civic, business, club and political life of Peoria. His death, January 2, 1920, removed a man of high personal integrity, extraordinary influence and successful business attainments. Having started life as a poor boy in Canada he climbed the hill of success on his own power and was recognized as one of the outstanding men of Central Illinois.

Mr. Allen was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, October 27, 1854, the son of James L. and Elizabeth Crombie Allen. He attended school in Canada and at the age of twenty-one came to Peoria where he learned the mason trade. He was associated with his brother, John S. Allen, in the contracting business and in 1904 founded the contracting business known as W. M. Allen, Son & Company. He was president of this company and also of the Allen Lumber Company.

W. M. Allen, Son & Company constructed the first large commercial structure in Peoria, the Woolner Building. It also built the City Hall, Shrine Temple, twenty-five buildings for the Peoria State Hospital and many other large buildings.

Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth McMorine of Melbourne, Quebec, Canada, and to this union two children were born: Arthur W. Allen and Ethel Maud Allen (deceased). His wife was killed in the Chatsworth wreck in 1887. Later in life he married Miss Janet McMorine, a sister  
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## SENATOR JOHN DAILEY

John Dailey, state senator and one of the outstanding leaders in the Illinois Senate, was born in Peoria, April 17, 1867, the son of John and Hannah Murphy Dailey. He attended the Peoria public schools, graduating from the Peoria High School in 1885. Following his graduation he matriculated in the University of Michigan, taking a partial literary course. Upon deciding to become a lawyer he attended the law school of the University of Michigan and graduated in 1890.

Mr. Dailey served as assistant city attorney of his home city, Peoria, in 1895, winning a popularity and a reputation as a lawyer which brought him into prominent mention as a candidate for state's attorney. He made the race for state's attorney and was elected, serving from 1896 to 1900, and establishing a record for efficiency and successful prosecutions. He was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives in 1904 for the two-year period and in 1908 was elected to the state senate where he has continued to serve up to the present time, being re-elected each four years without much trouble.

Senator Dailey has served as administration leader in the senate and through his extensive knowledge of law, a remarkable personality, wide acquaintance and political ability has directed as much legislation through that body as any other senator in years. He served as chairman of the Dailey Commission, Insurance Commission and Legislative Public Utilities

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SENATOR JOHN DAILEY



HONORABLE WILLIAM E. HULL

#### HONORABLE WILLIAM E. HULL

William E. Hull, member of Congress from the Peoria District, and well known for his leadership in business as well as in politics, was born in Lewistown, Illinois. He attended the Lewistown High School, also Illinois College at Jacksonville.

Removing to Peoria he was engaged in government work and later entered business. Few people have contributed more to the material prosperity of Peoria than has William E. Hull. The beautiful Jefferson Hotel is a monument to his business and executive ability. The W. E. Hull Building at Main and Madison, occupied by the Palace Theater and various business places, was erected several years ago and is considered one of the most beautiful structures in the city. Various other buildings were erected by Mr. Hull and scores of industries which needed financial backing and executive direction received support from him.

Congressman Hull's interest in politics began in Lewistown. In fact he inherited much of this interest from his father, William Wesley Hull, who had been captain of Company H, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and who became prominent in politics after he returned to Lewistown. Congressman Hull's first political position was as assistant postmaster at Lewistown. He was appointed a government gauger which caused him to move to Peoria in 1890. He was appointed postmaster of Peoria in 1898 by President McKinley and was reappointed by President Roosevelt.

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#### HENRY GEORGE HERGET

Possibly no one man is better known in Peoria and the whole of Central Illinois as one of the leading manufacturers of this section, than is Henry George Herget, president of the Pekin Cooperage Company, and an officer or director of many business and financial enterprises in Illinois and elsewhere.

Mr. Herget was born in Pekin, Illinois, January 28, 1862, the son of George and Caroline Gainer Herget. He attended the public schools of Pekin and Elmhurst, Illinois, and after leaving school decided upon a business career, first becoming associated with various business firms in Pekin, his home city.

In 1901 he and several other business men superintended the building of the Pekin Glucose Plant, the city's largest industry, and was chosen to serve as its vice-president and general manager, which position he filled capably for a number of years.

In later years his versatility in the life of commerce was responsible for his becoming associated with the following firms, in which he at present is a member of the board of directors: Pekin Cooperage Company, Pekin Wagon Company, Herget Plantation Company, Turner-Hudnut Company, Citizens Telephone Company, Peoria Malleable Castings Company, C. S. Littell and Company, Incorporated, of New York City. Mr. Herget is also vice-president of the Herget National Bank in Pekin, Illinois.

When the Nation entered the World War, Mr. Herget was asked to serve as secretary of the Board

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HENRY GEORGE HERGET





*Nicholson*

PAUL E. HERSCHEL, SR.

PAUL E. HERSCHEL, SR.

One of the best known figures of Peoria's industrial life is Paul E. Herschel, Sr., vice-president and general manager of the R. Herschel Manufacturing Company, a leading business firm of the city.

Mr. Herschel was born in Germany, July 22, 1866, the son of H. R. and Emelia Schulrz Herschel. He attended public and night school there, and came to America and Peoria at the age of sixteen. He married Miss Mary K. Juelg in Peoria, April 22, 1891.

Business held Mr. Herschel's main interests from early youth and after a period he entered into the business of manufacturing agricultural implements and supplies in this city. He has been engaged in this pursuit over thirty-eight years. Few men can claim a more detailed knowledge of their vocation than Mr. Herschel.

But Mr. Herschel's unusual commercial ability was not to be bounded by the scope of one business enterprise alone. Being very successful in the development of the R. Herschel Manufacturing Company he became prominently associated with other business and financial interests in Peoria and abroad, his versatility best being shown, perhaps, by the names of the firms with which he is at present connected.

He is a director of the Commercial National Bank, of this city; president of the Southern Implement Supply Company, Dallas, Texas; a director of the Maple City Stamping Company, of this city, and  
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WILLIAM TRAVIS IRWIN

William Travis Irwin was born June 1, 1856, at Dayton, Pennsylvania. He received his early schooling in the Dayton schools and at Dayton Academy in the same city. Later he attended Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1878.

After leaving college Mr. Irwin read law with Judge Alfred Sample of Paxton, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1881. He moved to Peoria the same year and entered the law office of Judge J. W. Cochran who was retiring from the circuit bench of the Peoria district. He remained with Judge Cochran until the latter moved to Fargo, South Dakota, and then practiced alone. Later he entered a law partnership with Judge W. I. Slemmons and remained in that firm until his partner was elected county judge in 1912. He then was associated with William Jack until the latter's death and since then has been in partnership with Mr. Jack's son. He was city attorney from 1893 to 1897.

Mr. Irwin's parents were Joseph Thompson and Mary J. Travis Irwin. He was united in marriage, June 1, 1886, with Ida M. Woodruff and to this union was born one son, Joseph Woodruff Irwin, who lives at Los Angeles, California. His second wife was Ida Virginia Ripley, whom he married July 28, 1904.

Attorney Irwin was a director of the Peoria Railway and Terminal Company, being one of the promoters of that company and serving as president for five years. It was the parent company of the Peoria

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*Martin*

WILLIAM TRAVIS IRWIN



JOHN WINZELER

#### JOHN WINZELER

John Winzeler was born in Ohio, November 21, 1871, the son of Theodore and Lydia Ott Winzeler. The father died when John was four years of age. The mother, with five children, moved to Kansas where the struggle against great odds helped to bring out the native strength of this son. He attended the public schools of that state and spent some time as a cowboy.

Returning to Illinois in 1890 he took a course of training in Brown's Business College at Bloomington. Immediately after that he took up the study of embalming and funeral directing. Mr. Winzeler was married to Miss Zella E. Johnson of Tremont, Illinois, November 13, 1895.

Moving to Peoria in 1891 Mr. Winzeler organized the Winzeler Undertaking Company, which under his direction and leadership, has grown to be one of the foremost of its kind in this section of the country. Their beautiful funeral home at 131 North Madison Avenue, is an illustration and a demonstration of progress and enlightenment.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Country Club, Rotary Club and is a Mason and Shriner. As a member of the Universalist Church he has been active in helping to build up the well known Lectureship Forum for Sunday evening work. During the war he served on the Liberty Loan Committees and other war work, and is well known as being generous with time, money and power of leadership in all forms of public welfare work.

#### JUDGE CHARLES V. MILES

Charles Vernon Miles, judge of the circuit court and one of the leading jurists of the state, was born in Jerseyville, Illinois, April 12, 1868, the son of George Shattuck and Martha DeWolf Warren Miles. After getting a public school education he attended the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department.

After completing his university work he went to Omaha where he practiced law from 1892 until 1901, removing to Peoria in 1901. He was partner of Joseph V. Graff, congressman from this district, for several years. Later he was a partner of William Jack, W. T. Irwin and Robert Jack. He practiced law in Peoria until 1918 when he was elected circuit judge. He was re-elected in 1921.

Judge Miles was united in marriage with Josephine Danforth of Washington, Illinois, June 20, 1899. They have one son, Warren Danforth Miles, born December 1, 1902.

During the World War Judge Miles served as government appeal agent and as a member of the legal advisory board. He is a member of various Masonic orders and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Judge Miles is known as an exceptional law scholar and is much in demand at bar association conventions as a speaker. His record on the bench has been universally satisfactory and his activities in civic affairs have been pronounced.

The Miles home is at 560 Moss Avenue, Peoria, and Judge Miles' office is in the Peoria court house.



JUDGE CHARLES V. MILES





JUDGE JOHN M. NIEHAUS

## JUDGE JOHN M. NIEHAUS

Probably no one occupies a more enviable position in the history of Peoria jurisprudence than Judge John M. Niehaus, judge of the Circuit Court of that district and a justice of the Appellate Court, who has practiced law in Peoria since 1877.

Judge Niehaus was born in Warendorf, Westphalia, February 15, 1855, the son of Franz and Matilda Dahmann Niehaus. He began his pursuit of knowledge in the Old Peoria-German-English Academy and later took up his studies at the Coles Commercial College.

But Judge Niehaus was anxious to begin his studies for a legal career, and became associated with the law offices of O'Brien and Harmon, well known Peoria legal partnership of the day. In 1874 he was admitted to the practice of his chosen profession in the State of Illinois and the year following accepted a position with the law firm of O'Brien, Berge and Dixon of Chicago. He remained here for about two years, but afterwards returned to Peoria where he started to practice for himself.

Few men have enjoyed public confidence more than Judge Niehaus. Time after time in his eventful career in the city has he been honored by important public offices, indicative of the implicit confidence accorded him by residents of his community. He was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1880; was chosen state's attorney of Peoria County in 1883; re-elected in 1884 and 1888 and was elected to the State Senate in 1892. He was appointed master in

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## MILTON GRANT NEWMAN

Milton Grant Newman, prominent Peoria merchant and president of the city's extensive and beautiful park system, was born April 9, 1865, in Peoria, Illinois, the son of Max and Rebecca Ullman Newman.

His early education came from the public schools of Peoria. He was graduated from the high school with the class of 1884, and later studied at business college in the city.

After leaving school Mr. Newman turned his attention to business pursuits and various subsequent successes have advanced him to the position of president of Newman and Ullman, leading Peoria cigar jobbing concern; which has long claimed his best efforts and industry.

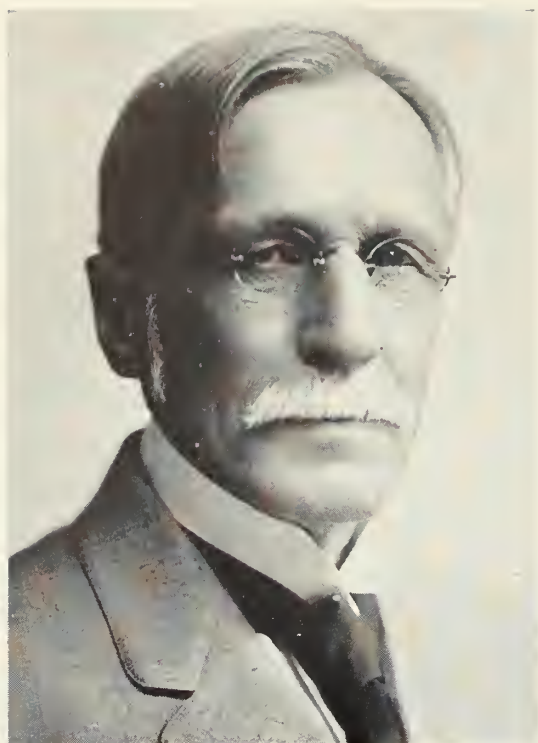
But Mr. Newman's business abilities are not limited by the scope of one business alone. He has at varied times been interested in many commercial enterprises and at present is vice-president of the Commercial Loan and Homestead Association of Peoria.

Aside from his business activities, there are few men better known in other lines in and around Peoria than Mr. Newman. In practically every public-spirited movement sponsored in Peoria in recent years, he has taken an active part. He is secretary of the Proctor Hospital and is a director of the following organizations: The Peoria Community Fund, the National Implement and Swine Show of Peoria, Peoria Art League, Child's Welfare League, Association of Commerce, Monroe Street Temple,

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MILTON GRANT NEWMAN



ARRON S. OAKFORD

#### ARRON S. OAKFORD

High up among the names of Central Illinois commercial enterprises, is that of Oakford and Fahnestock Company of Peoria, wholesale grocers, importers and manufacturers. One of the chief reasons for its prominent position can be traced directly to the efforts of its executive officer, Arron Samuel Oakford, who started in business as a grocery clerk and rose by dint of honest industry to the head of one of the largest businesses of his home city.

Mr. Oakford was born on a farm in Peoria County, October 28, 1845, but moved to Peoria with his parents while but a child. He attended the public schools of this city, and after leaving school turned his attention to business pursuits. He soon became interested in the grocery business, working for the firm of H. H. Potter Company, one of Peoria's pioneer grocery companies, taking a position as clerk with long hours and small remuneration.

After a few years with this company, he, with others, succeeded to the business of the Potter Company, reorganizing the firm under the name Oakford and Fahnestock, where he has been actively interested ever since. He has held all positions in his company, traveling for them in their early business days.

Besides his other business interests Mr. Oakford is vice-president of the Merchants and Illinois National Bank, and a director of the Association of Commerce. He has been singularly honored by being chosen president of the Illinois Wholesale Grocers Association.

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#### FRANK J. QUINN

One of the reasons for Peoria's reputation as a legal center can be directly traced to the career of Frank J. Quinn of Quinn & Quinn, one of the city's leading law firms.

The subject of this sketch was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 23, 1866, the son of Michael C. and Mary Hurley Quinn. He attended the German private and parochial and the public schools of Peoria and St. Viator's College. He read law in the office of his father, and after being admitted to the Illinois bar in 1892, began an eminently successful practice of his profession in Peoria and Central Illinois.

Mr. Quinn is widely known in Illinois politics, having attended, as delegate-at-large, several Democratic National Conventions, including the one held in New York in 1924. He has traveled extensively, both in America and Europe.

During the World War he served as chairman of the District Exemption Board No. 1 of the Southern District of the Northern Division of Illinois.

He has served as a member of the School Board of Peoria and as director of the Public Library Board. He represented this district as one of its members in the Constitutional Convention of the State, 1920-1922.

In fraternal circles probably no man enjoys a wider local acquaintanceship than does Mr. Quinn. He is a member of the Creve Coeur and Peoria Country Clubs, the Elks, the University Club of Peoria and the Knights of Columbus, also the

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FRANK J. QUINN





BENJAMIN L. SOMMER

## BENJAMIN L. SOMMER

Benjamin L. Sommer, president and general manager of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, was born in Fairbury, Illinois, January 17, 1880, the son of Peter and Mary Breisacher Sommer. He attended the public schools in his youth and then supplemented this education with a course at Brown's Business College.

After completing his educational work Mr. Sommer followed his natural inclinations into business and soon became an influential factor in the direction of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company. He serves in the financial administration end of this gigantic business and has been responsible to a great degree for the sound business practices and programs of the company.

The growth of the Keystone Company has been one of the marvels of the industrial age. Peter Sommer, who founded the business, had come to the conclusion that the old rail fences which were used in his day could be improved upon by a woven wire fence. At that time the wire fences were very rare and no woven wire fences were in use except a few made with an open diamond mesh. Since the production of the first rod of woven wire fence by Peter Sommer in the late 80's, this industry has assumed gigantic proportions and the company which Peter Sommer founded has become the world's leader in the manufacture of woven wire fencing.

The original Sommer believed with the sage of old: "Of course I know it is better to build a  
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## WILLIAM H. SOMMER

William H. Sommer, vice-president and general superintendent of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, was born in Tremont, Illinois, June 25, 1882. After his father's family had moved to Peoria he attended the public schools and then took the business course at Brown's.

As a boy and young man Mr. Sommer was specially interested in machinery and soon became of invaluable assistance to his father, Peter Sommer, in the development of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company. Immediately after completing his school work he became a draftsman and pattern maker. As the years passed he became the head of the production end of the rapidly growing business and it is largely to his genius and to his indefatigable work in connection with the Keystone that the company's products have more than kept pace with the leaders in a large field which includes the production of wire, fencing and allied products.

Mr. Sommer, upon his return to Peoria after a few years in Colorado where he had looked after large land holdings of the family, became vice-president and general superintendent of the company. His work is confined principally to development and machinery work while his brother, Benjamin L. Sommer, has direction of the financial administration.

On June 11, 1911, Mr. Sommer was united in marriage with Miss Emma Hannah Getz at Monte Vista, Colorado. There are three children, Ruth  
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WILLIAM H. SOMMER



ROBERT SCHOLES

#### ROBERT SCHOLES

Robert Scholes, prominent lawyer and a leader in the Illinois Legislature, was born in Peoria, December 5, 1866. He was the son of Richard Scholes and Anna Hannay Scholes. He received his schooling in Pekin and Peoria, graduating from the Peoria High School.

Following his graduation from high school Mr. Scholes read law with Attorneys Kellogg and Cameron, two of the most successful attorneys in Central Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and since that time has practiced law. Attorney Scholes is known as one of the best trial lawyers in the Central part of the state.

Early in life Attorney Scholes took an interest in Republican politics. While a young lawyer he was often called upon to address political meetings and to stump Central Illinois for the National and State tickets. His ability as an orator and his keen insight into politics won for him the reputation for being an influential political leader. He served as precinct committeeman, chairman of the Republican Township Central Committee, chairman of the County Central Committee and in various other capacities. In 1901 he was elected state's attorney of Peoria County. During this term he made a remarkable record as a prosecutor and was re-elected in 1908, serving until 1912. Later he was elected to represent the Peoria district in the State Legislature. He served in the forty-ninth, fifty-third and fifty-fourth general assemblies. He was re-elected last

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#### WILLIAM C. WHITE

There is, perhaps, no more highly respected name among Peoria financiers than that of William C. White, banker and president of the Merchants and Illinois National Bank, one of the largest and best known financial organizations in Central Illinois.

Mr. White was born in Peoria, the son of Andrew J. and Amanda Carr White. He began his early pursuit of knowledge in the grammar and high schools of this city, but left school at the end of his junior year, starting in as messenger boy, in the employ of the Commercial National Bank. His rise from messenger boy to president in the banking business is a story of energetic toil, coupled with plenty of ambition and a natural business ability.

Some years later, Mr. White became a teller in the Peoria Loan and Trust Company, and still later was advanced to the responsible position of assistant cashier of the Illinois National Bank, located in the Fey Hotel Building. Some time afterward he won further recognition and promotion, holding the offices of cashier and president of the Illinois National Bank, and on its consolidation with the Merchants National Bank, in 1915, his abilities won him the enviable position of president of the Merchants and Illinois National Bank.

Mr. White is an ex-president of the Illinois Bankers Association and was for six years a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association.

During the World War, Mr. White was general

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WILLIAM C. WHITE



## E. N. WOODRUFF

Edward Nelson Woodruff, mayor of the City of Peoria for eight terms, president of the Woodruff Ice Company, and treasurer of the Peoria Life Insurance Company, was born in Peoria and has lived here continuously.

Mr. Woodruff received his education in the public schools, graduating from Peoria High School. He entered business at an early age and decided to chance his fortunes with his home city. He has been successful in his business undertakings and has aided in starting and developing many local business and industrial concerns. As president of the Woodruff Ice Company he built the business of that company until it is one of the largest in the state. He has been connected with the Peoria Life Insurance Company since its earliest days and for a number of years has been treasurer and a member of the board of directors of that large company. He is also vice-president of the Illinois Valley Awning and Tent Company.

Mr. Woodruff, early in life, took an interest in politics and was elected alderman in 1890, being re-elected in 1901. Upon the completion of his second term as alderman he was elected mayor, serving from 1903 to 1905. In 1909 he was elected mayor again, and was re-elected each two years until 1921. In 1923 he was elected for an eighth time, the last term expiring May 5, 1925. Mayor Woodruff has served longer as mayor than any other Peoria mayor has served and during his various terms has aided materially in building up the city, securing local improvements, caring for the requirements of all classes and sections, and giving a substantial and satisfactory administration.

Throughout the State of Illinois Mayor Woodruff is looked on as an authority on city affairs and his advice and counsel are sought by mayors in all parts of the state.

In 1890 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Schmidt of Peoria. There is one daughter, Mary Monroe Woodruff.

Mr. Woodruff's parents were Nelson Lot Woodruff and Mary Ann Monroe, well-known and influential citizens of an earlier day.

The Woodruff home is at 1026 N. Jefferson Avenue and Mr. Woodruff's business address is 1420 N. Adams Street.

## WILLIS H. BALLANCE

The name Ballance is imperishably connected with the City of Peoria. From the year 1832 when Charles Ballance, a struggling young lawyer came to Peoria to make his fortune the family has occupied a commanding part in the business and social history of the community. It was Charles Ballance who fought the celebrated French claims through to a successful conclusion and established the ownership of Peorians to that section of Peoria fronting on the river and the lake. The Ballance family at one time owned much of the property on which is situated now the business section. Peoria is rich in the traditions of the family name. The present generation is represented in the business leadership of Willis H. Ballance, president of the Electrox Company, president and director of the Gipps Brewing Company and treasurer and director of the Smith Lumber Company, all listed among the city's best known and prominent business institutions.

Mr. Ballance was born in Peoria, March 24, 1885, the son of Willis H. Ballance and Augusta Nevius Ballance. He received his early education here in the grammar and high schools and attended both Bradley Polytechnic Institute and Cornell University, graduating from the latter with a mechanical engineering degree in 1906.

After graduation he went to fill a responsible position with the Buick Automobile Company, at Flint, Michigan, starting work in the testing department. He worked there for eighteen months and then re-

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WILLIS H. BALLANCE



*Nicholson*

WALLACE JOHN BLACK

#### WALLACE JOHN BLACK

Wallace John Black, one of the leading members of the Peoria bar, was born in Washburn, Illinois, January 12, 1884. He is the son of John M. and Laura M. Black and spent his youth and boyhood in Washburn where he attended school. Upon graduating from the high school he attended Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, graduating in 1907 with an A.B. degree. Later he attended the Chicago University Law School and received his J.D. degree from that institution in 1912.

After being admitted to the Illinois bar in October, 1912, Attorney Black practiced at Lacon, Illinois, as a member of the firm of Barnes, Magoon & Black, remaining there until June 1, 1920, when he moved to Peoria and established the Peoria office of that firm in Suite 1029-31 Peoria Life Building. He withdrew from that firm June 21, 1924, and continues to practice law in the same location.

During the World War Attorney Black was chairman of the Marshall County Red Cross Association and did notable work in that capacity. He is a director of the Lacon State Bank, a Shriner, Elk and a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Mount Hawley Country Club and Delta Sigma Rho Fraternity.

He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Robinson at Waterman, Illinois, June 20, 1907, and has two children, Kenneth and Constance.

Attorney Black is widely known as an attorney and has appeared in numerous important cases. He  
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#### MATHIAS SEVEREIN CREMER

Mathias Severein Cremer, president of the Illinois Fire Insurance Company of Peoria, and leading Peoria business man, was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, October 23, 1856, the son of Jacob and Maria E. Wollersheim Cremer.

He began the pursuit of knowledge in a private school in his home city, but while still quite young moved to Peoria with his parents. He later took up commercial studies at Cole's Commercial School in Peoria, and after leaving school turned his attention to business pursuits.

Mr. Cremer became interested in the publication of the Daily Peoria Demokrat in 1875, and worked at this vocation until 1915, when he decided to turn his energies and activities to the executive end of the life insurance business. He later became interested in banking and at present, in addition to his other business duties, he is a director of the Commercial National Bank of Peoria, one of the city's largest financial organizations.

Mr. Cremer has long been active in promoting and backing any civic movement for the betterment of his home city. He is an active member of the Association of Commerce.

Mr. Cremer's business offices are located in the Peoria Life Building and his residence at 400 North Madison Avenue, Peoria.



MATHIAS SEVEREIN CREMER



## WARREN W. DAY

Warren W. Day, prominent Peoria architect and president of the Central Illinois Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was born in Peoria, July 26, 1882, the son of John W. and Kate D. Moore Day. His paternal grandfather was Larkin B. Day of the well known Peoria dry goods firm of Day Brothers, and his maternal grandfather was William Moore, the owner of one of the largest foundries in Peoria in the early days.

Mr. Day attended the Irving school from 1889 to 1893; the Greeley School, 1893 to 1897; and the Peoria High School, he being in the class of 1901. He was a student in the academy of the University of Illinois from 1905 to 1906, and in 1906 entered the University of Illinois from which he graduated in architecture in 1910 with the degree of bachelor of science.

From 1901 to 1903 Mr. Day was in the office of Kingman & Company, jobbers of farm implements. In 1904 he was city buyer for C. J. Off & Company, wholesale grocers. He worked as an architectural draughtsman in 1905. During the summer of 1910 he was superintendent of construction for the State of Illinois, having charge of all building operations at the Elgin State Hospital for the Insane. During the latter part of the following year he was an architectural draughtsman. He opened an office for the practice of architecture in January, 1912, in Peoria, continuing in private practice since that time. He has designed many public and private buildings

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WARREN W. DAY

## HARRY A. FRANKEL

Harry A. Frankel, prominent figure in Peoria business and financial circles, was born September 1, 1888, the son of Julius and Elizabeth Frankel.

At a very early age Mr. Frankel came to Peoria with his parents, attending the public schools of this city, and soon after began making a name for himself in business pursuits. He had always been intensely interested in the dry goods and real estate businesses in particular, and, as soon as opportunity afforded commenced giving all of his energies to them. In the seventeen or more years that Mr. Frankel has been actively associated with business interests in Peoria he has built over eighty homes, and has risen to a high place among the city's merchants.

But perhaps the greatest laurels due Mr. Frankel in his varied career, are those attendant upon his remarkable genius in the reorganization and supervision of apparently hopelessly bankrupt businesses. No other man in the history of the city has been able to lay claim to as many or as great successes in saving firms from commercial oblivion as has Mr. Frankel. He has become a much sought manager and director along these lines.

He is at present interested in the Adams Jewelry Company, a trustee of the American Gasoline Company, the U. S. Electrox Company, the Swanson Oil Company and sales director of the Acme Factory Sites Corporation.

Fraternally, as in other lines, Mr. Frankel enjoys

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HARRY A. FRANKEL



JOSEPH P. GOEBEL

#### JOSEPH P. GOEBEL

Joseph P. Goebel, founder and owner of the outdoor advertising company which bears his name, and of the Peoria Posting Service, and one of the leaders in outdoor advertising projects in the state, was born October 17, 1879, in Peoria. His parents were Joseph Peter and Suzanne Goebel.

Mr. Goebel's early schooling was received in the St. Joseph's and the public schools of Peoria. Upon leaving school in 1894 he started to work and became interested in advertising. Early foreseeing the great possibilities of outdoor advertising he was ambitious to start and develop this business in Peoria. This he did and by hard and persistent work he has built up the business of the J. P. Goebel Company and the Peoria Posting Service until they are not only among the largest and strongest concerns of the kind in the state, but are two of the most up-to-date, best built plants in the country. Mr. Goebel has been vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the National Painted Outdoor Advertising Association since this association was organized, some fourteen years ago. He is also a member of the board of directors of the National Poster Advertising Association.

On the tenth of May, 1913, Mr. Goebel was united in marriage with Elizabeth Washburn of Bradford, Illinois. There are three children: John Francis Goebel, Josephine Elizabeth Goebel and Suzanne Goebel.

Mr. Goebel's hobby is working for under-privileged  
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#### LOUIS ALVAH HOWES

Louis Alvah Howes, prominent Peoria insurance executive, was born in Springfield, Illinois, December 13, 1873, the son of Alvah L. and Irene Eichelberger Howes.

He received his early education in the public schools of Lewistown, Illinois, and after leaving school came to Peoria where he joined the employ of Oakford Fahnestock. He remained here from 1892 to 1913, when he helped organize the insurance firm of Howes-Fahnestock, which has since grown, and largely through his efforts and industry, has advanced to the foremost rank of like firms in the city.

During his residence in Peoria, Mr. Howes has taken a prominent part in the backing of the Peoria Y. M. C. A., at present being an important member of the board of directors of the organization. Also director in Illinois State Insurance Federation and a director of the Peoria Retail Merchants Association.

Along with his wide acquaintance in Peoria business and professional circles, Mr. Howes is widely known socially. He maintains membership in the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria, the Kiwanis Club, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and one of the most active members of the Peoria Association of Commerce.

Mr. Howes was married to Miss Ruth Beach of Hinsdale, Illinois, at Lewistown, Illinois, October 18, 1906. His business offices are located in the Hippodrome Building, and his residence at 219 East Arcadia Avenue.



LOUIS ALVAH HOWES





E. BENTLEY HAMILTON

## E. BENTLEY HAMILTON

E. Bentley Hamilton, assistant general attorney for the Illinois Traction, Incorporated, and the Illinois Power and Light Corporation, widely known as an orator and active in the general practice of law, was born in Quincy, Illinois, August 23, 1879. His parents were Elisha B. Hamilton and Mary E. Fisk Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton graduated from Illinois College in 1902 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He then attended law school at Northwestern University, completing the course in 1904. In October of the same year he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. On April 11, 1921, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In January, 1913, Mr. Hamilton became a member of the law firm of Burton & Hamilton and has been a partner in that firm ever since. During the World War he was a member of the Peoria County Defense and was a speaker for the American Red Cross and Liberty Loan Committees.

For the past twelve years Attorney Hamilton has been assistant general attorney for the Illinois Traction, Incorporated, and the Illinois Power and Light Corporation and has engaged in the general practice of law at the same time. In 1922 he served as special assistant general of the United States in important tax litigation affecting government property in Rock Island. This litigation resulted in the government property being exempted from taxes imposed by the City and County of Rock Island.

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## BERNARD KELLY

Bernard Kelly, prominent Peoria attorney, was born in Chillicothe, Illinois, January 3, 1891, the son of Daniel and Mary Boylan Kelly.

He obtained his education in the public schools of Chillicothe and later matriculated at Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, Missouri. After completing his studies here, he returned to Illinois, and soon after took up the study of law at Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. Still later he attended Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, taking special courses. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1912.

After leaving the university he became associated with attorneys Joseph Dailey and Shelton McGrath and later for a period practiced by himself. Mr. Kelly was instrumental in forming the well known firm of Hunt, Montgomery and Kelly in October of 1923. Mr. Kelly is also the author of books on legal topics, which have a wide circulation.

His military service record was equally brilliant with that of his legal triumphs. He enlisted in the American Expeditionary Force in June of 1917, shortly after the nation's entry into the conflict, serving as captain in the 56th Infantry Division, U. S. Regular Army. He was wounded in action, October 17, 1918, and received the unusual distinction of a citation for bravery from General Pershing in that same year. He was the first commander of Peoria Post, No. 2, American Legion.

He is prominently associated with the Peoria Uni-

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BERNARD KELLY



EDWARD C. LEISY

## EDWARD C. LEISY

Edward C. Leisy, business man and financier, is not only one of the largest property holders in Peoria but one of the most active men in developing Peoria industries.

He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, November 16, 1859, the son of John W. and Christine Schowalter Leisy. He attended the public schools of Keokuk and then took a business course at Bailey's Business College.

Mr. Leisy removed to Peoria April 15, 1884, and began his career which has been one of the most successful in the business world. He built and financed the Jefferson office building, the first of Peoria's large office structures. He also built the Orpheum Theater Building, the Leisy Brewing Company Building and numerous other buildings.

As his business expanded his interests increased. He is president of the Jefferson Building Corporation, Jefferson Deposit Company, the Leisy Company, Orpheum Theater Company; is vice-president of the Home Savings and State Bank, State Trust and Savings Bank, Reliance Insurance Company and Theaters Operating Company; and is director of the Merchants and Illinois National Bank, Morton Pottery Company and Presidential Insurance Company of Chicago.

Mr. Leisy was united in marriage with Miss Emma Welte, April 6, 1893, at Peoria. There are four children: Mrs. Florence L. Puterbaugh, Lucille, Helena and Mildred. The Leisy home at 100 Moss Avenue is one of the finest in Peoria.

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## DENNIS J. McMAHON

Dennis J. McMahon, manager of the Hotel Jefferson, Peoria, and a partner in the Watson-McMahon Company, one of the large and progressive hotel operating companies of the Central States, was born at Mattoon, Illinois, October 21, 1878. His parents were Richard and Hanora Sullivan McMahon.

While in his young manhood he decided to enter the hotel business and began at the bottom, gradually working up through the ranks until he is now recognized as one of the leaders in this business. After graduating from high school and taking a course in business college he looked around for a hotel opening and found it in Terre Haute, Indiana. He served as manager of the Terre Haute House in that city. Later he removed to Indianapolis to assume the managership of the Hotel English. It was in Indianapolis that he was married, his bride being Harriet Dierking, and the wedding taking place April 9, 1910.

On December 1, 1920, Mr. McMahon came to Peoria and since then has been manager of the Hotel Jefferson. Under his management this hotel has become known as one of the best of its size in the country and the service has constantly kept pace with the best. He is executive for the Watson-McMahon Company which operates this hostelry.

Mr. McMahon is a member of the Association of Commerce, Rotary Club, Mt. Hawley Country Club, Peoria Automobile Club and Creve Coeur Club. He and Mrs. McMahon reside at the Hotel Jefferson.

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DENNIS J. McMAHON



## ORIN L. McCORD

O. L. McCord, president of the Illinois Casualty Company, with home office and general headquarters in Peoria, was born at Granville, Illinois, where he lived until he was ten years old. His parents then moved to Vermilion County, Illinois, where he spent his time on a farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then left the farm, went into the mercantile business in Danville, Illinois, and was engaged in that business until 1902, when he was elected treasurer of Vermilion County.

During the four years he served as county treasurer, he conceived the idea of the organization of the Illinois Casualty Company, a health and accident insurance company. In 1909, the company was chartered by the State of Illinois, with home office in Danville, Illinois. In 1913, the home office of the company was moved to Peoria, through the efforts of the Association of Commerce.

Under Mr. McCord's direction, the Illinois Casualty Company has had a steady growth and is now one of the leading health and accident companies, operating in several different states, with a large and well established agency force.

Mr. McCord is one of the directors of the Springfield Life, an old line, mutual legal reserve company; for twenty-five years he has been nationally known as a poultry judge and has been an officer of the Illinois State Poultry Association for over thirty years.

He is also interested in civic affairs and is always  
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ORIN L. McCORD

## CLARK B. MONTGOMERY

Clark B. Montgomery, former assistant district attorney for the United States, representing the Southern District of Illinois, and now one of the most prominent attorneys in Central Illinois, was born in Wyanet, Illinois, June 28, 1880. His parents were Robert Montgomery and Rachel A. Bradley.

He attended grade and high school in Wyanet and then matriculated in Knox College, Galesburg, from which he graduated with a B.S. degree. This education was supplemented with a complete course in the University of Michigan Law College, where he graduated with the LL.B. degree.

While representing the Federal Government as assistant district attorney, he achieved fame for his able prosecutions and when, upon the completion of his term, he opened a law office in Peoria he rapidly gained a large practice. He is now a member of the firm of Hunt, Montgomery & Kelly, with offices on the ninth floor of the Peoria Life Building.

Attorney Montgomery was married in Galesburg, August 21, 1911, to Miss Jessie Morey of that city. They reside at 215 North Underhill.

He is a Mason, a member of the Creve Coeur Club and Country Club of Peoria, the Illinois Bar Association, Phi Kappa Sigma and Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity, at the University of Michigan.

While he has lived in Peoria only a few years, Attorney Montgomery has taken such a deep interest in Peoria and her various institutions that he is exceptionally widely known and universally appreciated.



Nicholson's

CLARK B. MONTGOMERY



HARRIE G. MOORE

#### HARRIE G. MOORE

A career of unusual successes in business despite the handicap of little education and made possible by dint of honest effort alone is that of Harrie G. Moore, vice-president and general sales manager of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, who had held responsible positions with many leading business concerns throughout the Mid-West.

Mr. Moore was born in Brighton, Illinois, July 5, 1864, the son of Sebastian Clark and Deborah Kates Butler Moore. He attended the grammar school of that place and after leaving school, entered business life at the age of fourteen.

After working at various occupations in Brighton, he joined the service of the Roodhouse Bank at Roodhouse, Illinois, staying here for a period of five years. He then felt the need of expansion and moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he became associated with the John Deere Plow Company, remaining here for eighteen and one-half years. He later was offered a position with the Racine Sattley Company of Racine, Wisconsin, serving in the capacity of general sales manager for one and one-half years.

Peoria first claimed his acquaintance the year following when he was elected to the office of vice-president of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, which he has since capably filled. He is also a member of the board of the directors of the organization.

High honors, offered in recognition of Mr. Moore's high calibre of service have been afforded him during his career.

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#### FRANK T. MILLER

A career of enviable success before the bar and also in the world of finance, business and other lines is associated with the name of Frank Theodore Miller, prominent Peoria attorney.

Mr. Miller was born January 1, 1873, near Cologne, Germany, the son of Theodore and Clara A. Miller. He came with his parents to America at the age of nine years, and after a three years period spent in the grammar schools in the East, went to work at the age of twelve. In 1894 he decided upon a legal career, and attended law school and the school of Liberal Arts at Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, paying his school and maintenance expenses by his ability as a professional musician, and completing his education in 1899.

During the campaign of 1900, Mr. Miller made numerous political addresses and in 1901 was rewarded by Governor Yates, by the appointment of public administrator of Peoria County. To this office he was reappointed for two more four-year terms by Governor Deneen. During his twelve years of service in this office, his efficiency and speedy handling and closing of estates made for him an enviable reputation.

After leaving school and being admitted to the Illinois bar shortly afterward, he began the practice of his chosen profession in Peoria, and in 1900 became associated with the law firm of Sheen and Miller as junior partner. In 1909 he became an

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Nicholson's

FRANK T. MILLER





JOHN C. RYAN

#### JOHN C. RYAN

Every Peoria sportsman is familiar with the name of John C. "Jack" Ryan, Peoria business man and president of the Peoria Baseball Club of the Three Eye League, who has been one of the strongest backers of organized baseball and other sporting events in Peoria for years back.

Mr. Ryan first saw the light of day in Peoria, September 22, 1878, the son of David C. and Johanna Reed Ryan. He received his early education in the public and high schools of the city and after finishing his studies turned to business pursuits.

For many years he was connected with the National Cooperage and Woodenware Company of Peoria, and still later, in 1914, became proprietor of the Puff Cigar Store, in the heart of Peoria's business district, which occupies his chief interest at present.

Mr. Ryan served as collector of Special Assessments under the administration of former Mayor Thomas O'Conner and since 1914 has been connected with the state treasurer's office as inheritance tax inspector.

Mr. Ryan's friends in the sporting world are not bounded by the limits of Peoria. All over the State of Illinois and the Middle West he enjoys the friendship of well known officials and athletes. He was one of the founders of organized baseball in Peoria, and during his perpetual regime as president he has put the game on such a popular basis the taxpayers of the city in an election in 1922 authorized

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#### OLIVER F. SMITH

From a grocery clerk in Peoria during his boyhood to the proprietorship of one of the largest grocery stores and markets in Central Illinois is the business record of Oliver F. Smith, one of the outstanding business men of the community.

Mr. Smith was born in Princeville, Illinois, January 3, 1877, the son of Maurice S. and Emma J. Simpson Smith. When the family came to Peoria Oliver Smith was a boy and worked Saturdays and evenings in various grocery stores and markets. After finishing his school work in the public schools he became a grocery clerk and was soon in a position to embark for himself on the business sea. In 1912 he organized the Penny Grocery which was a success from the start. In 1923 he opened the Peoria Market which is one of the largest markets in Illinois. This is at Fulton and Washington where Mr. Smith makes his business headquarters.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, after entering business, with Fredericka A. Thielbar of Peoria. They have two children, Dorothy E. Smith and Herbert O. Smith.

The Smith home is at 217 North University.

Mr. Smith has devoted his time and energy to building up his large business but he has always found time to devote to his family and to civic work. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club.



OLIVER F. SMITH



CLARENCE E. SMITH

## CLARENCE E. SMITH

One of Peoria's youngest and most progressive business enterprises is that of the Smith Lumber Company, and its rather remarkable success and growth can be traced for the most part to the efforts of one individual, Clarence Earl Smith, its president.

Mr. Smith was born at Mackinaw, Illinois, September 22, 1882, the son of Joseph H. and Mary Ellen Smith. He attended the public schools of Bloomington, Illinois, and afterward Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1901.

Business held its attractions for Mr. Smith early and after graduation he became associated with Joe H. Smith & Sons, in his home city. In 1908 he came to Peoria to continue in the wholesale lumber business, and in 1919 organized the company which bears his name, buying out the interests and holdings of the Knetzger Lumber Company. During his regime as chief executive officer the company has grown to twice its original size, and at present occupies almost two and one-half times as much ground space as when it was inaugurated.

Three generations of the Smith family have been engaged in the lumber business from the year 1878, and it had been Mr. Smith's ruling ambition for a number of years. Few men are better versed in all phases of their businesses than is Mr. Smith.

During the World War, Mr. Smith served as captain in the 88th Division, spending eleven months in France, and at present is president of the Peoria

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## WARREN SUTLIFF

Warren Sutliff, wholesale and retail druggist and banker, was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1849, the son of Theron and Emily St. Clair Sutliff. His schooling included studies at the old "Denney School House in the Woods" and Mr. Sutliff early began to make his own way in the world.

During the twenties Mr. Sutliff engaged in rail-roading in Indiana and was in the train service for fifteen years. While still in the train service he moved from Terre Haute to Peoria and in 1881 opened the store which has been known for years as that of Sutliff & Case's Drug Store. Even after starting this store he continued in the train service but left the road in 1883 to devote all of his time and attention to the business which even then had gained much in size and showed promise of developing into what is now one of the largest wholesale and retail drug businesses in the state.

Mr. Sutliff is manager of Sutliff & Case Company, director and vice-president of the First National Bank, director of the First Trust and Savings Bank, president and director of the South Side Trust and Savings Bank, president and director of Fon du Lac State Bank of East Peoria, president of the Commercial Travelers Loan and Homestead Association, Secretary and Treasurer of the Peoria, Hanna City & Western Railroad, director of the Crescent Coal Company and trustee of the J. C. Proctor Endowment.

Not long after coming to Peoria Mr. Sutliff was

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WARREN SUTLIFF





WALTER B. WILDE

## WALTER B. WILDE

Walter B. Wilde, president and treasurer of the Hart Oil Burner Company, was born at Washington, Iowa, August 19, 1871, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Harvey Wilde. He attended the public schools in his home town and removed to Peoria, January 15, 1900.

Mr. Wilde has extensive business interests in Peoria. Aside from being president and treasurer of the Hart Oil Burner Company he is vice-president and treasurer of the Travis-Cadillac Company, vice-president and director of the Peoria Malleable Castings Company and director of the Hart Grain Weigher Company.

While his many business interests claim most of his time, Mr. Wilde finds time to engage in his hobby of power boat racing and power boat building. During the past few years he has become one of the best known power boat men in the Mississippi Valley and has established new world speed records for power boats in the class which he has chosen to develop.

He was united in marriage with Ethel May Ball, December 28, 1892, at Washington, Iowa. There were two children, Margaret, who was the first wife of J. Edward Martin, and Marianne, wife of Lionel V. Tefft.

Mr. Wilde is past president of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association, in which organization he has taken great interest; the Creve Coeur Club; Country Club of Peoria; Peoria Automobile

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## JAMES E. HART

James E. Hart, prominent in business and club life of Peoria, was born September 28, 1885, in Peoria, the son of Michael and Margaret O'Connor Hart.

Mr. Hart's early education was received in St. Patrick's Catholic parochial school. Later, upon deciding to engage in the undertaking business he attended the Barnes School of Anatomy, Sanitary Science and Embalming in Chicago, Illinois.

Returning to Peoria after his schooling in Chicago, Mr. Hart entered the employ of D. Boland & Son, and when this firm incorporated under the name of J. T. Boland Company, January 1, 1919, he entered into partnership, and became secretary and treasurer of the company. At the death of John T. Boland he, with A. A. Franks, took over the controlling interest of the company and he became manager.

Mr. Hart has been a leader in his profession. He is a member of the Illinois Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association, the National Funeral Directors Association, is past president of the Peoria County Funeral Directors Association. He is a member of Spalding Council, No. 427, Knights of Columbus; Zirab Caravan, No. 52, Order of Alhambra; Modern Woodmen of America; the Mystic Workers; the Elks Lodge, No. 20, and the Peoria Association of Commerce.

He was united in marriage with Miss Amelia F. Krenz, March 11, 1912, at Springfield, Illinois, and has one daughter, Marie Margaret Hart. The family home is at 129 Hill Crest Place.

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JAMES E. HART



LOUIS M. HINES

## LOUIS M. HINES

No man in Peoria County is better known to the public and more generally esteemed than Louis M. Hines. He has been repeatedly honored by the citizens and it is to be said of him that he went out of office as popular as when he went in. No one man has contributed more toward the success of the Republican party, of which he has been a life long member, and for which he has long given his best efforts and energies.

Mr. Hines was born in Richwoods Township, May 30, 1866, the son of John and Laura Corrington Hines. He received his early education in the public schools of that place, and after leaving school, spent some years with his parents on a farm nearby. Visions of a public-service career held his attention from youth and he soon became interested in politics, culminating in his election to the responsible position of sheriff of Peoria County in 1906, when he made his residence in Peoria.

He was chosen to fill the post of county treasurer from 1910 to 1914 and previous to that time had been an active member of the Peoria County Board of Supervisors from 1904 to 1906.

Mr. Hines also served a term as chairman of the Grounds and Building Committee of the Peoria Fair Association, as it was then called, in 1908.

One of the oldest and strongest political organizations of the city, the Fourth Ward Republican Club, has long numbered Mr. Hines among its strongest backers. He has been active in promoting the or-

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FREDERICK H. AVERY

From 1889 until 1920, Frederick H. Avery was actively engaged in the house furnishing business, and with his brother, Frank E. Avery, continued and enlarged the business which his father had started. Since 1920, at which time his brother retired from the furniture business, he has retained his financial interest in the various stores operated by the Avery Syndicate, but has not been actively engaged in that work except in an advisory capacity. He is in the life, health and accident insurance business, with offices at 503 Peoria Life Building, and is also the senior member in the partnership of F. H. Avery & Son.

Mr. Avery was born August 1, 1873, at Peoria, Illinois, the son of Gillman W. and Ellen H. Avery. He was educated in the Peoria schools and engaged at once in

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WALTER G. CAUSEY

Walter G. Causey, president of Walter G. Causey Company, and also president of the State Trust and Savings Bank of Peoria, was born in Peoria, Illinois, September 22, 1871. His parents were Aaron Causey, reared in Tennessee, and Sarah A. Blackburn Causey, reared in Pennsylvania, both well known residents of Peoria.

During his youth, he attended the Peoria public schools, and later attended Brown's Business College of Peoria. Soon after completing his schooling, Mr. Causey took up business, and in 1895, became associated with Eliot Callender, under the firm name of Callender and Causey, investment bankers, which business was later succeeded to by the present Walter G. Causey Company.

As the result of his experience in financial matters, he

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ALFRED W. BEASLEY

Alfred Wadleigh Beasley, principal of Peoria high school for many years, and later superintendent of schools of Peoria, was born in Ripley, Ohio, March 27, 1853, a son of Nathaniel K. and Susan H. (Wadleigh) Beasley.

During his infancy, his parents removed from Ohio to Peoria and Mr. Beasley pursued his education in the public schools here, graduating from the high school in 1870. He then entered Dartmouth College and ranked first in mathematics and fourth in general scholarship, when he graduated, being the youngest member of his class. During the next four years, he was connected with the firm of Beasley Brothers and Steele Brothers in the saddlery and hardware business, and in 1878, began teaching in the ungraded school in South Peoria. A year later, he was transferred.

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Nash

JOHN A. HAYES

John Arleigh Hayes, the subject of this sketch, was born near Brimfield, Illinois, January 19, 1877, the son of Charles and Elizabeth Hindle Hayes.

Mr. Hayes attended the public and high schools of Brimfield, the Western Normal College and Commercial Institute located at Bushnell, Illinois, and later Harvard College and Chicago University. Mr. Hayes holds the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

With this splendid preparation for service, Mr. Hayes chose to cast his lot with the teaching profession. His first teaching position was in the Bramble school near Brimfield, then for five years, was principal of schools at Monica, Illinois, later taking a similar position in the Loucks school in Peoria, after which he was appointed

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ROBERT P. JACK

Robert P. Jack, Peoria attorney at law, and member of the firm of Jack, Irwin and Jack, leading Peoria legal firm, was born in Peoria September 30, 1872, the son of William and Anna Grier Jack.

He received his primary education in the public and high schools of the city, and later moved East to study at Princeton University, where he was graduated with the class of 1894, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts.

After leaving school, Mr. Jack decided upon a career before the bar like his father before him and for the next four years after graduation he remained in Peoria, studying in his father's office and subsequently being admitted to the practice of law in Illinois in 1899.

He practiced for himself for a period of four years, when

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ALBERT H. KAHLER

Probably no one man is more widely known or more highly respected in Peoria's business and social life than Albert H. Kahler, general manager of Central Illinois Agencies of the Indianapolis Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Kahler first saw the light of day in Tremont, Illinois, March 6, 1888, the son of Gottlieb and Frances Kuszmaul Kahler. He received a rather meagre education in the grammar school of Norwood in Limestone Township, and was forced to leave after completing work in the seventh grade. His subsequent successful career in the life insurance and other businesses has been largely due to persistent effort and natural executive ability.

After leaving school, Mr. Kahler became associated with the Illinois and Iowa Demurrage Bureau remaining in this

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DAVID H. McCLUGAGE

David H. McClugage, member of the general assembly of the State of Illinois, was born in Tremont, Illinois, August 26, 1880. He attended school at Washington, Illinois, graduating from its high school in 1898. Having a natural aptitude for politics, he became a supporter of the Democratic party serving as a member of its various committees and as chairman of the township, city and county committees, putting forth his best endeavors to aid in its success.

During the administration of President Wilson, he filled the offices of traveling deputy and chief field deputy in the United States revenue service in this district, resigning in 1920 to enter the hotel business at 217 Main Street, Peoria, Illinois, where he resides.

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JOHN WRIGHT McDOWELL

John Wright McDowell, manager of the real estate department of the Title and Trust Company of Peoria, occupies a prominent niche among the city's business and commercial men.

He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 13, 1867, the son of William Preston and Kate Goldsborough Wright McDowell. He attended the public and high schools of Louisville, and after leaving school began his commercial activities as a bookkeeper in a local bank. He tired of banking some time afterward and devoted his energies and attention to the railroad business, engaging in that field and after his removal to Peoria, went into the real estate brokerage business and he became manager of Eliot and Joseph E. Callendar Real Estate Company.

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GEORGE W. MICHELL, M. D.

Dr. George W. Michell is a specialist in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. In connection with his profession, he owns and operates the Peoria Sanitarium at 106 North Glen Oak Avenue and the Michell Farm Sanitarium on the Galena road. Not only has he followed the most advanced methods promulgated by others, but has evolved plans of practice which have proven eminently effective in bringing about a return of normal conditions in patients afflicted with mental or nervous ailments.

Dr. Michell was born in Gridley, McLean County, Illinois, May 18, 1876, of the marriage of James M. and Cynthia Ann (Stoke) Michell. The father had moved to Gridley from Boston, Massachusetts, and was a native of Queens County, Ireland, where he lived until he was seven.

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HENRY E. PRATT

Henry E. Pratt, prominent Peoria attorney, got his start in life at Arrowsmith, Illinois, where he was born September 13, 1884. His parents were Robert Henry and Alvina Dorothy Allendorf Pratt. While a boy, he did odd jobs to help support the family, continuing to work in this way after coming to Peoria. He attended the public schools in Peoria and later studied law, doing his studying at night after working during the day. By close application to his studies, he mastered the law and was finally admitted to practice. While he is one of the younger members of the Peoria bar, he has tried as many cases as many of the older lawyers. He is a forceful speaker before a jury and he is largely responsible for his unusual success in the law.

Attorney Pratt has been prominent in Republican politics

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GEORGE A. SHURTLEFF

George A. Shurtleff, attorney, was born in Pekin, Illinois, August 7, 1881, his parents being Flavel Shurtleff and Mary L. Rodecker Shurtleff. He attended the public schools in Pekin, graduating from the Pekin high school.

After completing his high school course, Mr. Shurtleff went to Galesburg and attended Knox College, graduating with an A.B. degree in 1903. He supplemented his Knox College education with a course at Harvard law school, graduating in 1906 with a degree of LL.B.

Upon returning from Harvard, he removed to Peoria and after being admitted to the bar in 1906, began the practice of law. For a few months, he practiced alone and then became associated with Attorney Walter Kirk, the firm being Kirk and Shurtleff. Attorney Kirk passed away in the fall of 1924.

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Kessberger

DAN R. SHEEN

Dan R. Sheen, who recently was honored by the Peoria Bar on the occasion of his fiftieth year of continuous law practice in Peoria, received his law training in the office of Robert Ingersoll. Colonel Ingersoll was at that time in the height of his reputation as a lawyer and orator and Mr. Sheen absorbed from him a generous amount of inspiration which has actuated him ever since. From 1872 to 1874, Mr. Sheen studied law under this master and was admitted to practice law at Mount Vernon at the June term in 1874. His first law partner was Thomas J. Black, a nephew of Colonel Ingersoll, who is now a judge in the West.

Mr. Sheen was born in Peoria County, November 29, 1852, his parents being Peter Sheen and Melissa Robinson Sheen.

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HIRAM EUGENE TODD

Hiram Eugene Todd, prominent Peoria attorney, was born in Kankakee, Illinois, September 10, 1874, the son of Major Walter W. and Asentha Gerard Todd.

Visions of a career before the bar held his attention from boyhood, and after graduating from the public and high schools of his home city, he matriculated in the University of Illinois, where he studied for a time. He later moved to Chicago, continuing his legal studies at the Kent College of Law, and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897.

He was admitted to the Illinois bar in that same year, and established himself in Peoria soon after, practicing law until 1915, when he formed the legal firm of Tichenor, Todd, Wilson and Barnett, one of the city's best known

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DR. GEORGE ANTHONY ZELLER

Dr. George A. Zeller, superintendent of the Peoria State Hospital, eminent alienist and executive, was born in Spring Bay, Woodford County, Illinois, in 1858. His parents were Dr. John George Zeller and Fredericka Caroline Nicholas Zeller, prominent residents of that community which in early days was one of the important river towns of Illinois.

After three years at the University of Illinois, he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College from which he graduated in 1879. Since that time he has been practicing his profession continuously excepting one year in which he attended clinics in Europe.

In 1898, Dr. Zeller became superintendent of the Peoria State Hospital, serving in that responsible position until 1914. He was given a leave of absence during the War

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HARRY BATES

One of the best known personages of Peoria's business world is Harry A. Bates, proprietor of the city's largest millwright and woodworking establishment, who has been actively connected in the business in the city for a number of years.

Mr. Bates was born in Altica, Indiana, August 16, 1859, the son of Alfred and Susan Mosier Bates. He attended grammar and high school at Watseka, Illinois, and later moved to this city, where he joined the employ of Snow and Bates, prominent woodworking and cabinet making firm of those days. Some thirty-eight years ago Mr. Bates bought out the business and has managed the firm for the past thirty years, working in the same location, which has been enlarged considerably to meet the needs of the growing business.

Mr. Bates is prominent in Peoria Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason and Noble of Mohammed Shrine, and is a member of the Peoria Bicycle Club, one of the city's oldest and most famous organizations.

Mr. Bates was married to Miss Alice M. Thompson, August 9, 1894, in Peoria, and is the father of one child, Ruth.

Mr. Bates' business address is at 616 North Monroe Street, and he resides at 519 Green Street.



DOUGLAS H. BETHARD

One of Peoria's biggest business men, one who has earned, better say commanded, the respect of business associates everywhere, is Douglas H. Bethard, president of the Jobst-Bethard Company, one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in this district; and director of the First National Bank of Peoria, The American Milling Company and other enterprises.

Mr. Bethard's business career reads more like a page out of fiction than actual achievement. The story of his rise from errand boy to the chief executive of the large business which he now heads, is spelled in letters of hard earnest endeavor, coupled with rare business ability.

Mr. Bethard was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1858, and moved westward and to Peoria with his parents about eleven

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CARL MARTIN BEHRMAN

One of Peoria's most prominent legal lights is Carl Martin Behrman, attorney at law, and referee in bankruptcy for the United States Court of this district since 1918.

Mr. Behrman was born in Bloomington, Illinois, the son of William and Elizabeth Behrman. He attended the grammar and high schools of his home city, afterward matriculating to Columbian College, and in 1907, to Georgetown University in Washington, District of Columbia, and still later at George Washington University in Washington, where he graduated and received a LL.B. degree in 1911.

In that same year, Mr. Behrman was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in the following year was accorded a like honor in the State of Illinois. During his stay in the nation's capital, Mr. Behr-

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IRA JENNER COVEY

Ira Jenner Covey, prominent Peoria attorney at law, was born October 26, 1872, at Belvedere, Illinois, the son of Edwin A. and Elizabeth Diamond Covey.

He began his preparation for a career before the bar at Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, later taking up his legal research at Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois. After graduation and subsequent admission to the practice of law in this state, Mr. Covey started the practice of his chosen profession in Peoria in 1893. He has been actively engaged in practice ever since, and is a member of the well known legal partnership of Covey, Campbell and Covey.

Mr. Covey has been honored by public office on various occasions during his stay in Peoria. He served as alder-

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**EDWIN V. CHAMPION**

Edwin Van Meter Champion, prominent attorney and political leader, was born in Mansfield, Illinois, September 18, 1890, and lived in that community until 1912, when he came to Peoria and began the practice of law.

He attended the public schools in Mansfield, graduated from the high school, and then attended the University of Illinois law school, graduating in 1902, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar the same year of his graduation and immediately began to practice. He was admitted also to practice in the United States District Court of this district, the United States District Court of Appeals of Chicago, and the Illinois State Supreme Court.

He was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Eignus, of Forrest, Illinois, June 30, 1922.

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**JOHN ROBERT COLEMAN**

John Robert Coleman, manager of the Peoria Division of the Standard Oil Company, was born in Peoria, December 24, 1876, the son of William Henry and Elizabeth Kettelle Coleman.

He received his education in the public schools of the city and graduated from the Peoria high school with the class of 1896, immediately going into business life. Some twenty-four years ago, he accepted his first position with the Standard Oil Company, in the Peoria Division, working as a clerk. The remainder of the story of his rise to his present responsible position with the company is told in terms of honest labor and struggle—the old story of ambition and effort.

During the World War period, none were more active

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**THOMAS JOSEPH CODY**

A prominent figure in Peoria's business and political life is Thomas Joseph Cody, proprietor of one of the largest plumbing contracting firms in and around the city.

Mr. Cody was born in Peoria, August 24, 1874, the son of Michael and Anna Whalen Cody. He received his primary education in the grammar and parochial schools of the city, and soon afterward became interested in various commercial enterprises in his home city.

In 1890, Mr. Cody entered the plumbing business as an apprentice, and by 1906, had made such rapid strides as to be able to open his own shop, a rather modest affair, but which grew under his management until it reached its present large proportions. His firm handles as much business at present as any like firm in this part of Illinois.

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**CHARLES L. CRAWFORD**

High up in the names of Peoria's prominent retail merchants is that of Charles L. Crawford, for years one of the city's leading jewelers and silversmiths.

Mr. Crawford was born in Dixon, Illinois, July 26, 1862, the son of James Harvey and Catherine C. Brush Crawford. He began his early pursuit of knowledge in the public school of Morris, Illinois, later taking commercial work at the Sloate Business College of that place.

After leaving school, Mr. Crawford became associated with the S. J. C. Peterson Jewelry Company, of Morris, Illinois, remaining here for three years. Afterward he spent three years with the Marquart Company of Des Moines, Iowa. He then moved to Chicago, where he joined the employ of the Giles Brothers Jewelry Company, working

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**JOHN E. DOUGHERTY**

No more encouraging example for the struggling young legal student could be cited than the eventful career of John E. Dougherty, Peoria attorney, who has risen by dint of earnest endeavor to a prominent place among the city's legal advisers.

His parents desired that he become a physician, however, he refused to abandon plans of a career at the bar, and after graduating from the public schools of Chillicothe, headed straight for Chicago, where he attended Northwestern law school.

After passing the state bar examination, he entered the law office of the firm of Quinn and Quinn, where he remained for two years, later serving for three years as assistant United States attorney from 1916 to 1919. He

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**WILLIAM H. DAY**

One of Peoria's best known merchants is William H. Day, prominently associated with the Day Carpet and Furniture Company, Peoria merchandise house.

Mr. Day was born in Grafton, Vermont, March 3, 1845, the son of William H. and Abbie Woolley Day. He attended the public schools of Vermont, and at an early age, turned his attention to merchandising pursuits.

He became connected with one commercial enterprise and then another, finally locating with Day Brothers and Company, of Peoria, a well known firm of the day, and managed by his uncle, in 1860, remaining there until 1900.

In 1900, Mr. Day organized the present Day Carpet and Furniture Company, which has claimed his undivided attention ever since.

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**CHESTER O. FISCHER**

Chester O. Fischer, general agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 25, 1891, the son of Charles O. and Emeline Raub Fischer.

He attended the public schools of the Missouri metropolis, graduating from the McKinley High School of that city, and the following fall, left for Urbana, Illinois, to attend the University of Illinois, where he received an LL.B. degree in 1912. While there, he was a popular member of Kappa Sigma national fraternity.

After leaving the university, he became associated with the legal firm of Burton and Hamilton of Peoria, working there from July, 1912, to December of 1913. At this time, he became intensely interested in life insurance, and

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**ROSCOE CHARLES FREDERICK**

Roscoe Charles Frederick, Peoria attorney and many times justice of the peace in this district, was born in Sullivan, Illinois, September 1, 1885, the son of Henry L. and Mary Frederick.

Here it was that he received his early education and here it was that he first began planning a legal career, shortly after his graduation from the Sullivan High School in 1907. In the fall of that year, he bade the little city of his youth farewell and matriculated to the University of Illinois, where he was graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1910.

Shortly afterward, he came to Peoria to engage in the practice of his chosen profession, having passed the bar examination in that same year, and two years later, in

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**LOUIS J. GAUSS**

Louis J. Gauss, one of the foremost Masonic workers in the City of Peoria, clerk of Peoria County and well known Peoria business man, was born in Peoria, September 17, 1882, the son of William P. and Louisa Pothoff Gauss.

He first began his quest for knowledge in the Old Lincoln School of Peoria, subsequently studying at the Peoria High School, and after graduation at the latter place, enrolled as a student at Brown's Business College.

After leaving school, Mr. Gauss turned his energies and attention to commercial pursuits and after September, 1912, engaged in the undertaking business, in which he has enjoyed unusual success, being at present partner in the Gauss Undertaking Company, one of the city's leading firms of the kind, with a funeral chapel located at 111 North Perry Avenue.

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**ERNEST JOHN GALBRAITH**

Ernest John Galbraith, state's attorney of Peoria County, was born in Kankakee, Illinois, October 27, 1885, the son of John S. and Margaret Walton Galbraith.

From early childhood, his plans were being definitely laid for a legal career, and after graduating from the grammar and public schools of Decatur, Illinois, having moved there with his parents some time previous, he was a student at the University of Illinois, and at the University of Pennsylvania. His legal education was secured at the University of Wisconsin, graduating with a LL.B. degree in 1909.

After leaving school, he went into the law office of Dan R. Sheen, and later became the partner of Judge Winslow Evans, where he remained for years, and left to accept

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*Nicholson*

**ROSCOE HERGET**

Roscoe Herget, prominent Peoria attorney, first saw the light of day in this city, August 17, 1888. He is the son of John M. and Minnie Gebhardt Herget, old Peoria residents before him.

Starting out with the idea of a career before the bar early in life, he shaped his early education with his greatest desire uppermost, and after graduating from the Peoria public schools, attended Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1913.

After leaving school, he became associated with the law firm of Stevens, Miller and Elliott for three years, afterward joining the office of Judge L. O. Eagleton, with whom he is now associated in general practice. He was admitted

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**CLIFFORD I. HIRT**

From an humble start in business to the proprietorship of one of the largest baking corporations in the state is the accomplishment of Clifford I. Hirt, president of the Hirt Baking Corporation, Peoria.

Mr. Hirt was born in Peoria, July 19, 1883, the son of Henry G. Hirt and Mary M. Moorehouse. During his boyhood, he worked for his father, and attended the public schools. He supplemented his high school education with a course in Brown's Business College, so as the better to equip him for a business career. Later he attended Bradley Institute, the Habemaas School of Baking in Cincinnati, and completed the Sheldon school course in business administration.

Engaging in the baking business, Mr. Hirt steadily de-

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JAY T. HUNTER

Probably no one occupies a more enviable place in the history of Peoria jurisprudence than does Jay T. Hunter, attorney, member of the legal firm of Hunter, Page and Kavanaugh, and of the board of directors of the Dime Savings and Trust Company, and the Title and Trust Company.

Mr. Hunter was born in Peoria, July 21, 1873, the son of Thomas and Corlin Sloan Hunter. He was educated in the city's public school system, graduating from the Peoria high school, and later attending Cornell University.

He engaged early in the practice of law here shortly after being admitted to the Illinois bar in December of 1899, and was prominently associated with the law firm of Page, Wead and Hunter, then with Page, Wead, Hunter and

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GEORGE W. HUNT

Lawyer (f. Hunt, Montgomery & Kelly); b. May 8, 1875, Ipava, Illinois; s. Hiram (b. Feb. 14, 1818, Albany, N. Y.) and Catherine (McKee) Hunt (b. Dec. 18, 1835, Dublin, Ireland). Grad. Ill. St. Normal Univ., 1897; Prin. Granville H. S., 1898-1901; Supt. Schs. Putnam Co., 1902-10; Grad. U. of Ill., 1904, LL.B.; Sec. to C. E. Stone, Justice of the Ill. Sup. Ct., 1918—; married Ruby Hopkins, June 20, 1907; children: Leland Hopkins Hunt, b. May 4, 1911; Marion Eugene Hunt, b. Nov. 22, 1916. Devotes entire time to practice of law,—wins some suits and loses the rest. Res. 220 No. Institute Place, Peoria, Ill.; bus. add. 900-903 Peoria Life Bldg., do.



JOHN W. HARTZ

John Wilson Hartz, secretary-treasurer and manager of Couch & Heyle Hardware Company, Peoria, was born April 24, 1877, in Peoria. His parents were Samuel B. and Stata Buckner Hartz. He attended the old White school and supplemented his public school work with a business course at Brown's, graduating in 1893.

Mr. Hartz engaged in business in June, 1904, when he was a young man and steadily rose to a place of great prominence in the business world. Aside from being secretary-treasurer and manager of the large hardware company, he is connected with several industrial companies. He served as president of the Retail Merchants' Association in 1915, and in 1924, served as president of the Kiwanis Club of Peoria, and of the Boys of the Old White school. He

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FRANK A. HALL

One of those most responsible for the good government and public safety of the City of Peoria, is Frank A. Hall, attorney and police magistrate, who has served as justice of the peace in the city for over thirteen years, and when present term of police magistrate closes, he will have completed five years in that position, making eighteen years as justice of the peace and police magistrate.

Mr. Hall is a life-long Peoria resident, having been born here, August 1, 1882, the son of A. E. and Lina Piles Hall, and having received his primary education in the Peoria public schools. He later matriculated in the University of Illinois, entering the law school, where he was subsequently graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1907.

After leaving college, he returned to Peoria to engage in

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**WILLIAM EDWARD JOHNSTON**

William E. Johnston, president of the Johnston-Moody Company and of the Peoria Automobile and Accessory Dealers' Association, was born November 3, 1875, at St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada. His parents were James H. and Ellen Fry Johnston.

Mr. Johnston received his schooling at Aylmer, Ontario. Prior to the organization of the Johnston-Moody Company, he was a traveling salesman selling heavy machinery for the Colean Manufacturing Company. Twelve years ago, he entered the automobile business, organizing the company of Johnston-Moody Company, and has been president since the start. The company not only has a flourishing and growing business in Peoria, but has branch offices in Springfield and Bloomington. He is vice-president and general manager of the Peoria Motor Coach Line.

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**HENRY F. KIRCHER**

Henry F. Kircher, manufacturers' representative, and chairman of the board of supervisors of Peoria County during a very successful and progressive term, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 19, 1878. His parents were Henry C. Kircher and Amelia Spiece Kircher. He came to Peoria at an early age, and attended the public schools. After leaving school, he entered on a business career and by persistent work has become one of the substantial business men of the community.

While his life has been largely occupied with business which has claimed his personal attention, Mr. Kircher has found time to devote to civic work. While a member of the board of supervisors and chairman of that board, he devoted much time to good advantage in improving the

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**FRANK J. KEATING**

F. J. Keating, investment banker, was born in Streator, Illinois, in 1877, the son of James A. Keating and Margaret Eileen McStay Keating. He attended school in the Streator grade schools, later taking the high school course at the Sacred Heart school in Streator. After graduating from high school, he was a student at St. Viator's college and then at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria.

Since completing his college work, he has been engaged in electrical engineering work, was state bank examiner for eight years and is now directing the business of F. J. Keating, bonds and mortgages, and is financially interested in other businesses.

He is at the head of the Keating Company, developers of electrical devices, and is interested in the Automatic Burner

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**WILLIAM M. KENNY**

A prominent figure in Peoria public life is William Michael Kenny, fire marshal, and one of the veteran public servants of the city.

Mr. Kenny was born in Peoria, October 7, 1878, the son of Michael and Mary Nolan Kenny. He received his early education in the public schools of the city, and shortly after leaving his class rooms, decided to apply for a position on the city fire department.

He was entered in the city's service as fire alarm operator at the city hall on June 7, 1897, having exclusive charge of the fire alarm department. He later went into active service as fireman at the Central engine house, serving in that capacity until 1917, when as a reward for faithful and meritorious service, he was appointed to the responsible

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ELWOOD RAYMOND KROOS

Elwood Raymond Kroos, prominent insurance adjuster representing the public, was born in Stoughton, Wisconsin, November 28, 1881, the son of Henry William and Lizette Weisbruch Kroos.

While still very young, Mr. Kroos moved with his parents to Peoria, where he received his early education in the grammar and high schools of this city. Business life held its attractions for him quite early and he studied at Brown's Business College in Peoria for a time.

After leaving school, Mr. Kroos became associated with the hardware business of H. Sandmeyer and Company, well known firm of the day. He left in 1904 to accept a position with the Globe Manufacturing Company in the retail and jobbing end of the paint and varnish business, holding

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EDGAR JOSEPH KAHN

Edgar Joseph Kahn, president of the National Cooperage and Woodenware Company, one of Peoria's largest and most progressive industrial concerns, was born in Riverton, Illinois, October 25, 1877, the son of Jacob and Rosa Wolfner Kahn.

At an early age, Mr. Kahn and his parents moved to Peoria, and he attended the public schools of this city, later studying at Manual Training High School of St. Louis, Missouri.

After leaving school, Mr. Kahn returned again to Peoria, entering the employ of the Merchants' National Bank here as clerk. He remained in this position for three years, leaving to accept a position with the National Cooperage Company. He was later advanced to the position of manager

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RALPH C. LOWES

Ralph Clement Lowes, Illinois State Manager for The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, was born in Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England, October 7, 1869, the son of Ralph and Isabella Peverall Lowes. He attended private schools in England and matriculated at Airedale Independent College. Shortly afterwards he won a scholarship to King's College, Aberdeen University, Scotland. He has received the A. M. degree in philosophy.

He was united in marriage in England with Miss Mary A. Brown. There are four children, Ralph C., Jr., Florence E., Kenneth B., and E. Peverall.

Coming to the United States, Mr. Lowes located in New York City, where he became private secretary to the late John C. Havemeyer. Later he became connected with the

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HUGO V. LUCAS

Hugo V. Lucas, president and treasurer of A. Lucas and Sons, manufacturers of structural steel, fabricating, ornamental and plate work, was born in Peoria, June 25, 1864. His parents were Adam and Anna E. Erkes Lucas, prominent pioneers of this community.

After leaving school, Mr. Lucas worked for his father, who was in the safe manufacturing business, learning first hand the steel and iron working trade. The company over which his father presided had been organized in 1857, and was known all over the country for its products. Mr. Lucas remained with this organization and aided materially in further developing it. As Peoria progressed the Lucas company progressed and it is now one of the strongest and most progressive institutions of its type in the country.

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HENRY WHITCOMB LYNCH

Henry W. Lynch, banker and wholesale coal dealer, was born in Magnolia, Illinois, July 26, 1857, his parents being Jesse and Harriet Whitcomb Lynch. He attended grade and high school and then enrolled in the University of Illinois.

Upon leaving college, he accepted a position as agent of the T. P. & W. and Wabash at Sheldon, Illinois, holding that position from 1881 to 1888. While in Sheldon, he was united in marriage with Miss Frances Baldwin, of Oxford, Indiana.

Coming to Peoria, in 1888, Mr. Lynch entered the coal and grain business and has made a success in business. He is now in the wholesale coal business. He is vice-president of the Central National Bank of Peoria, and a director of the Dime Savings and Trust Company.

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CHARLES LOVERIDGE

Charles Loveridge, well known florist and business man, learned the florist business in England at a time when that country was a world leader in floriculture. He had been born in Moniton, England, April 26, 1860, the son of William and Clarabel Hill Loveridge. He worked on a farm until he was twenty years of age, and then entered the florist business, serving six years under one of the leading flower authorities of that country.

When twenty-six years of age, Mr. Loveridge came to America, engaging in the same vocation. He came to Peoria from Chicago, December 9, 1889, and engaged in business for himself after being in charge of the James C. Murray greenhouse. Mr. Loveridge, in a short time, not only developed a large and flourishing business, but became

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G. C. McFADDEN

G. C. McFadden comes from one of Peoria's pioneer families. His father was county surveyor, back in the fifties, when Peoria was but a village.

Mr. McFadden was born in Chillicothe. His boyhood was spent mainly in Chicago, where he received his early education in the Chicago public schools. As a youth, he attended the Vermont Episcopal schools at Burlington, Vermont, and his college days were spent at Illinois Wesleyan University.

After the close of his college career, Mr. McFadden moved to Havana and entered the firm of McFadden and Company, which firm operates a line of country elevators. Later he moved to Peoria and established the grain commission house known as G. C. McFadden and Company, re-

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SHELTON F. McGRATH

Shelton F. McGrath, prominent lawyer and former member of the Illinois general assembly, was born at Mount Pulaski, Illinois, February 25, 1881. His parents were Patrick L. and Harriet Snyder McGrath.

He attended the public schools and graduated from the Lincoln high school at Lincoln, Illinois. Then he entered Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, graduating in 1906 with a degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar during 1906, and began the practice of law in Bloomington.

In the fall of 1907, Mr. McGrath came to Peoria, where he became associated with the firm of Quinn and Quinn and later was made a member of this firm, the name being changed to Quinn, Quinn and McGrath. He severed his

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**RODNEY MITCHELL**

A well known personage in Peoria business circles is Rodney Mitchell, proprietor of the Rodney Mitchell Company, Peoria book-binding and printing firm.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Peoria, April 5, 1849, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Starr Mitchell. He received his early education in the public schools of Peoria, and after leaving school became interested in the book-binding business at which he has worked practically all his life.

It was in 1863, that Mr. Mitchell became associated with the Peoria Transcript, and was foreman of their book-binding department from 1874 to 1881, when he established the Rodney Mitchell Company.

During Mr. Mitchell's business career in Peoria, he has become an indispensable part of many commercial firms' (Continued on Page 254)



**HARRY DALE MORGAN**

Harry Dale Morgan, Peoria attorney and member of the firm of McRoberts and Morgan, one of the city's leading legal firms; was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, January 23, 1885, the son of Albert Rufus and Mary Secilia Morgan.

He moved to Peoria in 1889 and received his early education in the public and high schools of the city. He later enrolled as a student at Bradley Polytechnic Institute where he graduated in 1904; and received his degree of bachelor of arts from the University of Chicago with the class of 1906.

After graduation Mr. Morgan studied law at the University of Chicago and was admitted to the bar in 1909. Immediately thereafter he went to work in the law office of Pinkney and McRoberts, well known legal firm of the day. (Continued on Page 254)



**EUGENE OSBORN**

Eugene Osborn, president of the Eugene Osborn Company, well known Peoria investment house, was born in Ishpeming, Michigan, June 4, 1888, the son of Eugene Ernest and Ada Gibbs Osborn.

At an early age, he moved with his parents to Montclair, New Jersey, and later attended the Hotchkiss Preparatory school at Lakeville, Connecticut, preparing for the alma mater of his father, Yale University, graduating from the Sheffield Scientific School with the class of 1910.

After leaving school, he accepted a position with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, locating at Norfolk, Nebraska. Five years of railroad life tired him, however, and he went to work in the employ of the Citizens' Bank of Frederick, Maryland. From the year 1915 to 1918, (Continued on Page 254)



**CARLOS B. ROWLEY**

Carlos B. Rowley, president of the International Underwriters with extensive office in Peoria, was born in the City of Marshall, Michigan, October 1, 1877, the son of Frank V. and Anna Smith Rowley.

He attended the public grammar and high schools of the town, and after some years matriculated to Olivet college, located at Olivet, Michigan, where he received a degree in the year 1898. Business held all the attractions for the enterprising young graduate, and after a four-year period spent in the vicinity of his home town, he came to Peoria, taking the position of state manager of the Scotten-Dillon Tobacco Company. In 1911, like many of his predecessors, he became attracted to life insurance, and soon afterward became associated with the Peoria Life Insurance Company, (Continued on Page 254)





**WILLIAM B. REED**

William B. Reed, investment broker of Peoria, financial agent for Mrs. Walter Barker of the city, and president of the Peoria Board of Education, was born in Cambridge, Illinois, March 29, 1877, the son of George M. and Rosa Morse Reed.

He graduated from the high school of Cambridge, and later graduated from the Davenport Business College at Davenport, Iowa.

After leaving school, Mr. Reed went into the Farmers' National Bank of Cambridge, and after a two-year apprenticeship there, came to Peoria in 1896, entering the First National Bank, and in 1901, left its employ to accept the position of paying teller in the Commercial National Bank of Peoria.

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**ROBERT SCHOENFELD**

The name of Robert Schoenfeld has long been prominently associated with commercial enterprises in the City of Peoria. He is at present one of the city's leading investment brokers, and secretary-treasurer of the Jones-Schoenfeld Company, premium advertising firm.

Mr. Schoenfeld was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 3, 1872, the son of August and Dorothea Brand Schoenfeld. He attended public school here, and in 1885, became associated with the well known firm of Marshall Field Company, of Chicago, where he remained until 1900, when he engaged in the dry goods mercantile business on his own. In 1914, Mr. Schoenfeld organized the Sixty-third and Halsted Street State Savings Bank, serving as president for three years, when he came to the P. A. Bergner Company of Peoria,

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*Burkhardt*

**CHARLES F. BARTSON**

From baseball to contracting and from contracting to city management is the story of Charles F. Bartson. Mr. Bartson is commissioner of public works of the City of Peoria and in this office has charge of the street, sewer and engineering departments of Peoria, a service for which through sixteen years of general contracting he is admirably well fitted. He assumed the office May 5, 1925.

In his early career Mr. Bartson spent twelve years as a professional baseball pitcher and during this period played with various major and minor league teams. He played with Omaha in 1886, Peoria in 1887 and 1888, Buffalo in 1889, Chicago in 1890, Minneapolis in 1891, Rock Island in 1892, and was a member of teams of numerous other cities at various times. In his contracting work he has principally

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**ROSS H. STRAIN**

A career of business successes along widely varied lines is that of Ross H. Strain, well known Peoria business man, and senior member of the firm of Strain, Canterberry and Company.

He was born in Oakland City, Indiana, October 18, 1870, the son of Albert Fisher and Martha E. Hargrove Strain, but while still very young, moved with his parents to Princeton, Indiana, where he attended public and high school, later matriculating to Southern Indiana State Normal College at that place.

It was soon after this that Mr. Strain started his actual career in the world of business. He moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1892, and bent his efforts toward an achievement in the live stock commission business there. He re-

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**EARL BUELL WILLIAMSON**

Earl Buell Williamson, prominent Peoria attorney and corporation counsel for the city, was born in Bushnell, Illinois, August 19, 1888, the son of Matthew and Sybilla Potter Williamson.

He received his early education in the public schools of Canton, Illinois, and in 1906, matriculated to the University of Illinois where he began studying for that which had held his attention for many years—a career before the bar. In 1910, Mr. Williamson entered Kent College of Law in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in 1913. Also later he took a post-graduate course at Hamilton College of Law.

It was in 1902, that Mr. Williamson first got practical experience in legal matters, working in the law offices of Chipperfield and Chipperfield, prominent legal partnership of

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*Burkhardt*

**WALTER PETER BACKES**

Walter P. Backes, city engineer of the City of Peoria, was born in Peoria, March 16, 1884, the son of Adam P. and Mary (Voigt) Backes. He received his early education in the Peoria public schools and is a graduate of the Spalding Institute, 1903. His education in engineering was secured at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, which he finished with degree of C.E. in 1911 and previous to becoming city engineer of Peoria was chief engineer with the Crescent Coal Company in its La Marsh coal fields project at Peoria, a capacity in which he was engaged from 1918 to 1925, and a work in which he continues to hold place as consulting engineer. He became city engineer of Peoria, May 5, 1925.

In his early career, Mr. Backes spent four years, from

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**WALTER WILLIAMS**

Walter Williams, prominent Peoria business man, and well known fraternally throughout Illinois, was born in Macomb, Illinois, September 4, 1884, the son of Oliver W., and Catherine Cassidy Williams.

He received his primary education at Macomb, attending the public schools of his home city, and soon afterward turned his attention to business, moving to Peoria. From the years, 1904 to 1910, he was superintendent of the Interstate Telephone Company, in this city, and in the latter year, accepted the position of manager of the Peoria Artificial Ice Company, remaining here for two seasons.

In 1912, Mr. Williams was offered the post of manager of the Behrends Ice and Fuel Company and two years later, left to enter the service of the United States Govern-

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**IRA W. WOLFNER**

Among the most prominent of the younger business men is Ira W. Wolfner, first vice-president and secretary of the National Cooperage and Woodenware Company, one of Peoria's largest industries.

Mr. Wolfner was born in Peoria in May, 1888, the son of William F. and Sophia Wolfner. He is a graduate of the public and high schools of this city, and from 1905 to 1909, was a student in mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston.

Immediately after leaving college, he became associated with the Cooperage Company, where he served successively as assistant treasurer and treasurer and on the death of his father, William F. Wolfner, in 1921, was elected to his present office with the Cooperage Company.

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**EUGENE BROWN**

There is perhaps no better or more popularly known figure in Peoria business and civic workers' circles, than Eugene Brown, home community developer, member of the Brown Brothers real estate firm of Peoria, and familiarly known to the entire city as "Gene."

Few men, if any, hold the widespread acquaintance and high reputation that Mr. Brown enjoys. In practically every movement for civic betterment inaugurated in Peoria in recent years, Mr. Brown has taken an active part, and his fame as a business executive has spread to many cities in the mid-section of Illinois. His accomplishments in the home development line have gained him well spread recognition abroad as well as in Peoria.

Mr. Brown was born in Elmwood, Illinois, August 9,  
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**NATHAN H. WEISS**

From an immigrant lad, coming to Peoria, at the age of six years, from Austria-Hungary, where he had been born, Nathan H. Weiss has developed into one of the substantial and successful lawyers of Central Illinois. His parents were Samuel and Julia Schantzer Weiss and Nathan was born March 3, 1883.

After coming to Peoria, he enrolled in the public schools and showed unusual aptitude for study, completing the high school course at the age of sixteen.

Mr. Weiss studied law in the offices of I. J. Levinson and Frank J. Quinn, supporting himself by doing stenographic work and court reporting. At the same time, he studied law with the Chicago Correspondence School of Law, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1904. He was admitted to

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**JOHN B. WILTON**

John B. Wilton, president of the Wilton Mortuary, one of Peoria's large undertaking establishments, director of the Peoria Loan and Homestead Association, and of the South Side Trust and Savings Bank, was born in Beachville, Ontario, Canada, December 26, 1862, the son of Richard and Ann Bennett Wilton.

He received his early education in the public schools of Beachville, and after engaging in numerous commercial enterprises in the Northland, came to Peoria, May 9, 1884; starting out in the undertaking business under James Bennett, a well known Peoria business man and ex-coroner. He worked under Bennett until 1891, when he bought out the latter's interest and started out on his own. Under his management the firm, small in those early days, has grown  
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**EDWARD H. WALKER**

One of Peoria's really successful business men is Edward H. Walker, president of the Isaac Walker Hardware Company. Mr. Walker is also vice-president of the First Trust and Savings Bank, and on the board of directors of both the First National and First Trust and Savings Banks of the city.

Starting out in life in Peoria, June 4, 1851, the son of Isaac Walker and Sarah McIlvaine Walker, he received his early education in Peoria grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1869.

The hardware business held its early attractions for him, and he became associated at that early date with the company of which he now is executive officer. The company had been organized in 1842 by his father in conjunction  
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**THEODORE PENFIELD WALKER**

A career fully as interesting and colorful as many read about in fiction is that of Theodore Penfield Walker, vice-president of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, one of the city's leading manufacturing concerns.

Major Walker first saw the light of day in Penfield, Ohio, September 4, 1886, the son of Theodore C. and Emma Catt Walker. He received his primary education in Aurora, Missouri, graduating from the public and high school, and later matriculated in Drury College at Springfield, Missouri, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science with the class of 1908.

After leaving school, Mr. Walker felt the lure of adventure, and this, augmented by a natural desire to travel, was responsible for a period of service as a commissioned officer

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**HERBERT EDMUND HEWITT**

Herbert Edmund Hewitt, one of Illinois' leading architects, was born in Bloomington, Illinois, July 20, 1871, the son of Charles Edmund and Helen Thompson Hewitt. He graduated from the Peoria High School in 1880. From 1889 to 1891 he attended the University of Illinois. After a year in a Chicago architect's office two years were spent at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the following year, 1894-1895, was at the University of Chicago. He received his B.S. degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Hewitt began the practice of architecture in Peoria in 1897 and has practiced continuously since that time, the firm of Hewitt and Emerson having designed many of the largest and most artistic buildings in Central Illinois.

Mr. Hewitt is president of the Art Institute of Peoria, secretary-treasurer of the Main and Perry Building Corporation, past president of Central Illinois Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and member of the examining commission for architects for the State of Illinois. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Country Club of Peoria,

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**FREDERICK E. ZIMMERMAN**

Frederick E. Zimmerman, well known Peoria business executive and present head of the Washington Dairy Company, was born in Washington, Illinois, April 11, 1877, the son of John and Eva F. Siebold Zimmerman.

Mr. Zimmerman attended the public schools of his birthplace; but soon after leaving school, turned his efforts towards business pursuits, finally becoming interested in the commercial end of dairying. He has made unusual progress in this line of business and at present is owner of the Zimmerman Dairy Company, booming concern of Washington, Illinois, and president and general manager of the Washington Dairy Company of Peoria.

Mr. Zimmerman's progress in his chosen field of endeavor speaks of the reward of honest labor and energy.

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**FRANK NELSON EMERSON**

Frank Nelson Emerson, architect, was born in Peoria, Illinois, September 18, 1876. His parents were George F. and Harriet C. Woodruff Emerson. His early schooling was received in the Peoria public schools and he graduated from the Peoria High School in 1894.

His classical and professional education was received in Princeton University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He completed his Princeton studies in 1898 and the course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1901. The following years, two of which were spent in Europe, were devoted to additional architectural preparation at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and as draughtsman in a New York office.

In 1909 Mr. Emerson returned to his former home in Peoria and began the active practice of his profession. He united with Herbert E. Hewitt in the firm of Hewitt and Emerson and this firm rapidly became known as one of the best architectural firms in the state.

Aside from his professional work, Mr. Emerson has taken a wide interest in art and community affairs and he has

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## EUGENE F. BALDWIN

(Continued from Page 191)

with his parents early in life and for a few years after reaching manhood was engaged as a school teacher. It was while he was teaching school he began to contribute to newspapers under the cognomen of "Snooks." These contributions attracted wide attention. Mr. Baldwin's first adventure in the field of daily journalism was in the year 1878 when with J. B. Barnes, since deceased, he came to the City of Peoria and established the Peoria Daily Journal. Under the management of Messrs. Barnes and Baldwin the paper grew in influence and circulation until it became one of the foremost down-state newspapers in Illinois. In 1892 Mr. Baldwin withdrew from the partnership which had so long existed between himself and Mr. Barnes and engaged in the manufacture of patent medicine with Chas. H. Powell who had been associated with him on the Journal. This adventure proved disastrous financially and for a brief period Mr. Baldwin devoted himself to literature. One of his books still read and quoted was written in co-operation with Rabbi Eisenberg a distinguished Jewish prelate, "Dr. Carvalho." In the summer of 1897 Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Powell conceived the idea of establishing an independent newspaper, one that should meet with the needs of the growing City of Peoria. Owing to the fact that financial reverses had overtaken them, neither had any money and very little credit. In order to test out the probability of success, it was determined to send out solicitors with the announcement that Eugene Baldwin proposed to start another paper in Peoria. So well established was his reputation and so keen were the people of Peoria for a resumption of his editorial writings that within a comparatively short time more than five thousand subscribers had been secured, before it was certain that a paper would be published and before a name had been decided upon. This seemed to assure the success of the enterprise and the publishers set out to get a press. Without money and without credit this was something of a task. The press was secured, a few printers employed and the Star started on a more or less vicarious existence. Mr. Baldwin delighted in after years to recount the experiences gained in putting the Star on its feet. The new paper speedily made its influence felt in the community. Peoria was no stranger to Mr. Baldwin's editorial ability. His courage in discussing public questions, his acute perception and his ability to discover and strip the mask from rascality no matter how well concealed or how high the places in which it lurked, were well known, but the Star soon gained a reputation far in excess of any other paper with which he had been connected. Within a few brief years the circulation mounted by leaps and bounds until it had been multiplied fivefold. The influence and standing of the paper kept pace with its circulation and it speedily became the best known, the most consulted and by far the most influential paper in Central Illinois. Mr. Powell who had been business manager of the Star died in the year 1902. After a brief period Mr. Harry M. Powell, a nephew of C. H. Powell, who had been associated with Mr. Baldwin in publishing the Star since its beginning, became business manager.

As an editor Mr. Baldwin was a survival of earlier days of journalism. He was one of the last of those fine old-time editors who gave character to their paper, impressing upon it indelibly the mark of their own personality. Increasing power and prosperity had no effect upon this characteristic. He never adopted the modern editorial method of hedging himself about with pomp and ceremony. No office boy ever had a place in the Star office. Seated at his big desk, near the entrance he was as readily and quickly approachable as the most unimportant employee. The unknown visitor coming to ask advice or help received as prompt a hearing as the most important representative of a corporation; the beggar was never refused a hearing and seldom went away empty-handed.

Few men have made as deep an impression upon the community in which he lived and labored as did Mr. Baldwin. It was often said of him that "Baldwin was the Star."

Mr. Baldwin was born in Watertown, Connecticut, December 1, 1840. He was the son of Stephen and Julia Pardee Baldwin, members of an old puritan family. His father was a deacon in the Congregational Church, as his father before him, and the young man was brought up in a strong Calvinistic atmosphere and the influence derived at this early age continued with him throughout life.

Stephen Baldwin came West in 1855 and settled with his family in Milwaukee. The subject of this sketch was then fifteen years of age. He entered the high school at Milwaukee and graduated therefrom with honors. Opportunities for young men to advance in the world were not as plentiful then as now and when Mr. Baldwin came to strike out for himself he decided to become a school teacher. In 1860 he

secured a position as school teacher and later gave this up and went to the Normal School near Bloomington. At that time he appears to have decided upon teaching as a life profession. Later he seems to have changed his mind, for we find him a year or so later working at a carpenter's bench at Fort Wayne, Indiana, whither his father had moved from Milwaukee. In 1861 he enlisted as a member of the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, serving until the year 1863 when he was discharged as an invalid. Mr. Baldwin was captured by the Confederates and was held a prisoner for some time. In the year 1864 he came to Chillicothe, Illinois, having regained his health, and secured a position as principal of public school in that city. He made such a success as a teacher in Chillicothe that he soon attracted the attention of the school authorities of this city and was called to Peoria to take charge of the old First Ward School. Later he became local editor of the Peoria Transcript. Thus began a newspaper career which continued for fifty years. After serving for four years on the Transcript he moved to El Paso and purchased the El Paso Journal. Still later with Robt. A. Burdett who afterward became famous as a humorist, and with R. A. Sheldon, started the Peoria Review. The Review lasted three years. Then he went to Rock Island and for a brief period edited the Rock Island Union. He again returned to El Paso and formed partnership with J. B. Barnes.

Mr. Baldwin was married April 23, 1866, to Miss Sarah J. Frances Cove of McLean County, Illinois, who succeeded him as president of the Peoria Star Company and publisher of the paper. Three children were born of this union, Ethel, deceased; Frank E. Baldwin, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in Central Illinois and a young man of many and varied accomplishments, and Miss Mildred Sidney Baldwin, who like her famous father, has achieved distinction as a writer and whose artistic temperament has led her to many fields of endeavor.

Mrs. Baldwin, like her husband, is a woman of literary gifts and discernment and was of great assistance to her husband in his newspaper and literary labors. Mrs. Baldwin is a truly remarkable woman. She is a great believer in outdoor life and spends her summers in Maine and her winters in Florida.

In 1878 Mr. Baldwin came to Peoria and established the Journal as above referred to.

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## M. M. BAKER

(Continued from Page 192)

In 1917 the entire facilities of the Holt Peoria plant were devoted to the production of these tractors for the U. S. Government. During this period, Mr. Baker was closely identified with the entire plans of the U. S. Army for the production of "Caterpillar" Tractors, as well as tanks built under numerous Holt patents.

Recently The Holt Manufacturing Company was taken over by Caterpillar Tractor Company, a new corporation operating several plants and the largest manufacturers in the world of heavy duty tractors. In this company, Mr. Baker is vice-president and director.

In addition to his work as vice-president and manager of the Peoria plant, Mr. Baker has extensive farming interests near Peoria. His Robin's Nest Farm is equipped and operated as a model dairy farm, with a large herd of registered Guernsey cattle, and one of the few farms in the Central West equipped to supply certified milk. He is also a director of the Merchants and Illinois National Bank of Peoria and is interested in various other business organizations. For a number of years he was director of the Peoria Association of Commerce and recently completed a term as president.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Country Club of Peoria, Mt. Hawley Country Club, Illinois Valley Yacht Club and Union League Club of Chicago. He is a Shriner, a 32d degree Mason and a member of Knights of Pythias.

On April 20, 1904, at LaGrange, Illinois, near Chicago, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Lyman. There are three children: Lyman, Mary Cossett and Emily. The Baker home is one of the most beautiful in Peoria and is at 480 Moss Avenue. Mr. Baker's business office is at Caterpillar Tractor Company, East Peoria.

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## ROSS STRAWN WALLACE

(Continued from Page 200)

which he is vice-president, and the Peoria Association of Commerce of which he is a director.

On June 1, 1898, Mr. Wallace was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Waring of Washington, Illinois. There are three children: Margaret (now Mrs. Margaret Crawley, Flint, Michigan), Helen Louise and Eleanor.

The Wallace home is at 172 Fredonia Avenue and Mr. Wallace's business address is at the Central Illinois Light Company.

#### EMMET C. MAY

(Continued from Page 193)

May and his associates. For five years, Mr. May was vice-president and in 1908, was elevated to the presidency, a position he now holds. Under his direction the company has become one of the large life insurance companies of the Mississippi Valley and has erected the magnificent skyscraper at Main and Jefferson. Recently the executives of the Peoria Life Insurance Company, largely through President May's influence, organized the Bank of Peoria, which is now in operation with banking quarters on the main floor of the Peoria Life Building.

Aside from being president of the Peoria Life Insurance Company and of the Bank of Peoria, Mr. May is a director of the Merchants and Illinois National Bank and of the Home Savings and State Bank.

He has been an active member of the Creve Coeur Club for a number of years and was president of that club last year. He is also a member of the University Club and the Rotary Club.

Mr. May has been a resident of Peoria for twenty-seven years, having come here on the first of September, 1897.

He was united in marriage with Miss Ella M. O'Hara, November 19, 1898, in Peoria and has one son, Walter E. May, who is a director in the insurance company of which the father is president.

Mr. May resides at 414 Illinois Avenue. His business address is in the Peoria Life Building.

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#### THEODORE KUHL

(Continued from Page 196)

to develop in his own organization other keen business men and leading executives.

On the fourth of June, 1885, in Peoria, Mr. Kuhl was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Noyes Hurd, who passed away October 25, 1922. There is one daughter, Nina Kuhl Tyler.

Mr. Kuhl was one of the charter members of the Creve Coeur Club and was its first president. He was also a charter member of the Country Club. He has been actively connected with the Y. M. C. A., Temple Lodge No. 46, F. & A. M., Peoria Chapter, R. A. M., Peoria Commandery, K. T., Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. and the Second Presbyterian Church.

He has been a leader in civic work of various kinds and has been a consistent supporter of all worthy causes.

His business address is at the Block & Kuhl Company store and his residence is at 209 Randolph Avenue.

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#### WALTER TEIS SMITH

(Continued from Page 199)

He has served as president and vice-president of the Peoria Retail Merchants Association, as second vice-president of the Peoria Association of Commerce, and treasurer of the Greater Peoria Exposition. He was also for a time president of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Pekin, Illinois.

During the late war, Mr. Smith was prominent in the ranks of those public-spirited citizens largely responsible for the success of the Liberty Loan drives and other patriotic activities.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Creve Coeur and University Clubs of Peoria, or the Tazewell Club of Pekin, Illinois, and of the Pekin Country Club.

He was married in Pekin, Illinois, October 28, 1896, to Miss Grace Rupert, and is the father of one child, Franklin Rupert Smith.

Mr. Smith is a member of Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity and Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity. Winner of Johnston Prize for legal essay at Columbia University, June, 1888, and Chronicle Prize for short story at University of Michigan in 1886.

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#### ARTHUR JAMES HARTLEY

(Continued from Page 203)

Mr. Hartley has had charge of the designing and building of the present line of machinery of the Hart Company and is patentee of the inventions of the company.

Mr. Hartley is also vice-president of the Hart Oil-Burner Company, and president of the Hill-Top Mining Company.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Peoria Country Club, Peoria Automobile Club, the Optimist Club and the Elks.

He always has been and is deeply interested in all civic work of the city and in all associations pertaining to business and manufacturing. He is vice-president of the Peoria Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association, and is an active member of Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Peoria Association of Commerce, the National Association of Commerce and other kindred organizations.

On May 7, 1921, Mr. Hartley was united in marriage with Miss Neta Slagle at Chicago, Illinois. They reside at 2004 Knoxville Avenue and Mr. Hartley's business office is at Eaton and Water Streets.

Although only a resident of Peoria since 1913, when he came here from Decatur, Illinois, he is widely known as a progressive and influential citizen.

#### JAMES B. DOOLEY

(Continued from Page 202)

ability as a business man was recognized early and this, together with the knowledge of the coal business gained while he was a miner and mine superintendent, contributed greatly to his success.

In Peoria, February 25, 1885, Mr. Dooley was united in marriage with Miss Fredrica Schultz of this city. There is one son, Edward J.

Mr. Dooley has always been active in civic affairs, although the major part of his time has been devoted to his own business. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Kiwanis Club, Grand Order of Foresters and the Association of Commerce.

He lives in a beautiful house at 207 Barker Avenue and his business address is 1201 South Washington Street.

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#### HARRY B. PINKERTON

(Continued from Page 204)

of president of the Illinois Automobile Trade Association. He is at present president of the Peoria Automobile Club.

Mr. Pinkerton has long been active in promoting and backing civic movements for the betterment of Peoria. During the late war, he served on every one of the Liberty Loan drives and was instrumental in "Putting Over" many of the patriotic activities of the day.

Few men are better known in a social and fraternal way. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Peoria Country Club, the University Club of Peoria, the Peoria Automobile and Optimist Clubs, Modern Woodmen of America, and a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner.

In 1893, Mr. Pinkerton married Miss Mae Gertrude Rynearson; and to this union three children were born: Elmira, Margaret and Mae Gertrude. In 1919, after the death of his first wife, he married Miss Esther Broyhill. By his second marriage, he is the father of one child, Mary.

His business offices are located at 823 Main Street, Peoria.

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#### MILO E. REEVE

(Continued from Page 205)

and has for years been intensely interested in aiding worthy young men to further their college educations. He has been directly responsible for the financing of the college careers of many deserving youths, and has been indirectly responsible for many more—a record that few can equal and exemplary of his unselfish generosity.

Religious activities also form a phase of Mr. Reeve's many-sided character. He has long been a member of the First Congregational Church of Peoria, and at present is chairman of the board of trustees of that institution. While in Toulon and Lafayette was superintendent of different Sunday Schools in those cities for many years.

Mr. Reeve is at present a director of the Association of Commerce; chairman of the Convention Bureau of the Association, a director of the Peoria Community Fund Extension Board; and since 1920 has served as chairman of the annual Community Fund Drive.

He is chairman of the Illinois State Wholesale Grocers Board of Arbitration; and an active member of the Educational Committees of the Illinois and National Wholesale Grocers Associations. During the late war, Mr. Reeve gave much of his time and effort to the various patriotic activities. He was sub-chairman of every war measure drive—served on the Food Commission, the Building Commission and the Garden Commission for Peoria County.

Fraternally also, Mr. Reeve is widely known, being a member of the Creve Coeur and Rotary Clubs, of Peoria. He is recognized as one of the best known men, socially, in the city.

He was married, March 6, 1895, to Miss Nellie Hendrick, of Lafayette, Illinois, and is the father of one child, Mrs. H. J. Schrel, of Peoria. His business offices are located at 402 South Washington Street, Peoria.

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#### WILLIAM HAZZARD

(Continued from Page 208)

in the Creve Coeur Club and Optimist Club. He resides at 310 North Orange Street, and his business address is 321 South Adams.

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#### HAROLD SCHRADZKI

(Continued from Page 206)

Club and the American Legion. To all of these he devotes active service.

On April 27, 1920, he was united in marriage with Adlena Elizabeth Goldman at Houston, Texas. There are two children, Alan H. and Fan Harriet. The Schradzki home is at 205 Rebecca Place and Attorney Schradzki's office is 402 Peoria Life Building.



## BOARD OF MANAGERS, THE PEORIA EVENING STAR (Continued from Page 207)

*Proved a Success.*

When it became known that this plan was to be tried out predictions that it would fail were heard on every hand. No one ever heard of such an idealistic plan proving successful, but the prophets were not aware of the spirit which had for years actuated The Star family. They had not counted upon the spirit of co-operation which made it possible for the employees of an institution to work as one. The Star began to take new strides forward. Its circulation and advertising patronage increased to a remarkable degree. If any member of the board was in doubt as to the policy to be pursued, he or she called a meeting of the members and the question was discussed from every angle with the utmost frankness and cordiality. The plan decided upon was put into effect and it is an astonishing thing to relate that to this day not a single plan thus decided upon has proved a failure or has had to be materially changed.

*The New Building.*

Among the questions the new board was called upon to face was the erection of the magnificent new building which now houses The Star. Mr. Powell had negotiated for the purchase of 116 feet of ground in the 100 block, South Madison Avenue, where the new building stands. His sudden death left The Star Company with this property on its hands, and, facing the necessity for more room in which to conduct its business. For some time The Star had faced this necessity. It became necessary to add new typesetting and stereotyping machinery, and to add to the facilities of printing. This was impossible in the limited space of the quarters at Jefferson and Fulton Streets, which had been the home of The Star since it was established in September, 1897. The croakers insisted that the board would not be able to accomplish this. But it did. The question of finances was arranged for. Messrs. Hewitt and Emerson were commissioned to draw plans, and the contract was let to the firm of William M. Allen & Sons Co. Work was begun in February, 1920. The magnificent building in which these lines are written and which is universally conceded to be one of the best and finest equipped newspaper offices in the United States, is the result. There have been difficulties and there have been anxious moments, but The Star has gone steadily onward and upward, and now occupies the proud position of being universally considered by its contemporaries the greatest newspaper in the state outside of Chicago.

*Taken Into Company.*

On Christmas day, 1920, Mrs. Baldwin decided to perpetuate this plan of management and at the same time reward the members of the board, who had so successfully carried out the policies of the founder of the paper and had so successfully applied to themselves and the other employees of the paper that co-operation which had made The Star famous. She allotted a substantial block of stock to each of the five members aforesaid, and expressed the wish that they, as well as every other employee of The Star might spend the balance of their days working for the common good in the daily task of keeping The Star up to the high standard it had always maintained and that it might always be kept as it was started, the organ of the common people, and that its doors should always be open to the public. This policy has and always will be carried out.

The "Peoria experiment," as it was termed by newspaper publishers everywhere, has been watched with acute interest. It has been characterized as impractical, socialistic, and by every other term except the ones that best describe it: "Perfect co-operation and hard work."

## JACOB WACHENHEIMER

(Continued from Page 208)

Peoria corporations, and has become one of the city's best known men in a business way. He is at present a partner of Callender Company, general insurance agents, the largest agency in Illinois outside of Chicago, a director and member of the executive committee of the American Milling Company, a director on the board of the Peoria Malleable Castings Company, vice-president of the Culter & Proctor Stove Company, vice-president of the Metal Barrel Corporation of Peoria, and a director of the Burlington Elevator Company of Peoria. Each enterprise ranks high among commercial and industrial concerns of the Middle West.

Mr. Wachenheimer's wide acquaintance in the social and fraternal circles of Peoria equals his business renown. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Peoria Country Club, the Peoria Automobile Club, a member of the Peoria Consistory and Noble of Mohammed Shrine, a Royal Arch Mason of the Peorian Chapter, a member of the Peoria Association of Commerce and of the Peoria Board of Trade.

He has held the office of president of the Board of Trade, and has been similarly honored by being chosen president of the Creve Coeur Club and Peoria Country Club.

He was married to Miss Susie E. Hood, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and resides at 234 Randolph Avenue, in the heart of the city's residential district. His business address is Commercial National Bank Building.

## WILLIAM MARSHALL ALLEN

(Continued from Page 209)

of his first wife. Five children were born: Marguerite Allen Voorhees, William Robert Allen, Raymond B. Allen, Janet Allen and Marshall Allen. Raymond B. Allen died in France during the war, in 1918.

Politically, Mr. Allen was very prominent. He followed Roosevelt into the Progressive ranks, and was a delegate to the national conventions of the Progressives in 1912 and 1916. He also served on the Progressive state central committee. In 1891, he took his first excursion into politics and was elected alderman from the Second Ward, serving two years. He was elected mayor and served during 1895 and 1896.

Mr. Allen was prominent in lodge and club life. He was a member of Peoria Lodge No. 15, Peoria Commandery, Knights Templar, Consistory and Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was a charter member of the Duck Island Hunting and Fishing Club, and was a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Peoria Auto Club, Association of Commerce and various other organizations.

For a number of years, he was interested in farming and spent considerable time at his farm four miles from the city on the Knoxville road. He sold his farm after illness prevented him from personally supervising it. He lived at 206 North Institute Place.

## SENATOR JOHN DAILEY

(Continued from Page 209)

Commission, the latter formulating the utility regulation law of Illinois.

On October 15, 1895, at Peoria, Mr. Dailey was united in marriage with Clara R. Johnston. There is one daughter, Lucile D. Knox.

Senator Dailey is a member of the well known law firm of Dailey, Miller, McCormick and Radley. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Hamilton Club of Chicago, Peoria Automobile Club, Knights of Pythias, M. W. A., Woodmen of the World, Elks, and is a Mason with membership in the Consistory and Shrine.

The Dailey home is at 1217 Knoxville Avenue. The senator's business office is 1506 Peoria Life Building.

## HONORABLE WILLIAM E. HULL

(Continued from Page 210)

Congressman Hull was requested to run for congress by a petition signed by fifteen thousand citizens of Peoria. He was nominated and elected by a handsome majority. He is known as a business man in congress. His activities in that body have been signified by the presentation of a bill known as the Hull bill, which provides for the connection by water of Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico. This is the most important legislation of its kind before congress. If Mr. Hull is successful in passing this bill, he will have accomplished a great work that will redound to his credit in the future.

Mr. Hull was united in marriage with Miss Ella Harris, of Lewistown, on the 27th of February, 1889. They reside at 465 Moss Avenue, when congress is not in session. Mr. Hull's Peoria business address is 1204 Lehmann Building.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Peoria Country Club, Pekin Country Club, Mount Hawley Country Club, Los Angeles Country Club and of many other organizations.

## WILLIAM TRAVIS IRWIN

(Continued from Page 211)

Railway Terminal Company and until 1912, when the company was taken over by the C. & A., and the C. R. I. & P., Mr. Irwin attended to all the legal business of the company. Through his close connection with the railroad business and because of his knowledge of law and of business, Mr. Irwin has always been considered an expert in railroad affairs as pertaining to law.

During the World War, Attorney Irwin was a member of the appeal draft board. He was an original member of the Creve Coeur Club and Country Club, is a Shriner, Commandery and Scottish Rite Mason, and is one of the few thirty-third degree Masons in Peoria.

His residence is 126 Randolph Avenue and his business office is 928 Jefferson Building.

## PAUL E. HERSCHEL, SR.

(Continued from Page 211)

president of the Gravity Coupler Company of East Peoria, Illinois.

During the World War, Mr. Herschel joined the ranks of those public spirited citizens largely responsible for the success of the various Liberty Loan drives, and was a member of the Industrial Regional Board.

Fraternally, as in other lines in Peoria, Mr. Herschel enjoys a wide acquaintance. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Peoria Country Club, the Minnesota Athletic Club at Minneapolis, Minnesota, a thirty-second degree Mason and a noble of Mohammed Shrine.

He resides at 256 Randolph Avenue in Peoria, and is the father of two children: Paul E., Jr., and Emma Herschel Woltzen.



## HENRY GEORGE HERGET

(Continued from Page 210)

of Appeals for this district and served willingly for a term.

He is a member of the Pekin Country Club, the Union League of Chicago, the Creve Coeur Club, Peoria; and India House of New York City.

Mr. Herget married Miss Helen Aydelott, October 5, 1893, at Pekin, Illinois, and resides at 615 Park Avenue in that city.

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## JUDGE JOHN M. NIEHAUS

(Continued from Page 213)

Chancery of Peoria County in 1894, and served capably in this office until 1913, when he was chosen circuit judge. He was re-elected to this responsible office in 1915 and in 1921.

Judge Niehaus was appointed to the appellate bench at Ottawa, Illinois, and served until 1921, when he was appointed to the same position at Springfield, Illinois. He was re-appointed to the latter bench in 1924.

Judge Niehaus is president of the board of trustees of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, of Peoria, and has long been one of the most active factors in educational institutions in the city.

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## MILTON GRANT NEWMAN

(Continued from Page 213)

Old People's and Orphans' Homes, Cleveland, Ohio. He is a member of Creve Coeur Club, Peoria Automobile Club, Country Club of Peoria, Rotary Club, Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, the Knights of Pythias and the D. O. K. K.

Mr. Newman was married to Miss Matilda Woolfner, November 17, 1892. His business offices are at 210 South Washington Street, and his residence at 338 Moss Avenue, in the heart of the city's residential district.

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## FRANK J. QUINN

(Continued from Page 214)

American Bar Association, the Illinois and local bar associations. In 1924, he attended the reception to the American Bar Association in London. He is a member of the state and local associations of commerce, and a director of the Commercial National Bank of Peoria.

He maintains a suite of offices in the Lehmann Building, is married, and resides at No. 515 Moss Avenue, Peoria, Illinois.

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## ARRON S. OAKFORD

(Continued from Page 214)

Mr. Oakford, despite numerous business activities, has always had time to actively aid any civic or charitable movement in Peoria, and enjoys an enviable reputation along this line. He is at present president of the Proctor Endowment, president of the Proctor Hospital Board, president of the Neighborhood House Association and treasurer of the Peoria Community Fund.

His clubs are the Creve Coeur, Peoria Country, and Peoria Automobile Clubs. Probably no man is better known socially or fraternally than Mr. Oakford. His business offices are located in the 300 block South Washington Street.

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## ROBERT SCHOLES

(Continued from Page 216)

November. Attorney Scholes rapidly gained recognition in the general assembly, not only as an authority on laws but as an organizer and leader. He was elevated to the position of administration leader on the floor and is credited with having directed important bills through the assembly and with having been one of the greatest forces in the lower branch of the legislature.

Attorney Scholes' hobby is outdoor life. He is prominent in the Izaak Walton League of Illinois and of Peoria, is a member of the Hunting and Fishing Club and the Southern Illinois Sportsman's Association. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, and is a member of the D. O. K. K., Odd Fellows, and Creve Coeur Club.

Soon after being admitted to the bar, he became attorney for the village of South Peoria and the village of Peoria Heights. That was before these communities were incorporated with the City of Peoria. He did the legal work for Bartonville, when that community was being organized and has been its attorney since. He has been connected with some of the most important litigation in the various Illinois courts.

On July 11, 1893, at Lincoln, Illinois, Mr. Scholes was united in marriage with Miss Ida May Partridge. There is one daughter, Mrs. Jessie May Norris, and one granddaughter. The family home is on Grand View Drive and Attorney Scholes' office is at 821 Jefferson Building.

## WILLIAM C. WHITE

(Continued from Page 216)

chairman of the five Liberty loans for Peoria County, and was a material factor in the realizing of the quotas.

Mr. White is a well known personage and is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Country Club of Peoria, Peoria Automobile Club and the Rotary and Transportation Clubs of the city.

Mr. White married Miss Mary Bigham, of Peoria, and is the father of two children: Herbert B. and Virginia White.

His business office is in the large Merchants and Illinois National Bank, and he resides at 906 North Glen Oak Avenue.

\* \* \*

## WILLIAM H. SOMMER

(Continued from Page 215)

Elizabeth, Hazel Louise and Millard Joseph. The family residence is at 313 North Institute.

Mr. Sommer is a conservative and substantial business man, and is a consistent worker for the advancement of Peoria. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club.

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## BENJAMIN L. SOMMER

(Continued from Page 215)

cathedral than to make a boot, but I think it better actually to make a boot than only to dream about building a cathedral." This is the inspiration of Benjamin L. Sommer and of the whole organization.

Mr. Sommer was united in marriage with Sara Sova at Peoria, June 17, 1923. There is one daughter, Thelma Irene and the residence is at 112 Gilbert Street. Mr. Sommer is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and of the Automobile Club.

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## WALLACE JOHN BLACK

(Continued from Page 218)

resides at 310 North Institute Place. Few people of Central Illinois have a larger acquaintance and few lawyers have a larger clientele.

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## WARREN W. DAY

(Continued from Page 219)

and residences in Peoria, Champaign, Chatsworth, Pekin, Elmwood, Mounds, Viola, Strawn, East Peoria, Washington, Fairbury, Lacon, Thawville, Cambridge, Macomb and other cities in the state.

He is a member of the board of directors of the Triangle Motion Sign Company, of Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. Day enlisted in Les Foyers du Soldat of the French army in 1918, and served eight months in France. He was a member of the United States Public Service Reserve from 1917 to 1918, and has been a brevet captain in the Illinois National Guard since 1910.

He was united in marriage with Ethel A. Hollister, daughter of Professor H. A. Hollister of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, Illinois, September 7, 1910, and has two children: Shirley W. Day and Muriel H. Day. His home is at 1415 North Perry Avenue and his business address is 1014-16-18 Peoria Life Building.

Mr. Day is a member of the American Institute of Architects, president of the Central Illinois Chapter, American Institute of Architects, a member of the Illinois Society of Architects, past president of the Peoria Society of Allied Arts, past president of the Peoria Illini Club, and is a member of the University Club of Peoria, Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, Theta Delta Chi fraternity, Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, National Society of Scabbard and Blade, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Optimist Club, Theta Delta Chi Club of New York City, Peoria Art Institute and Peoria Association of Commerce.

He has traveled extensively in the United States and abroad. In 1903, he went to Northern Africa, the Near East and the Levant, Palestine, Europe and the British Isles. In both 1907 and 1908, he traveled in Europe and the British Isles.

In the fall of 1910, winter of 1910-11 and spring of 1911, he and his wife made a trip around the world, traveling by themselves and independent of any conducted party or other traveling companions. The trip included the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, the far east Portuguese settlement of Macao, the Malay state of Johore, the Straits Settlements, Burma, India, Ceylon, Arabia, Egypt, Europe and the British Isles. On this trip, he and Mrs. Day journeyed to many of the out-of-the-way and unfrequented places of the world, including a trip under armed guard of over 300 miles into the interior of southern China, a visit to the seat of the Shinto religion in Japan, and while in India were the guests at one of the country estates of the celebrated Hindoo poet and noble prize winner, Rabindranath Tagore, whose son was a college classmate of Mr. Day's.



## E. BENTLEY HAMILTON

(Continued from Page 221)

Mr. Hamilton has taken an active interest in various civic and patriotic organizations. He served as a member of the board of directors of the Peoria Public Library for several years, and was president during 1923-24. He has been specially active in politics, and is a Republican. His unusual ability as an orator and after-dinner speaker has called him to serve many organizations as speaker and various banquets as toastmaster. In 1923, he was toastmaster at the Creve Coeur Club banquet. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, the Hamilton Club of Chicago, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, University Club, Creve Coeur Club, Peoria Country Club, Illinois State Bar Association and American Bar Association.

On October 27, 1906, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Ethel W. Burton at Chicago, Illinois. There are two children: George B. and E. Bentley, Jr.

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## WILLIS H. BALLANCE

(Continued from Page 217)

moved to California, where he was advanced to the position of chief engineer of the California Portland Cement Company, at Colton, California, for one and one-half years. Another advancement came his way, when he was offered a position with Otto Luhr, consulting refrigerating engineer, which he filled capably for a time, and later returned to the city of his birth as assistant general manager of the Gippis Brewing Company of Peoria. On the inauguration of the Electro Company here, in 1919, he was made president, which position he has held ever since.

He married Virginia Pennewill in Peoria, March 2, 1920, and has two children: Virginia and Willis, Jr. He resides at 601 Parkside Drive in one of the best residence districts of the city.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Peoria Chapter Elks Lodge, Peoria Country Club, and was one of the charter members of the Peoria Rotary Club and University Club.

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## JOSEPH P. GOEBEL

(Continued from Page 220)

children. He has served for several years as secretary and treasurer of the Cradle Beach Association which provides summer vacations for the needy children of Peoria. He is chairman of the boys' work committee of the Rotary Club of Peoria, and has been especially active in the crippled children's work of that organization.

Mr. Goebel's business address is 200 Second Avenue, where he has one of the most modern outdoor advertising studio and office buildings in Illinois. He resides at 3001 Western Avenue.

\* \* \*

## EDWARD C. LEISY

(Continued from Page 222)

It has been the ambition of Mr. Leisy not merely to direct large businesses and industries but to create them and develop them. No man in Peoria has built or helped to build more new industries and it speaks volumes for his success as a business executive when it is realized that these organizations are among the largest and most prosperous in the community.

Mr. Leisy is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Automobile Club and Country Club. His business address is 703 Jefferson Building.

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## BERNARD KELLY

(Continued from Page 221)

versity and Mount Hawley Country Clubs, the Association of Commerce, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, the United States Disabled Veterans, and the National Union Des Combatants, a French organization.

He was married, April 30, 1914, to Miss Katherine Warth at Peoria, Illinois.

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## HARRY A. FRANKEL

(Continued from Page 219)

a wide acquaintance in his home city. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Creve Coeur Club. He served for a time as a member of the city board of review.

Mr. Frankel resides at 322 Moss Avenue. He married Miss Henrietta Steerfield in Chicago, June 15, 1915, and is the father of one daughter.

\* \* \*

## DENNIS J. McMAHON

(Continued from Page 222)

They have two children, Robert E. and Helen F. Although a comparative newcomer to Peoria, Mr. McMahon has taken such an active part in Peoria's affairs that he is considered one of the real assets of the city.

## ORIN L. McCORD

(Continued from Page 223)

ready and willing to devote his time to the interests of the City of Peoria.

He is a member of the Peoria Advertising and Selling Club, Optimist Club, Country Club, Automobile Club, and is a Shriner, thirty-second degree Mason, Knight of Pythias and an Elk.

Mr. McCord's father was Ninnian A. McCord, born in Bond County, Illinois; his mother was Susan E. Child, born at Granville.

He was married to Ella M. Barnes at East Lynn, Illinois, December 15, 1888. There are three children: Stella L. Mayhugh, Fort Worth, Texas, Edwin A. McCord, attorney at law, Fort Worth, Texas, and Clarence A. McCord, in the insurance business, residing at Bloomington, Illinois.

\* \* \*

## FRANK T. MILLER

(Continued from Page 224)

active partner of the firm, Stevens, Miller & Elliott, which after the death of Mr. Stevens, became the firm of Miller, Elliott and Westervelt, he is still actively interested in.

Few men are more prominently associated with business interests in Peoria and other localities than Mr. Miller. He is vice-president and director of the Home Savings and State Bank, a director of the Merchants and Illinois National Bank; vice-president and director of the Iroquois Fire Insurance Company; a director of the Frank P. Lewis Cigar Company, a director of the Holt Company of Texas, a director of the Peoria Railway Terminal Company, and general or local counsel for various railroad systems.

His civic record, too, is an enviable one. He is a national councilor of the Peoria Association of Commerce; a member of the board of trustees of the Peoria Y. M. C. A., and the Salvation Army Advisory Board. During the late war, his executive ability was pressed into service in practically every patriotic activity in and around Peoria.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur, Peoria Country Clubs, and was a popular member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity while in college.

He was married to Miss Lillian Morgan in Peoria, September 16, 1903, and is the father of two children: Jeannette M., and Lillian Bruce Miller.

\* \* \*

## WALTER B. WILDE

(Continued from Page 227)

Club, and the Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club. He is a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner.

His business address is at the main office of the Hart Oil Burner Company, 715 Main Street. He resides at 1409 Knoxville Avenue.

After completing his school work, Mr. Wilde served an apprenticeship in the Burlington railroad shops at Burlington, Iowa, for four years, after which he returned to his home and joined his father in the manufacture of grain weighers, becoming soon after the head of the company which was the W. B. Wilde and Company. He continued with this company until early in 1900, when the W. B. Wilde and Company was consolidated with the Hart Grain Weigher Company of Peoria, he becoming vice-president and treasurer. After the death of Mr. Hart, in 1913, he became president and treasurer. He resigned these two offices in October, 1923, in order to give all his time and attention to the Hart Oil Burner Company.

\* \* \*

## HARRIE G. MOORE

(Continued from Page 224)

ing his eventful career in the life of commerce. He has served as president, vice-president, and director for eight years of the National Association of Credit Men, president of the Kansas City Commercial Club, president of the Kansas City Association of Credit Men, president of the Kansas City Implement Vehicle and Hardware Club, and in the last three organizations still enjoys an honorary membership as a result of his high reputation and service rendered.

He is a member of the Peoria Country and Creve Coeur Clubs, a prominent Peoria Republican, and has long been a member of the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of Peoria.

Mr. Moore was married to Miss Pearl D. Scales at Lincoln, Illinois, September 2, 1886, and is the father of one child, Mrs. Dan Anderson, of Peoria.

\* \* \*

## JOHN C. RYAN

(Continued from Page 225)

a bond issue of \$50,000, for the erection of a steel and concrete baseball stadium and the donation of a tract of land worth almost as much. Mr. Ryan is often designated as the "Father" of organized baseball in Peoria.

He is a member of the Peoria Creve Coeur Club, the Elks Lodge and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Josephine Kerivan in Peoria, May 6, 1905, and is the father of two children: Loyola and David Ryan.



#### CLARENCE E. SMITH

(Continued from Page 226)

Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association. He is a past post commander of the American Legion here.

Fraternally as in commercial circles of the city, Mr. Smith enjoys a wide acquaintance. He is a member of the Peoria Army and Navy Club, a member of the University and Creve Coeur Clubs, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Freda G. Becker, in Peoria, December 26, 1914, and is the father of two daughters: Frances J. and Mary V. Smith.

#### WARREN SUTLIFF

(Continued from Page 226)

united in marriage with Elizabeth F. MacLee. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Country Club, Automobile Club, Rotary Club, I. V. Y. Club, and takes an active interest in various civic organizations.

His business headquarters are at 312-14 South Adams Street, and his home is at 118 Parkside Drive.

#### LOUIS M. HINES

(Continued from Page 228)

ganization's activities for many years. Mr. Hines was married, March 3, 1881, to Miss Laura A. Pierce in Peoria. She passed away some years later, and he was subsequently married to Miss Belle Hotze, a sister of his first wife, on October 19, 1921. He is the father of three children: Mrs. Belle Moore, W. C. Hines and Harrison Hines.

#### FREDERICK H. AVERY

(Continued from Page 228)

business, meeting with generous success. After thirty-one years of continuous activity in the house furnishing business, he retired from active connection with his company, although he is still president of the several stores operated the large syndicate, and continues to serve them out of the knowledge gained through his long connection with them. Since 1920, he has become one of the leading insurance men of the community and directs a substantial investment business. With his son, N. Kirk Avery, he organized the F. H. Avery & Son Company, with the son as manager.

During the World War, Mr. Avery was commandeered by the United States Public Service Reserve for important war work, and was in charge of the work of this organization in forty-seven counties. He is a member of the Consistory and Shrine, is a director of the Peoria Association of Commerce, a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Rotary Club, and is a directors' member of the University Club. He was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Kirk (deceased), December 15, 1896, at Peoria, and has one son, N. Kirk Avery. His residence is at 307 Bigelow.

Although one of the most active business men in the community, Mr. Avery has always found time to take an active interest in civic work of all kinds.

#### ALFRED W. BEASLEY

(Continued from Page 229)

red to the Peoria High School as instructor in mathematics and sciences, and later was made principal of the old Franklin school. Subsequently he was appointed principal of the Peoria High School, and held that position with distinction until his appointment as superintendent of the Peoria school system.

On the 29th of November, 1876, Professor Beasley was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ramsay. There were four children born to this union.

Although Professor Beasley is not now a resident of Peoria, he is held in the highest esteem by Peorians, who appreciate his valuable contribution to the school development of this city.

#### JOHN A. HAYES

(Continued from Page 229)

assistant county superintendent of schools under C. U. Stone. In 1909-1910, he served as superintendent of schools in East Peoria, and remained in that capacity until his election as county superintendent of schools in 1910. He has been elected four terms as county superintendent of schools, being unanimously elected the second election.

Mr. Hayes is a member of the University Club of Peoria, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

He was united in marriage to Miss Cora V. Buck, of Princeville, on August 23, 1905. They have one daughter, Gertrude Elizabeth.

Mr. Hayes has always taken a keen interest in governmental affairs, and served the country as best he could during the war period.

#### JAMES E. HART

(Continued from Page 227)

Mr. Hart is recognized as a professional man of high standing and as a civil leader of influence.

#### WALTER G. CAUSEY

(Continued from Page 228)

became president of the State Trust and Savings Bank of Peoria, in 1917, still continuing active in the investment business bearing his name, specializing in bonds, mortgage loans and real estate, this company through its integrity and efficiency having established a reputation throughout Illinois.

While Mr. Causey has devoted his time and energy to the upbuilding of these concerns in which he was interested, he has found time to participate actively in many civic and charitable organizations and during the war period rendered service in the various movements. He served as president of Peoria Association of Commerce during one of the best years of that organization. He also served as president of Creve Coeur Club, is on the advisory board of Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the executive committee and board of directors of the Association of Commerce. He is also active in Masonic organizations, being a member of the Divan of Mohammed Temple, and is a member of Peoria Rotary Club.

On September 16, 1903, Mr. Causey was united in marriage to Florine A. Thielens, of New York. He resides at Jefferson Hotel, and his business address is 236 South Jefferson Avenue.

#### ROBERT P. JACK

(Continued from Page 229)

he became a member of the firm of Jack, Irwin and Jack; and the firm's later prominence is in part a tribute to his activity and honest effort. During Mr. Jack's practice of law in Peoria he has won wide recognition as an able attorney and a widely known civic worker in the city.

Mr. Jack is a popular member of the Creve Coeur and Peoria Country Clubs.

He maintains a suite of offices in the Jefferson Building in the Peoria business district and resides at 720 Moss Avenue.

#### ALBERT H. KAHLER

(Continued from Page 229)

position until July of 1911, when he left to accept a position with the Indianapolis Life Insurance Company. After working only a year in this company, he was appointed manager and after another year had passed, he was further promoted to the office of supervisor of agents for the home office. In 1915, he was advanced to general manager of all Central Illinois agencies, which position he has held for a number of years.

But business has not held all of Mr. Kahler's energies and active abilities. He has been instrumental in backing and boosting many of the public welfare organizations of the city in recent years. At present, he is director of the Women's Recreation Camp of the Y. W. C. A., a member of the advisory committee of the Peoria Y. W. C. A., a district trustee and past president of the Peoria Kiwanis Club, and a past president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Peoria. Mr. Kahler is also vice-president and director of the Reliance Agency Corporation of his home city.

Mr. Kahler is a prominent figure in Peoria social circles, being a member of the Peoria and Mount Hawley Country Clubs, of the Creve Coeur Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Association of Commerce, a thirty-second degree Mason, Shriner, and member of the Elks Lodge No. 20, the Eastern Star Chapter, Peoria Consistory and Commandery.

He was married in Peoria to Miss Lillian A. Leiser, October 3, 1916, and is the father of two children, James Edward and Jean Ruth Kahler.

His business offices are located at 327-28 Central National Bank Building.

#### DAN R. SHEEN

(Continued from Page 231)

He attended school in Peoria, at Normal, and received a business college course also.

A prohibitionist in politics, Mr. Sheen was elected to the Illinois legislature for one term and served with distinction and credit to his constituency.

He is known as a careful lawyer and has been prominent in some of the most important litigation in Central Illinois courts.

On June 28, 1876, he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Stiehl at Peoria. There are no children.

Attorney Sheen's business office is 405 Central National Bank Building, and his home is at 107 Roanoke Avenue.

#### DAVID H. MCCLUGAGE

(Continued from Page 230)

In 1920, he was elected to membership in the general assembly, was re-elected in 1922, and re-nominated and re-elected without opposition in 1924.

Mr. McClugage is a member of Temple Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., Peoria Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., Peoria Council No. 11, R. S. M., Peoria Consistory, Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Loyal Order of Moose, Fraternal Order Eagles and Federal Employees Union.



## DR. GEORGE ANTHONY ZELLER

(Continued from Page 231)

with Spain and served as captain, assistant surgeon, U. S. V., being in the Philippine service three years and ten days. His work during the cholera epidemic of 1902 was notable and he was specially cited by Governor General Taft in the report of the Philippine Commission for 1902. After the war, he resumed his work at the Peoria State Hospital inaugurating policies which established his leadership in this field and made that institution famous throughout the world. From 1914 to 1917, he was state alienist, and in 1917, was made superintendent of the Alton State Hospital, which he organized and equipped in record time. Four years later, after erecting seventeen new buildings accommodating 1,200 patients, he again became superintendent of the Peoria State Hospital and holds that position at the present time.

Dr. Zeller is an active member of the County, State and American Medical Associations and a frequent contributor to the magazines and periodicals of those organizations. His romances of asylum life have been widely copied.

He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Spanish War Veterans, Illini Club, Creve Coeur and Country Clubs and a Mason. During the World War, he was a member of the United States Volunteer Medical Service Corps and Consulting Alienist to the Draft Board.

He enjoys the unique distinction of having been commissioned in one medical capacity or another by six presidents and six governors.

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## JOHN WRIGHT McDOWELL

(Continued from Page 230)

Some five years later, Mr. McDowell left his position to accept an advancement as vice-president and treasurer of the Colean Manufacturing Company, and still later accepted a position with the Title and Trust Company, with which he has been prominently associated since 1906. Since that time he has made such progress in his chosen field, that few men are accorded more respect or are more commendably mentioned among the city's business and financial lights than Mr. McDowell. It is said that he has probably handled more property than any other man in this portion of Illinois.

Mr. McDowell at present is treasurer and director of the Dime Savings and Trust Company, vice-president and director of the Merchants and Illinois National Bank, a director of the Central Illinois Light Company, and vice-president and director of the American Milling Company, all listed among the city's leading commercial and industrial concerns.

He has also long been active in furthering every civic and public activity sponsored in Peoria in recent years. During the war period, he served capably as chairman of the Peoria Chapter of Red Cross and also as president of the Peoria Community Welfare Fund.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur and University Clubs, the Country Club of Peoria, the Mount Hawley Country Club, the Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Clubs and the Peoria Automobile Club.

He was married to Miss Pearl Sholl in Peoria, September 5, 1895, and is the father of one child, John W. McDowell, Jr.

His business address is at the offices of the Title and Trust Company offices.

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## HENRY E. PRATT

(Continued from Page 230)

and in baseball and other sports. He is a member of the law firm of Scholes and Pratt, is an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, D. O. K. K., F. O. E., I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Automobile Club and the Kickapoo Golf Club.

He was united in marriage with Miss Louise Hannam, December 28, 1916, at Chicago, Illinois, and there are two children: Polly and Robert Henry. His residence is 117 Rebecca Place and his law offices are at 821 Jefferson Building.

Mr. Pratt is almost universally known as "Harry" and "Harry" is called on many times each year to help in a baseball financing campaign, in various social and civic drives and in other worthy movements.

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## CARL MARTIN BEHRMAN

(Continued from Page 232)

man served as secretary to the assistant attorney-general of the United States. Soon afterward, he realized his ambition of practicing law for himself, in Peoria and Central Illinois. As judge of the Federal Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Illinois, during the past six years, he has administered many bankruptcy estates of importance involving intricate problems of law.

Attorney Behrman is an officer in several well known commercial firms. He is also a member of the Creve Coeur and University Clubs of Peoria, a member of the Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, and the Association of Commerce.

Mr. Behrman maintains his business offices in the Peoria Life Building, and resides at the Jefferson Hotel in Peoria.

## GEORGE A. SHURTLEFF

(Continued from Page 231)

Attorney Shurtleff was appointed attorney for the village of Peoria Heights in 1909, and has served in that capacity ever since. He was assistant state's attorney from 1912 to 1920, and proved to be one of the ablest prosecutors that have served in that office.

Although devoting the majority of his time to his legal work, Attorney Shurtleff has served in many other capacities. He has been prominent in Masonic work for years and is a past potentate of the Mohammed Temple Shrine. He is also a Knight Templar, thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Mount Hawley Country Club, University Club, Knights of Pythias and the Kiwanis Club. He was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club of Peoria, has served that service club as president and was for one term Kiwanis district governor. For many years, he has been a director of the State Trust and Savings Bank of Peoria of which he is the counsel.

Attorney Shurtleff was united in marriage with Maude E. Hill at Dundee, Illinois, December 12, 1910. There are two children, Margaret and Flavel. The Shurtleff home is at 212 South Glenwood Avenue, and Mr. Shurtleff's office is at 911 Central National Bank Building.

## GEORGE W. MICHELL, M. D.

(Continued from Page 230)

teen years of age. James M. Michell engaged in the general merchandise business in Gridley, served as postmaster for a quarter of a century, and at the time of his death, in 1891, was one of the most prominent residents of that community.

After graduating from the Gridley high school, George W. Michell decided upon a medical career and became a student at Rush Medical College, Chicago, completing the course in 1902. For a time he did professional work at Dewey Sanitarium, Milwaukee, and in 1903, went from there to the Lenont Mining and Railroad Hospital at Virginia, Minnesota. The following year, he became associated with the State Hospital for the Insane at Bartonville, serving as chief of its medical staff from 1904 to 1910. Following his retirement from the Bartonville hospital, Dr. Michell developed a private practice, specially in mental and nervous diseases. He believes in studying each individual case, learning what produces injurious and beneficial effects, and then safeguarding the patient from the former while bringing to bear all that he can to promote the latter. The Michell Farm Sanitarium on the Galena road is known as one of the most beautiful sanitariums in the country, with every material and professional aid to assist in the work of restoring the patients to normal health.

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## HIRAM EUGENE TODD

(Continued from Page 231)

legal partnerships. During his career as an attorney in Peoria, Mr. Todd has become closely associated with many of the city's leading industries. At present, he is a member of the board of directors of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, of the Hart Grain Weigher Company, the Allaire Woodward Company and the Altorfer Brothers Company, all listed as important commercial enterprises of Peoria.

Fraternally, also, Mr. Todd occupies a prominent niche in the city's "Who's Who." He is a Master Mason of Illinois No. 263, a member of the Union League of Chicago, and a member of the University, Creve Coeur, and Peoria Country Clubs.

He was married to Miss Bertha Ferris in Peoria, September 10, 1900, and is the father of three children: Sally G., Harriett A., and James R. Todd. He occupies a suite of offices at 318 Central National Bank Building and resides at 311 Crescent Avenue.

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## DOUGLAS H. BETHARD

(Continued from Page 232)

years later. He entered Peoria High School and studied for two years, later matriculating to Jacksonville Business College, where he studied subjects of commerce for a time.

Upon his return to Peoria, Mr. Bethard secured a position with the S. H. Thompson Company of Peoria, well known wholesale grocery house of the day. Here he worked at various positions, always advancing, however, until Mr. Thompson withdrew from the business field for about four years; during which time, he traveled for the Oakford & Fahnestock Company, and the C. J. Off Company. He was later made a junior partner and when Thompson later sold his interest to a group of younger men, he was made president of the new company. He has been honored with the presidency of the National Grocers' Association and of the Illinois Grocers' Association.

He has been an active booster of civic affairs in Peoria for years and is one of the first approached in every public enterprise of any consequence that needs business judgment and support to "put it over." He was active in re-organizing the Peoria Association of Commerce about 1913, and was first president of the new body.

Mr. Bethard also occupies a prominent position in the social and fraternal life of the city, being widely known and popular.



**IRA JENNER COVEY**  
(Continued from Page 232)

man from the Second Ward from 1907 to 1910, when he was elected to a seat in the Illinois state legislature, where he served his district to the best of his abilities. His record is considered a most creditable one. In 1920, Mr. Covey was chosen chairman of Peoria Board of Election Commissioners, which office he now holds.

Mr. Covey is a member of the Peoria Creve Coeur Club, the Mount Hawley Country Club, and a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner.

He was married to Miss Alta Linnell, June 27, 1894, and is the father of four children: Edwin Linn, Mrs. Marion Covey Griesser, Ira J., Jr. and Thirza E. Covey.

Mr. Covey maintains a suite of offices in 1223 Jefferson Building.

**EDWIN V. CHAMPION**  
(Continued from Page 233)

Attorney Champion was in the army from May 15, 1917, to February 8, 1919, and when discharged was captain of the 49th Infantry. He had overseas' service.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Mount Hawley Country Club, University Club, American Business Club, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner.

Mr. Champion's parents were Joseph Van Meter Champion and Minnie Dewey Smithson Champion, prominent people of Mansfield.

His home is 100 West Moss Avenue, and his business address is 1009 Peoria Life Building.

Attorney Champion is one of the most prominent of the younger lawyers of Peoria and Central Illinois. He served two years as assistant state's attorney, and made an enviable record in that office.

**JOHN ROBERT COLEMAN**  
(Continued from Page 233)

than Mr. Coleman in backing all patriotic movements, both national and local. He gave much of his time to the furtherance and promotion of the various Liberty Loan drives selling many of them himself. He has also long been interested in all civic movements for the betterment of his community.

Mr. Coleman is actively associated in Masonic work in Peoria. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a noble of Mohammed Shrine. He is also a popular member of the Creve Coeur and Kiwanis Clubs of Peoria.

Mr. Coleman married Miss Cleo G. Woerner, January 2, 1917, in this city. He resides at 215 North Underhill Street, Peoria.

**THOMAS JOSEPH CODY**  
(Continued from Page 233)

In politics as in business, Mr. Cody has enjoyed unusual triumphs. In 1918, he was elected to represent residents of the Sixth Ward of Peoria in the city council, which he did so capably as to be re-elected for three consecutive terms. In 1924, he was again chosen to serve as alderman for a two-year term, making a total of eight years' service.

Fraternally, Mr. Cody is widely known, being especially interested in the Knights of Columbus, Elks and Foresters.

He was married to Miss Mary Heffernon in Peoria, and is the father of four children. His business address is at 1129 South Adams Street.

Mr. Cody has installed his work in the Peoria Life Building, the Lehmann Building, the Hull Theatre and apartment building, the Illinois State Armory, Peoria county jail, the power plant of the Illinois Power and Light Corporation, and several of the city's largest and finest residences. The above named buildings include the largest in the city.

**CHARLES L. CRAWFORD**  
(Continued from Page 233)

for two years, and later moving to Peoria, where he set himself up in the jewelry business, employing one assistant. Under his capable direction, Mr. Crawford's business has grown to a large concern occupying large salesrooms and workshop, and employing twelve people, and enjoying prominent space in the front ranks of like enterprises of Peoria.

Mr. Crawford has long been active in civic undertakings of Peoria, and at present is member of the Association of Commerce of the Peoria Retail Merchants' Association, and of the Creve Coeur Club.

He was married to Miss Minnie Margaret Smith in Peoria, October 16, 1906, and is the father of one son, William Harvey Crawford.

Mr. Crawford's business address is at 214-216 South Adams Street, on the second floor.

**WILLIAM H. DAY**  
(Continued from Page 234)

When but a youth, Mr. Day felt the call to the colors and soon after Fort Sumter was fired upon enlisted in the ranks of the Union army, serving for six months as high private in the 139th Illinois infantry regiment.

Mr. Day is one of the oldest members of the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria, and has a wide acquaintance among the city's business and professional folk.

**CHESTER O. FISCHER**  
(Continued from Page 234)

finally decided to devote his entire time to the executive end of that business. The growth of the Massachusetts company in Peoria, during the comparatively short time of his management, gives mute evidence of the success of his efforts.

Fraternally few men are better known. He is a member of the Peoria Elks' Lodge, the Masons, University, Creve Coeur, and Peoria Country Clubs, the Optimist Club, Illinois Club, Association of Commerce and the Peoria Bar Association.

Mr. Fischer has been married twice. His first wife, Catherine Faber Fischer, to whom he was married, October 15, 1915, passing away December 10, 1918. He married Grace Nelson in Peoria, April 4, 1923. He is the father of two children: Catherine M. and Elizabeth F., borne him by his first wife.

Mr. Fischer's success has placed him among the most successful of the young business executives of the city.

**JOHN E. DOUGHERTY**  
(Continued from Page 234)

then opened his office at 702 Peoria Life Building, where he is located at present.

Mr. Dougherty was married, August 9, 1923, to Katherine Welton, the ceremony taking place in Chicago, Illinois. He was born in Chillicothe, Illinois, August 17, 1891, the son of James M. and Alice Sutton Dougherty. His home address is 109 Roanoke Avenue, Peoria.

Mr. Dougherty is widely known in the city, county and state at large as a legal man of wide knowledge and ability.

**LOUIS J. GAUSS**

(Continued from Page 235)

Mr. Gauss' career of public service started in 1906, when he was chosen to fill the office of deputy county treasurer, and where he served capably until 1914, when he was elected county treasurer. He remained in this position for four years, and in 1918, was the people's choice for county clerk, which office he now holds. He served as president of the state association of county officials from 1923-24.

But, despite commercial successes and a wide political acquaintanceship, Mr. Gauss is perhaps more widely known through his earnest endeavors and singular honors accorded him in the fraternal world, more particularly along the lines of Free Masonry. He started his career with Temple Lodge No. 46, A. F. and A. M., is a member of the Peoria Consistory, a noble and past potentate of Mohammed Shrine, a member of Peoria Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, a member of Peoria Council No. 11, R. and S. M., president of the board of trustees, Mohammed Association, a member of Peoria Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, and holds honorary membership in Ansar Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., located at Springfield, Illinois, of the Central City Chapter, O. E. S., and the Caravan Club of the Peoria Shrine Temple. Mr. Gauss is also a member of Colonel W. A. Thursh Camp, No. 25, Sons of Veterans, of Charter Oak Camp, Modern Woodmen, and of West Bluff Lodge No. 177, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Gauss is also past president of the Kiwanis Club of Peoria.

He was married to Miss Jennie Ockenga, at Peoria, October 27, 1908, and is the father of two children: William Paul and Warren Calvin Gauss.

**ROSCOE CHARLES FREDERICK**

(Continued from Page 234)

1912, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which office he now holds. In 1915, he was married to Miss Myrtle Black, of this city.

Mr. Frederick has long been an important factor in the rather remarkable success of the legal firm Frederick and Frederick, which has progressed rapidly and at present occupies extensive offices at 319 Main Street, Peoria. While at college, he was a popular member of Pi Kappa Alpha and Phi Alpha Delta fraternities.

Fraternally, Justice Frederick occupies a prominent niche in the city's "Who's Who," being an active member in the Peoria Chapter of the Elks' Lodge, the Knights of Pythias, the University Club, and the Illinois Lodge No. 263, A. F. and A. M., the Peoria Consistory, Peoria Council No. 11, Peoria Chapter No. 7, and Mohammed Shrine.

Despite his years, Justice Frederick is undoubtedly one of the reasons for Peoria's reputation as a legal center, and few men can claim higher esteem in the minds of fellow associates and friends.

**CLIFFORD I. HIRT**

(Continued from Page 235)

veloped his business until it is now one of the large baking establishments of the state, serving not only a large part of Peoria, but many towns and cities within the Peoria radius.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Knights Templar and Shrine, and the Peoria Automobile Club. He is progressive in business, and is always interested in advancing the interests of the community. He resides at 515 Shipman Street, and his business address is 100 Warner Street.



## JOHN W. HARTZ

(Continued from Page 236)

was also chairman of the inter-club committee of service clubs in 1924. He is a member of the Association of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Creve Coeur Club, Peoria Automobile Club, the Shrine and other organizations.

He was united in marriage with Miss Edna E. Hoover at Washington, Illinois, October 12, 1898, and there are two children: Mrs. Madaline E. Bennett and Wilson H. Hartz.

Mr. Hartz devotes much time and effort to civic work and specially in connection with the Kiwanis Club activities. His residence is in Fon du Lac township across the Illinois River from Peoria, and his business address is 529-31 South Adams Street.

## JAY T. HUNTER

(Continued from Page 236)

Scully, and still later with Hunter, Page and Kavanaugh, of which firm he is at present senior member.

But despite a life full of legal activity, Mr. Hunter has always found time to be active in civic affairs. He served for two years as president of the Peoria Board of School inspectors, 1914-15, and was also a member of the exemption board of the city during the period of the World War.

He was married to Elizabeth Oakford, May 6, 1915, and has two children: Thomas Oakford Hunter and Mary Wilson Hunter. He is a member of the Creve Coeur and Peoria Country Clubs. He resides at 304 Parkside Drive.

## ROSCOE HERGET

(Continued from Page 235)

to the Illinois bar in 1913, and was one of the few men instrumental in the organization of the Peoria Better Business Bureau. He is now its manager counsel.

Attorney Herget is a member of the Mount Hawley Country Club, the University Club, the Peoria Advertising and Selling Club, the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the Peoria Bar Association, Phi Gamma Delta, and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, a thirty-second degree Mason, member of the Peoria Commandery, Knight Templar, and a noble of Mohammed Shrine.

Mr. Herget was married on September 14, 1921, to Miss Mary Lilly Kendall at Farmer City, Illinois. He is the father of one child, Minnie Martha Herget, and resides on Grand View Drive. He occupies a suite of offices in the Jefferson Building.

## FRANK A. HALL

(Continued from Page 236)

the practice of his chosen profession, and after a short time was chosen to serve the community in the capacity of justice of the peace.

Under his capable management of public safety, his adherents became convinced that he should again run for office, and he was returned in office by an overwhelming majority, an example of the confidence of the city at large in him.

Mr. Hall is a member of the University Club of Peoria. He married Miss Ada Stiel, July 4, 1921, at Jefferson, Wisconsin, and is the father of one son, Franklin.

## ERNEST JOHN GALBRAITH

(Continued from Page 235)

the responsible office of state's attorney of Peoria County, elected in 1920. He has served as village attorney for Averyville, Illinois, for Bartonville, Illinois, and has been public administrator and guardian of Peoria County for the four years, from 1916 to 1920, under appointment of Governor Lowden.

During the World War period, few were more active than Mr. Galbraith in furthering such patriotic movements as the Liberty Loan drives, etc.

Mr. Galbraith is also a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' State Bank of Averyville, Illinois. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Mount Hawley Country Club, the University and Kiwanis Clubs, and a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner of Mohammed Temple.

He married Miss Harriett Brenton, October 13, 1913, at Peoria, and is the father of two children: Virginia and Marian.

## FRANK J. KEATING

(Continued from Page 237)

Company (domestic oil burners), Sam Levinson and Company, insurance, Cream Products Company and the Chas. C. Adams Company.

Mr. Keating is president of the Kickapoo Golf Club, is a member of the Fort Madison Country Club of Fort Madison, Iowa, and is affiliated with the Beta Mu fraternity.

On November 25, 1900, he was united in marriage with Clarabel Flanigan at Peoria. There are four children: Francis James, Helen and Genevieve.

Mr. Keating's business office is 506 Lehmann Building, and his residence is at 510 Frye Avenue.

## HENRY F. KIRCHER

(Continued from Page 237)

government of the county and in extending road improvements. He has served acceptably as chairman of the finance committee of the Peoria County Tuberculosis Association, as president of the Day Nursery of the Volunteers of America, and past chairman of the board of the Universalist Church.

He was united in marriage with Miss Grace Shook, February 2, 1900, at Davenport, Iowa. Mrs. Kircher died in June, 1920. He has no children.

Mr. Kircher is a Mason and Shriner, an Elk, and a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Optimist Club and Sons of Veterans. He is president of Henry F. Kircher Company, and a director in the National Warehouse Company. His business address is 1202 Lehmann Building, and his residence is at 300 North Madison Avenue.

## WILLIAM EDWARD JOHNSTON

(Continued from Page 237)

On February 14, 1899, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Colean at Carlinville, Illinois. The children are: Francis J. and Ruth Neoma.

Mr. Johnston, aside from being president of the two organizations mentioned at the beginning of this sketch, is connected with several other organizations and is vice-president of the Peoria Automobile Club, near Chillicothe, Illinois. He is a Shriner, Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason, a Rotarian, and member of the Creve Coeur, Country and Automobile Clubs. Since coming to Peoria from Indianapolis, in 1900, he has not only firmly established himself in business and club life, but has taken an active part in civic affairs. During the war, he served on the Liberty Loan drives, and was a member of the Illinois militia.

He resides at 200 North University, and his business address is 1810 Main Street.

## EDGAR JOSEPH KAHN

(Continued from Page 238)

of the Southern plants, with headquarters at Clarendon, Arkansas, and still later served as treasurer of the company, holding this responsible post for ten years. Shortly after this period, he came again to Peoria, and was subsequently made president of the concern in 1921.

Mr. Kahn is also vice-president of the Superior Oil Company, leading Peoria business enterprise.

Mr. Kahn is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Mount Hawley Country Club, Peoria Automobile Club, vice-president of the Optimist Club, and a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner.

He was married to Miss Olive Julian at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 7, 1912, and is the father of one son, Julian.

Mr. Kahn's business offices are located at 2409 South Washington Street.

## ELWOOD RAYMOND KROOS

(Continued from Page 238)

this position until 1924, when he became interested in the business of adjustment of insurance losses, representing the people.

Mr. Kroos is a stockholder in the Globe Manufacturing Company, the Born-Reid-Morgan Company, and a prominent stockholder in the Morgan Company, of Vincennes, Indiana.

Few men are better known in Peoria business circles than Mr. Kroos. He is a member of the Peoria Rotary Club, the Peoria Automobile Club, the Creve Coeur Club and all Masonic bodies.

He was married to Miss Harriett Markley in Peoria, December 2, 1902, and resides at 124 Cooper Street in the Peoria West Bluff District.

Mr. Kroos maintains a suite of offices in the Peoria Life Building, 532.

## RALPH C. LOWES

(Continued from Page 238)

New York office of the Armour Packing Company. He was afterwards transferred to Kansas City, Mo., and was appointed assistant general manager there, at the Kansas City plant of the Armour's. Later he became general manager of the Peoria Packing Company, which is now known as the Wilson Provision Company. Since November 1st, 1917, he has been Illinois state manager for The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, and has become one of the leading life insurance men in the State.

Mr. Lowes has always been actively interested in politics and in civic affairs. He has served the city as alderman and has been prominent in various civic organizations. For twenty years, he was chairman of the board of trustees of the Union Congregational Church, Peoria. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, University Club, Peoria Commandery, K. T., Scottish Rite, and Mohammed Temple Shrine.

Mr. Lowes' office is at 203 Central National Bank Building and his residence is at 1102 North Glen Oak Avenue.

## WILLIAM M. KENNY

(Continued from Page 237)

position of chief inspector of the Peoria Fire Prevention Bureau.

He served capably in this capacity until 1923, when he was chosen to head the fire department as fire marshal. He is serving in that capacity at present.

Mr. Kenny enjoys a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Peoria and abroad. He is a member of that well known organization "The Boys of the Old White School," a member of the Peoria Association of Commerce, an active member of the Knights of Columbus organization, and is also a charter member of the recently formed Jiryab Caravan of the Order of the Alhambra, which is a companion organization of the Knights of Columbus.

He was married to Miss Caroline Beuchele, July 18, 1910, in Peoria, and is the father of one child, James Nicholas Kenny, aged six. He resides at 506 Hancock Street, Peoria.

## HUGO V. LUCAS

(Continued from Page 238)

The company was incorporated in 1897. For several years after the incorporation, Mr. Lucas was secretary, becoming president in 1914, and at the present time being both president and treasurer.

Mr. Lucas and his company have been leaders in developing Peoria, principally in construction work, and literally thousands of buildings, which have been erected from 1857 to the present time, have utilized products made in the Lucas plant.

Mr. Lucas' wife was formerly Emily Vonachen. There is one daughter, Marie.

His business address is 1328 South Washington Street, and his residence is at 2135 Knoxville Avenue.

## HENRY WHITCOMB LYNCH

(Continued from Page 239)

Mr. Lynch has been a Republican leader in this district for years. He entered politics as alderman in the old First Ward, serving two terms. He was elected mayor of Peoria in 1899, serving one term. He was appointed postmaster of Peoria, in 1906, by President Roosevelt, and was re-appointed by President Taft. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Union Congregational Church, Mount Hawley Country Club, University Club, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

He has two sons: Ralph A. and Harold W., who are in business in Peoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynch reside in a charming home at 924 Glen Oak Avenue. His business address is 1009 Central National Bank Building.

## CHARLES LOVERIDGE

(Continued from Page 239)

known all over the state as a leader in his line of work. He is now the owner of the business which bears his name, and is also vice-president of the Farmers' Loan and Homestead Association.

On October 26, 1892, Mr. Loveridge was united in marriage with Jessie E. Mattson, of Peoria. The children are: Charlotte D., Florence J., Charles A., William G., Walter E., Alice F., Arthur R., Harold A. and Frank E.

Mr. Loveridge is vitally interested in civic and patriotic work. During the World War, he was specially active in Liberty Loan drives. He is a member of the Masons, West Bluff Lodge of Knights of Pythias, Charter Oak Lodge of the Woodmen, Invincible Tent of the Maccabees and the Glen Oak Foresters. He is a man of high qualities and of sterling traits.

## CARLOS B. ROWLEY

(Continued from Page 240)

serving for eight years in the capacity of field manager. In 1921 he organized with the International Underwriters Automobile Insurance Company, and has been the company's president ever since.

Mr. Rowley is also secretary of the Federal Investment Company, one of Peoria's prominent financial houses.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur and Peoria Country Clubs, of Temple Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Mr. Rowley was married on June 16, 1909, to Miss Madeline T. Caron, and is the father of two children, Katherine Frances and Bertham.

## CHARLES F. BARTSON

(Continued from Page 241)

engaged in sewer and drainage system construction and in the building of railroads and state roads.

Mr. Bartson was born in Peoria, March 13, 1865, the son of Joseph and Martha (Lechenthalier) Bartson, and in boyhood attended the old sixth ward public school of Peoria. He was married in Peoria, in November, 1888, to Belle Kellerstrass and has two daughters, Pearl and Irene.

Residence: 1411 Knoxville Avenue. Business address: 407 Lehman Building.

## G. C. McFADDEN

(Continued from Page 239)

taining his interest in the firm of McFadden and Company at Havana.

Mr. McFadden is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Peoria. He belongs to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He became a Mason in early manhood, and is now a member of the Havana Lodge Chapter and Commandery. He is a member of the Peoria Shrine and Consistory. He also is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and the Peoria Country Club.

Mr. McFadden is married. He is the father of six children and resides at 721 Moss Avenue.

## EUGENE OSBORN

(Continued from Page 240)

he was engaged principally in banking fields with especial attention to re-organization work. He now entered the engineering corps of the United States Army, and after receiving an honorable discharge in the same year, moved to Chicago, where he was connected with the National City Company. He moved to Peoria in the spring of 1919, and organized the company, which bears his name in 1922.

Mr. Osborn is a member of the Creve Coeur and University Clubs of Peoria, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a noble of Mohammed Shrine.

He married Miss Eloise Dietrick, August 29, 1914, and is the father of one child, Sara Ellen.

## RODNEY MITCHELL

(Continued from Page 240)

record keeping and business transactions. He has furnished books for many Peoria and out of town banks, has furnished the record books for the county offices and railroads.

Mr. Mitchell has a wide acquaintance fraternally in Peoria, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

He was married on June 6, 1869, to Miss Elmira Dudley in Peoria, and is the father of five children: Gertrude E., Evangeline, Robert L., Melville D., and Elizabeth Starr.

Mr. Mitchell's business offices are located at 204 South Washington Street, where he manages his extensive book-binding establishment.

## HARRY DALE MORGAN

(Continued from Page 240)

He remained here one year, and then became associated with the office of Stephens, Miller and Elliott, remaining in this position for a like period. The firm of Morgan and Galbraith next came into prominence in his life. In 1913 he became a member of the legal partnership of McRoberts, Morgan and Zimmerman. His connection here lasted two years, and since 1915 he has been actively interested in McRoberts and Morgan, which partially through his efforts, has grown to occupy a prominent place among professional firms of the city.

Mr. Morgan, too, occupies a prominent place in the city's fraternal and social life. He enjoys membership in the Creve Coeur and University Clubs, in the Mount Hawley Country Club, in the Rotary Club of Peoria, the Peoria Association of Commerce and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner.

He was married July 9, 1911, to Miss Eleanor Ellis, in Peoria and is the father of four children, Robert Dale, Donald Albert, David William and George Edward Morgan.

## ROBERT SCHOENFELD

(Continued from Page 241)

serving for three years as vice-president of this company. He remained with the firm until 1920, when he organized the Schoenfeld-Martin Company. In 1922, he left to engage in the investment-brokerage business which now claims his chief interest.

Mr. Schoenfeld has been honored with the office of secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Retail Dry Goods Association, and during his stay in Chicago, served as president of the Chicago Dry Goods Association, an unusual distinction.

In war time, 1917 to 1918, Mr. Schoenfeld's experience and executive ability along commercial lines was pressed into service and he served capably as chairman of the State Council of Defense, Commercial Economy Administration, for Peoria County. He was also active in furthering the success of practically every patriotic activity in the city during that time.

He is a well known clubman, being connected with the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria, a member of the Peoria Automobile Club, the Mount Hawley Country Club, and the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

Mr. Schoenfeld was married to Miss Amanda Tatge, June 10, 1896, in Chicago, and is the father of two children: Merritt R. and Edith A. Schoenfeld.



# Peoria and Its Builders

## SHELTON F. McGRATH

(Continued from Page 239)

connections with this firm in 1915, and opened his present office at 801-06 Jefferson Building.

Attorney McGrath is a forceful speaker and is eminently successful as a trial lawyer. He is director and general counsel for the Reliance Agency Corporation, district attorney for the Minneapolis and St. Paul Railroad Company and general counsel for the McGrath Sand and Gravel Company.

For a number of years, Attorney McGrath has been interested actively in politics. He served as corporation counsel for the City of Peoria from 1921 to 1923, and was a member of the fiftieth general assembly of the State of Illinois.

On March 11, 1914, he was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Eignus of Forrest, Illinois. The family home is on Grandview drive.

Attorney McGrath is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Country Club, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and an Elk.

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## WALTER WILLIAMS

(Continued from Page 242)

ment, serving as Deputy United States Marshal until 1920, when he accepted a responsible advancement in the service of the American Magnite Stone Corporation. One year later, Mr. Williams established himself as head of the Walter Williams Service Corporation and the Walter Williams Sales Company and General Auctioneers, which have subsequently grown to occupy places in the front rank of similar firms of the United States.

Mr. Williams has served as a member of the board of supervisors, and is perhaps one of the city's best known men in fraternal circles. He is a past deputy imperial prince of the D. O. K. K., serving for two terms; is present temple deputy prince of the D. O. K. K. for this district of Illinois; is a past chancellor commander, Knights of Pythias, has served as deputy grand chancellor commander of the Peoria District for two terms, and is a past royal vicer of El Medi Temple, D. O. K. K.

Mr. Williams was married, in June of 1904, to Miss Lucy Jordan, and is the father of one child, Lotetta, from a previous marriage. His business office is located in the Peoria Life Building.

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## WALTER PETER BACKES

(Continued from Page 242)

1903 to 1907, as a surveyor with the City of Peoria. Later he was engaged for a considerable period on the New York State barge canal at Waterford, Cohoes and Ft. Edward, New York. Other work has included service with the Virginia Bridge & Iron Company, Memphis, as designing engineer, 1911-12; work in the office of the county surveyor, Peoria, 1913-16; drainage work on the Little River Drainage District, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, 1916-17; and service with the engineering office of Hugh Cooper, New York City, and in subway construction in Brooklyn, New York, 1917-18. His work with the Crescent City Coal Company included the building of the Peoria, Hanna City & Western Railroad, the laying out of mines, and the direction of engineering work on other of its La Marsh projects. In his capacity as consulting engineer he serves the Crescent City Coal Company, the Peoria, Hanna City & Western Railroad, and the Hanna City Mining Company.

Mr. Backes was married at Albany, New York, June 3, 1914, to Mary Williams Rider, and in societies he is a member of the Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi Fraternities, and the R. T. S. at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and the University Club and the Peoria Automobile Club, Peoria. He resides at 309 South Bourland Street.

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## EARL BUELL WILLIAMSON

(Continued from Page 242)

Canton, Illinois. In 1911, he also worked with the firm of Jonas, Morley and Dess, of Chicago, Illinois, and still later in Wise and Kaylor, another Chicago law firm, in 1912. In 1913, Mr. Williamson was associated with Bockley Gray and Moore, also of Chicago.

It was soon after this, a career of various successes in Chicago, that Mr. Williamson came to Peoria, where he soon gained an enviable reputation among members of the legal profession. Since that time, he has served as superintendent of special assessments for the City of Peoria under Mayor Woodruff. In 1922, he was chosen to fill the responsible position of city attorney, which position he now holds.

Mr. Williamson, while in school, was a popular member of the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity, being on the chapter roll both at the University of Illinois and at the University of Chicago.

He was married to Miss Catherine Callow, in Monmouth, Illinois, January 15, 1915. He maintains a suite of business offices at 1109 Lehmann Building in the city's business district.

## ROSS H. STRAIN

(Continued from Page 241)

maintained in this business ten years, then accepting a position as buying agent for the Eastin Packing Houses and, leaving in 1905, to organize the firm of Strain, Canterbury and Company.

Perhaps Mr. Strain's unusual and versatile business abilities can best be spoken of by the firms he heads. He is president of the Vernard Film Corporation of Peoria, president of the Peoria Bedding and Supply Company, and is also president of the Board of the Peoria Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Mr. Strain is a member of the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria, the Peoria Automobile Club, a thirty-second degree Mason, Shriner, member of the Knights Templar, and director of the Royal Order of Jesters.

He was married in Aledo, Illinois, June 10, 1910, to Miss Cynthia E. Rose.

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## WILLIAM B. REED

(Continued from Page 241)

It was, in 1910, that he was elected to fill the position of assistant cashier and served in that capacity until 1915, when he left to accept the position of financial agent for the estate of Walter Barker.

Mr. Reed has always taken an active interest in civic enterprises. For more than two years, he has been president of Peoria's Board of Education, and is at present serving in that capacity. It is said of him that he has contributed much toward constructive improvements and changes made under his regime.

Mr. Reed has a wide acquaintance in Peoria social and fraternal life, being a member of the University Club, vice-president and director of the Mount Hawley Country Club, and a member of the Peoria Consistory and Shrine.

He was married, June 27, 1901, to Miss Jennie E. Myers, of Peoria, and is the father of one child, Virginia M. Reed.

Mr. Reed's business offices are located at 1001 Central National Bank Building, Peoria, Illinois.

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## IRA W. WOLFNER

(Continued from Page 242)

Mr. Wolfner's business energies are not limited to the coöperage business, as he is also president of the Frank P. Lewis Cigar Company, Peoria's large cigar factory.

In every civic movement and public charity, Mr. Wolfner takes a keen interest and gives considerable personal service whenever called upon. He has devoted considerable of his efforts and time to the furtherance of Neighborhood House, the city's big settlement house, of which he is one of the board of directors.

During the World War, Mr. Wolfner was a sergeant in the reserve militia. He has an active membership in the University Club and Peoria Country Club, the Kiwanis Club and the American Business Club, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Illinois Society of Engineers.

Mr. Wolfner was married, February 3, 1914, to Miss Irene Basch, of Danville, Illinois, and has three children: Jane Irene, William F. and Gertrude V. Wolfner.

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## EUGENE BROWN

(Continued from Page 243)

1875, the son of Deloss S. and Frances Bush Brown. He attended the White school and high school at Peoria, and later turned his attention and energies to business, studying for a time at Brown's Business College.

In 1893, he entered the real estate fraternity beginning this work with the Title and Trust Company, of Peoria, and one year later, he started in business for himself, inaugurating the business as Eugene Brown, real estate. About 1905, Mr. Brown, with his brother, Deloss S., Jr., started the firm of Brown Brothers, which is still the firm name.

He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Mount Hawley Country Club, a Shriner, and a member of the Peoria Elks Lodge, and was the first president of the Aircraft Club of Peoria. During his career, he has been honored by being chosen president of the Peoria Association of Commerce, Peoria Realty Board, and of the Illinois Valley Association.

He was married, February 22, 1900, to Lillias Keith, and is the father of three children: Elizabeth M. L., Jean Marian and Lucilee Brown.

His business offices are located at 408 Fulton Street in the heart of the business district.

## EDWARD H. WALKER (Continued from Page 243)

with another well known Peoria business man, Harvey Lightner. For a period of ten years the firm went under the name of Walker and Lightner, and for a like number of years was known as Walker and McIlvaine, finally taking the name of Isaac Walker and Son. In 1880, on the death of his father, the firm, which had now progressed to one of the city's leading commercial houses, was incorporated under the name of Isaac Walker Hardware Company, as it is now designated.

Mr. Walker is and has been one of the heaviest backers of all movements for civic welfare. He is an active member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Peoria Automobile Club and the Peoria Country Club.

On June 6, 1881, he was married to Jessie Clegg at Peoria, and is the father of two children: Edward I. Walker, now residing in Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. Lucile Martin of Peoria. He resides at 1216 Knoxville Avenue, in Peoria.

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## JOHN B. WILTON (Continued from Page 243)

rapidly until it now ranks high among the city's business enterprises.

Later in life, Mr. Wilton turned his energy to financial matters, becoming interested in the Peoria Loan and Homestead Association, and later when the South Side Trust and Savings Bank was organized a few years ago, he was selected as a member of its board of directors.

Fraternally few men can claim a more prominent place in the city than Mr. Wilton. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Calanthe Lodge, the Canadian Club, Odd Fellows, the Creve Coeur Club, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a noble of Mohammed Shrine.

Mr. Wilton was married, October 26, 1885, to Miss Emma Bennett, in the City of Peoria, and is the father of three children: James B., Ruth and Florence (Mrs. Charles M. Fryer, of Oakland, California).

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## NATHAN H. WEISS (Continued from Page 243)

the bar while he was with William V. Tefft, then State's attorney, in 1904, and was associated with Joseph A. Weil for a number of years in the general practice of law, and has maintained his own office since 1916.

In connection with his law work, Attorney Weiss represents the Spanish, German, Hungarian and Austrian consuls in Chicago, for Peoria and vicinity.

He was united in marriage with Miss Edna Wildberg at Peoria, June 28, 1910. During the World War, he served on various committees and in all the loan drives. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, Optimist Club, Knights of Pythias, D. O. K. K., Modern Woodmen and I. O. B. B.

His residence is at 200 North Maplewood, and his law office is at 601 Lehmann Building.

## THEODORE PENFIELD WALKER (Continued from Page 244)

in the Philippine Constabulary of the Philippine Islands. During part of this service, he served as a lieutenant-governor of the wild tribes of Panay Island, a responsible and dangerous post. In the year 1916, he resigned from the army and was appointed to a position on the foreign staff of the Standard Oil Company of New York, serving in China and Dutch East Indies. From 1919 to 1921, he was eastern manager for the American Metal Company in the Dutch East Indies and the Strait Settlement, and in 1923, came to Peoria with the Commercial Solvents Corporation.

When the World War held the country's attention, Major Walker entered the lists as a major in the Nation's air service, serving at general headquarters with the Air Service, Third Army Corps. He is now holding a commission as major in the United States Reserve Air Service.

Major Walker is a member of the Creve Coeur, and Peoria Country Club, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He married Miss Eugenie Revel at Paris, France, May 27, 1919, and resides at 601 Parkside Drive.

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## FREDERICK E. ZIMMERMAN (Continued from Page 244)

The growth of the two concerns in which he has been interested, speaks too, of his managerial and executive abilities.

He is perhaps among the most widely known Peoria men in lodge and fraternal circles. The Optimist Club; A. F. & A. M. No. 166; Columbia Lodge No. 21; Odd Fellows, and Modern Woodmen of America, all have his name displayed on their membership rolls.

Mr. Zimmerman was married to Miss Lydia Hortman, December 5, 1904, and is the father of four children: Elise L., Minnie, LeRoy and Harley F.

\* \* \*

## HERBERT EDMUND HEWITT (Continued from Page 244)

Peoria Elks Club and Peoria Association of Commerce. He was united in marriage with Helen Richmond Carter at Lynn, Massachusetts, October 10, 1906, and has two children, Carter Edmund Hewitt, born October 6, 1907; and Gillette Hewitt, born May 3, 1910. The Hewitt residence is 727 Moss Avenue, Peoria, and the firm's offices are at 1600 Peoria Life Building.

\* \* \*

## FRANK NELSON EMERSON (Continued from Page 244)

been active in many lines of endeavor. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, University Club and Country Club of Peoria.

His business address is Hewitt & Emerson, 1600 Peoria Life Building.



# *Springfield--The Capital--Rich in the Spirit of Lincoln*

*Prepared By Illinois State Journal, Springfield.*



SPRINGFIELD enjoys the distinction of having survived and grown as a pioneer prairie town. The early tendency to build on navigable streams had no part in its development. Until recent years it resisted the lure of its nearest river, the Sangamon.

The first settlement on the site of Springfield was made by emigrants from North Carolina. Elisha Kelly, a hunter, coming West in 1818, was impressed with the hunting along Spring Creek, where the timber made a cover for deer which fed on the nearby prairies. Returning to North Carolina, he induced his father, Henry Kelly, and four brothers, John, Elijah, William and George, to come to the vicinity.

The Kellys formed a settlement on a branch of Spring Creek, which became the nucleus of the future state capital. When in 1821, the legislature authorized the creation of Sangamon County, Zachariah Peter, Rivers Cormack and William Drennan were elected its first commissioners to select a county seat "to be the temporary seat of justice until otherwise provided by law."

Had the commissioners followed the prevailing custom, the temporary court would have been established on the Sangamon River. But there was no settlement on the river where the officers of the new court could be housed and where the county business could be transacted.

John Kelly offered his home and so the Kelly settlement became the temporary seat of justice. The commissioners were elected April 2, 1821, and held their first meeting the following day. They appointed Charles R. Matheny clerk of the court. On April 10, they appointed James Sims county treasurer and named three justices of the peace—John Lindsey, Stephen Stillman and John Robison. The same day they staked a point in the prairie near John Kelly's farm as the site for a court house. This is now the northwestern corner of Second and Jefferson Streets in Springfield.

*First Court House Cost \$42.50.*

Kelly was authorized to build a log court house. The contract shows that the structure cost \$42.50. Jesse Brevard was given the contract for erecting a fireplace and putting the building in condition for winter occupancy.

On June 4, provision was made for an addition to the county's government equipment and Robert Hamilton was given a contract to erect a jail. This cost \$84.75. These were the first public buildings in Springfield.

When the matter of permanently locating the county seat came up, the disposition to build on the river manifested itself. A majority favored a river location and the selection of a county seat became an issue in the legislative election.

William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, favored Sangamo, seven miles northwest of Springfield on the river bank. Jonathan S. Pugh was for Springfield. Hamilton was elected to the legislature, but Pugh and other friends of Springfield succeeded in inducing the commissioners to confirm the original selection of Springfield.

Land for the county seat site was donated by Elijah Iles and Pascal Enos. Forty-two acres were in the site, which was divided into town lots. These were sold at auc-

tion at the state capitol in Vandalia, May, 1825. One square having been reserved for county buildings, in September, 1825, provision was made for the erection of a new frame court house, which was located at the northeast corner of Adams and Sixth Streets, south and east of the old site and farther distant from the river.

While Springfield was the name given the location of the county seat when it was staked out by the commissioners, the first plat of lots carried the name Calhoun. This embraces the northwestern part of the town. The county seat site donated by Iles and Enos was made to conform with this. The City of Springfield was incorporated under general laws April 2, 1832. In the fall of that year a re-survey was made to adjust discrepancies between the plats of Springfield and Calhoun. The new incorporation had for its first board of trustees, C. R. Matheny, president; Cyrus Anderson, John Taylor, Elisha Tabor, Mordicai Mobley and William Carpenter.

#### *Move for River Site Frustrated.*

Tradition has it that the early residents of Springfield used various artifices in preventing, at various times, removal of the town to a site on the river. Authorities at Washington, it is said, desired that the land office be located on a stream and old settlers told, with great glee, of an occasion when commissioners were sent here to effect a change.

The officials were entertained by Major Iles. One of his neighbors volunteered to pilot the visitors to the river. He led them over a rough road, through sloughs and tangles of undergrowth. They found a suitable site, but decided it would be impracticable to build a road to it. When they returned, exhausted by their day's exertions, they reported against a change.

Efforts to navigate the Sangamon may have had something to do with Springfield's triumphant maintenance of its inland site. These were unsuccessful, and they discouraged the hope of building a town north and west, which would have continuous river connection with the Illinois and Mississippi. Building of a railroad to the Illinois River put an end to all such enterprises.

Abraham Lincoln was a member of the town board elected in 1839. Politics had played an important part in making Springfield the county seat of Sangamon County. It was to figure in the selection of Springfield as the future capital. Owing to the fact that emigration to Illinois had carried the center of population far north, there was objection to retaining the state capital at Vandalia.

When the period for which it had been located there had expired, the question was taken up in the general assembly. As early as 1833 numerous prospective sites for the new state capital were under consideration. The location was made in the session of 1836-37.

In this session Sangamon County was represented by two senators and seven representatives. Because of their physique they were known as the "Long Nine." Abraham Lincoln was one of these House members. The others were Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin, Robert L. Wilson. The senators were Archer G. Herndon and Job Fletcher.

#### *Civic Spirit Early in Evidence.*

Prior to the session they had agreed to concentrate their efforts on securing the state capital for Springfield. At this time the state was enjoying what would now be called a "boom" and every community was interested in prospective improvements. The legislature had to do with the locating of railroads and canals and there was opportunity for much "log rolling."

The "Long Nine" made the best of these opportunities. When the delegation



cast its votes for a bill affecting another community, it was with a view to securing support for Springfield in the fight for location of the state capital. The result of this maneuvering was seen on the first ballot when Springfield led Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria and Alton, the major contenders. On the fourth ballot, it received seventy-three votes, a majority over all.

In securing the capital, Springfield obligated itself to pay \$50,000 and to contribute not less than two acres of land as a site for the new state house. It was a heavy obligation for a little town of only a thousand inhabitants. When the bursting of the internal improvement boom came, the town was hard pressed to keep its agreement. Stephen A. Douglas, then a resident of Jacksonville, which had been one of the cities in the contest for the capital, suggested that Springfield be released from its pledge.

Lincoln and his associates from Springfield declined to avail themselves of this proposal. The citizens paid two-thirds of the amount in two installments and when no more ready cash was available, they borrowed \$16,667 from the state bank and gave a note, which is still preserved as a precious relic of Springfield's pioneer civic ambition, pride and fidelity to its obligations.

From 1832 to 1840, Springfield was governed by a board of trustees. April 6, 1840, the city was incorporated under a charter, which was submitted to the voters of the town. The first election of city officers was held April 20, and Benjamin S. Clements became its first mayor. The city adopted the commission form of government January 2, 1911.

After Springfield had been made the seat of the state government, it was required on several occasions to combat efforts to remove the capital to other cities. Peoria did not give up its effort until after construction of the present state house was well under way.

### *Corner-Stone Laid July 4, 1837.*

The corner-stone for the first state house was laid July 4, 1837. This is the building now occupied as the Sangamon County court house. The corner-stone of the capitol now occupied was laid October 5, 1868. Eight years later the building was first occupied but it was not fully completed until 1884. Some changes in it have since been made, notably, the removal of an approach to the main floor of the building on the east. Removal of this great stairway has to some degree changed the appearance of the building.

Owing to litigation by which the state was prevented from closing a narrow street on the south side of the court house grounds, the south wing of the building, as originally planned, was never completed. With the erection of the Centennial Building, but recently completed, the state house was connected with the grounds on the south and the unfinished effect is no longer noticeable. In addition to the state capitol and the centennial buildings, the state has erected in this locality the Supreme Court building and state arsenal. It maintains, too, the executive mansion. Its architectural plans contemplate the erection of other buildings in this vicinity as the needs of the state demand.

The state maintains at Oak Ridge Cemetery the historic Lincoln Monument and lodge, built there by popular subscription on a six-acre plot. Plans for the erection of the monument were made in 1865, when on April 24th, the National Lincoln Monument Association was organized. The monument was dedicated October 15, 1874.

Lincoln's residence in Springfield, at Eighth and Jackson Streets, is preserved and is maintained by the state. Plans for parking adjacent property in order to isolate the

*Illinois and its Builders*

old house and give it a more attractive setting have been made. Citizens of Springfield have marked numerous sites of historic significance in connection with the life of Lincoln.

#### *State Fair Springfield Institution.*

The State Fair is one of the state institutions permanently located at Springfield, occupying a tract immediately north of the city. The land formerly belonged to the county of Sangamon and prior to the permanent location of the State Fair in Springfield, county fairs were held there. The land became the property of the state in 1923.

Camp Lincoln, northwest of the city, long employed as a camping place for Illinois Militiamen, is a beautiful grove faced with a parade ground and flanked with a rifle range. The state also maintains an experimental laboratory north of the city and a mine rescue station south of the city.

From the beginning agriculture has been the basis of Springfield's prosperity. Coal mining, however, has been a large contributor to its wealth. Drifts of coal were found in the ravines by the early settlers and the first workings were primitive drives into the outcroppings. The first seams in the vicinity were found by prospectors for oil. P. I. Howlett, boring at Riverton, east of Springfield, struck coal April 4, 1866. A mine was sunk at that point. In the meantime J. G. Loose sank another mine south of Springfield. He reached coal in April, 1867, and was the first to market coal taken from the lower veins in this vicinity. The entire territory surrounding Springfield is now honeycombed with mine workings.

Since the founders of Springfield had declined to build the city on the river, it was necessary to go to the river for water and in 1866 a pumping station was established north of the city on the Sangamon. The work was completed July 1, 1868. It was the first waterworks established in Illinois outside of Chicago. A reservoir was built in a small park north of the city which has since become a part of the Springfield Park system. Here is located the ball grounds of the Three-III League baseball team.

Springfield's Park system includes a chain of parks and boulevards. The principal city parks are Washington, Bunn, Bergen, Lincoln and Douglas. Carpenter Park, newly acquired, is on the Sangamon River. It will connect with Lake Springfield which is to be created in the Sangamon and tributary streams by the erection of an impounding dam across the river. Plans for this improvement include the parking of the new lake's borders. Creation of the Springfield Sanitary District and the voting of bonds have insured this improvement.

#### *School System Ranks High.*

Springfield's school system is coincident with the educational development of the state. The first University of Illinois, now Concordia College, was located here. The city has always maintained an excellent public school system and numerous private parochial schools. Abraham Lincoln University, with ambition to become a great national educational memorial, has made a beginning in the capital.

The capital's industrial development has been of most substantial character. It was one of the pioneers in the employment of electricity for lighting and street car transportation. For many years it manufactured one of the standard engines used in generating electric current. The municipality operates its own electric light plant in connection with the water works.

Springfield watches, electric meters, garage equipment, mining machinery and farm implements are widely used. With the prospective increase of its water supply and the



generating of power from its abundant fuel, its possibilities as an industrial center are as great as any city in the country. The Chamber of Commerce is now engaged in securing more liberal transportation rates which will give encouragement to manufacturers. The city has adequate railroad facilities.

Its appreciation of their future is indicated by its attitude toward the weaker railroads. Springfield led the movement by which funds were raised and right-of-way secured for rehabilitation of the bankrupted C. P. & St. L. system. But recently it financed and built yards for the handling of live stock and created here a new live stock market. Packing plants are to follow. Financial institutions in Springfield include banks whose history dates back to the creation of the state government, a number of successful insurance companies and substantial building associations. The city has the distinction of refusing to resort to cashiers' certificates during nation-wide financial depression.

### *Spirit of Lincoln Prevails.*

Abraham Lincoln had become a resident of Springfield prior to its incorporation. He was to become a leading figure in its development as a city. The inspiration of his life is to-day the greatest incentive to Springfield pride. To be worthy of Lincoln is the civic ambition of the community.

The public square bears the name of Lincoln. His name has been given to a street and an avenue. For him, the largest hostelry is named. Old firms display with pride account books on which the name of Abraham Lincoln appears. The sites of buildings where he lived, where he practiced law, where he visited friends, are pointed out. His pew in the First Presbyterian Church is marked.

That it was Abraham Lincoln's mouthpiece during his political career is the Illinois State Journal's most treasured claim to distinction. The oldest newspaper in Illinois, it has an unbroken record of untarnished civic service, but it becomes prideful only when it refers to the period of Lincoln's association with the paper—when he helped shape its editorial policy, contributed to its columns and used it as his medium for reaching the public.

The old building in which The State Journal was printed in Lincoln's day is marked. So, too, is the site of the nearby handball court where he found relaxation in that strenuous sport.

The community is rich in memories of Lincoln. They are a spiritual asset apart from the city's material wealth, its financial institutions, its industrial and commercial enterprises, its churches, schools and its beautiful homes.







*Kenning*

LOGAN HAY

The name Hay has long been identified with the legal, political, business, civic and social history of Springfield, and through Logan Hay its best traditions are being maintained.

The son of Milton Hay, a distinguished lawyer of Lincoln's time, Mr. Hay has followed his father in a career at law, and in this he has long held an outstanding position. He is a former president of the Illinois State Bar Association, having served in this office during the year 1920-21, and in his practice is a member of the firm of Brown, Hay & Stephens, of Springfield, a firm particularly noted for specialization in real estate, corporation, state department and chancery practice.

Mr. Hay, moreover, has for a number of years been an outstanding figure in Republican politics in Illinois and notably served as state senator from the forty-fifth district from 1907 to 1915, a service in which he was conspicuously a leader, and a member of the efficiency and economy committee during the forty-eighth general assembly. In his early career in politics he spent three years, from 1903 to 1906, as a member of the Springfield City Council.

Mr. Hay was born in Springfield, February 13, 1871, the son of Milton and Mary (Logan) Hay, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1897. He received his early education in the Springfield public schools and is a graduate of the Lawrenceville Academy of New Jersey, and Yale (B.A. 1893). He received his legal education at Harvard University, where he was graduated with degree of LL.B. in 1897.

Mr. Hay was married in Springfield, November 9, 1899, to Lucy Langdon Bowen and has two children, Mary Douglass and Alice H. Hay.

In club and fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi Fraternities, and the Sangamon County, the Illinois State, and the American Bar Associations, as well as of

(Continued on Page 287)

ARTHUR DONALD MACKIE

It has been written that: "No man ever has met The Real Test, nor come to The Measure of Manhood unless he has known Defeat as well as Victory, nor unless, in The Pursuit of the Things That Count, he has been as willing to be Unpopular as to be Popular."

If this be The Real Test, then the consensus of opinion will be that Arthur Donald Mackie has met it and met it well.

A "Son of The Great Urge," it has fallen to his lot to play foremost part in many a heated battle, to have heard the clamor of disapproval as well as the voice of approbation and to have tasted freely of the wormwood and gall of Unpopularity as well as of the sweeter things of Popularity.

And if, in these more recent years, Defeat has been turned into Victory, the Illinois State Journal believes that this largely has been due to the fact that when Defeat was his lot, he always met it in the spirit of the man who regards such Defeat as merely another Call To Battle.

Springfield ought to have faith in Arthur Donald Mackie for he always has had faith in Springfield—a fact early demonstrated when he insisted on being assigned to this city—then the stormiest spot on all the Hodenpyl-Hardy map in place of the more placid surroundings of one of the most important Michigan properties of that great utilities corporation.

Like most leaders, Mr. Mackie has learned his business from the ground up. Starting to work with his present firm as office boy and messenger, he has been with it more than thirty-five years.

Born in Drayton, Ontario, August 22, 1875, the son of James and Catherine Montgomery Mackie, after a limited attendance at grammar schools in his home community he began work in his very early teens as a "news butcher," selling papers and candies on the Pere Marquette Railway. His run was between Grand Rapids and Petosky, Michigan, and although business was good in the summer rush of vacation travel, it amounted to little in winter, and he soon gave it up and became office boy for the Grand Rapids Gas Company in that city where, in addition to long hours of work, he attended night school at the Y. M. C. A. and thus added to his then meager education. Later he took a course in gas engineering through the International Correspondence Schools, while still pursuing his everyday duties.

In his humble position with the Grand Rapids Company, Mr. Mackie was brought into close contact with B. C. Cobb, at that time purchasing agent for the company, and this marked the beginning of a connection between the two that has remained unbroken for nearly two decades, Mr. Cobb now being president of the Commonwealth Power Corporation, which operates public utilities in many parts of the country and of which the Illinois Power Company is one of its chief affiliated members.

After filling several subordinate positions at Grand Rapids, Mr. Mackie, in 1903, was promoted to the sales managership of the company at Springfield. In 1906 he was placed also in charge of the company's sales department at Peoria, and from this, in 1911, he was promoted to general sales manager of all the operating company's many properties, with headquarters in Detroit.

In the latter part of 1913, he was offered the general management of the Hodenpyl-Hardy properties in Saginaw and Bay City, Michigan, but, expressing a desire to return to Springfield, he was made vice-president and general manager of the Springfield company, then regarded as the most difficult of all the properties included in the Hodenpyl-Hardy group.

In addition to being vice-president and general manager of the Illinois Power Company, he is president of the Illinois Power Building Corporation and director of the Illinois Electric Power Company of Peoria, which company operates the super-power station from which plant Springfield now is served. He also is director of the Rockford City Traction Company of Rockford, Illinois, and devotes a considerable share of his time to the interests of that concern.

Early in his local career he became active in the civic development of Springfield, being one of the founders of the old Ad Men's Club, which later became Springfield's first Chamber of Commerce.

He served several years on the directorate of the latter body, but resigned in 1917, when it took up consideration of the utilities situation.

Mr. Mackie is president of the Springfield Home for the Friendless, director of the Springfield Baseball Association, director of the Springfield Automobile Association, past president of the Sangamo Club, past president and director of the Springfield Rotary Club, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and Knight Templar; a member of the Royal Order of Jesters, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He also is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a former member of its board of trustees.

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*Kenning*

ARTHUR DONALD MACKIE



*Kenning*

**BISHOP JAMES A. GRIFFIN**

James Aloysius Griffin, bishop of the Springfield Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Chicago, February 27, 1883, the son of Thomas J. and Catherine (Woulfe) Griffin. He was ordained a priest July 4, 1909, in Rome, and has been bishop of the Springfield Diocese since February 28, 1924. Previous to his assumption of this high office in the church he was pastor of the Downtown Church of St. Mary's, at Joliet, Illinois, a post which he held from 1921 to 1924. He began his service with the church in 1910 and from 1910 to 1915 was assistant pastor of St. James Church in Chicago. From 1915 to 1917 he served in a similar capacity at St. Brendan's Church of Chicago, and from 1917 to 1921 was pastor of the Assumption Church, Coal City, Illinois.

Bishop Griffin spent his boyhood in Chicago and is a graduate of St. Ignatius College there, holding degree of Ph.D., from this institution. He further holds degrees of D.D., North American College, Rome, Italy, 1906, and Ph.D. and D.D., from Propaganda University, Rome, 1910.

Bishop Griffin is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Fourth Degree Member of the Knights of Columbus, and a major, chaplain, in the Army of the United States, and besides his position in church leadership is a lecturer of much note on patriotic subjects.





FRANK K. DUNN, CHARLESTON

Frank Kershner Dunn, justice of the Supreme Court, Third District of Illinois, and a notable figure in legal circles in Illinois for a long period of years, is a native of Ohio, having been born at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, November 13, 1854, the son of Judge Andrew Kershner and Emily (Armentrout) Dunn. He has been a resident of Charleston since 1878 and has been a member of the Supreme Court of Illinois since 1907, being first elected in 1907 to fill vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wilken, and being re-elected in 1915 and 1924. Previous to this he engaged in general practice in Charleston and served as judge of the Fifth Judicial District Circuit, from 1897 to 1903. As a member of the Supreme Court of Illinois he includes service as chief justice in 1911-12, 1919-20 and 1925—.

Judge Dunn is a graduate of Kenyon College of Ohio (A.B. 1873), and of Harvard Law School (LL.B. 1875), and for three years previous to removing to Charleston was engaged in practice in Mt. Gilead with his father, who was judge of the Court of Common Pleas in that state. On locating in Charleston he followed his profession until 1897 when he was elected judge of the fifth judicial district, after which he resumed practice in the city in 1903, until his election to the Supreme Bench in 1907.

He was married at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, in 1882, to Alice Trimble.



*Oldfield*

## IRA A. WEAVER

The story of Ira A. Weaver, president of the Weaver Manufacturing Company, internationally known manufacturers of automotive maintenance equipment of Springfield, is that of a self-made man. It is the story of a country boy who through his own efforts and ability has won recognition as one of the foremost inventors of farm machinery in the world, and who with his brother, Gailard E. Weaver, has established himself as one of the leading manufacturers of his kind in the nation.

The recognition of Mr. Weaver as an inventor of farm machinery has come largely through work with farm implement manufactories—of which Illinois boasts of so many—while that as a manufacturer has come through the enterprise of he and his brother in the Weaver Manufacturing Company. In recent years he has devoted all of his time and interests to the Weaver Company, but previous to this he spent sixteen years with the Sattley Manufacturing Company of Springfield. In this work he developed and presented to the world many of the appliances that has advanced the American farmer to his present position of modern methods.

Of a mechanical turn of mind Mr. Weaver's earliest interests were toward the development of farm machinery. He spent his boyhood on an Iowa farm and from his own experience knew the need of the farmer for machinery to lessen his burdens. This interest led him as a young man to the plant of Deere & Company at Moline, Illinois, where he spent three years in its designing and drafting department, a work in which he acquired a fundamental knowledge of machinery building and manufacturing. In 1900 he located in Springfield with the Sattley Manufacturing Company and has been a resident of the city continuously since. The years he spent with the Sattley Company were devoted almost solely to inventing and perfecting farm machinery and his contributions in this direction early won him national reputation, and

(Continued on Page 287)





*Kenning*

GAILARD E. WEAVER

Gailard E. Weaver, brother of Ira A. Weaver, and vice-president and general manager of the Weaver Manufacturing Company of Springfield, holds a high place in his community, and in Illinois. Besides his place of leadership as a manufacturer he is president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce and much of the splendid civic progress that has come to the city may be credited to him. He has given himself and his resources freely and generously in practically every movement that has been undertaken for the good of Springfield during the past several years and with it has won regard as one of the guiding spirits for a Greater Springfield.

Mr. Weaver has been engaged in the manufacturing business in Springfield since 1910 and his success in it forms one of the most brilliant and inspiring chapters in the city's industrial history. Like his brother, Ira A. Weaver, he is a self-made man, and much of the success of the Weaver Manufacturing Company is due to his industry, energy, vision and courage. Starting with \$7,000 cash he launched the Weaver Manufacturing Company in April, 1910, and with his brother, has in a few short years developed it into a concern with assets of more than a million dollars, all created through earnings. The business was first started for the manufacture of drill chucks and tools, but since 1912 has been largely devoted to the production of automotive maintenance equipment, for which it enjoys world-wide repute and distribution.

Like his brother, he was born on a farm near Mitchellville, Iowa, the son of Samuel G. and Mary Weaver. He was born February 10, 1883, and as a boy he studied in the public schools of his community. Later, from 1904 to 1907, he studied mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois, and from this, for two years, previous to starting the Weaver Manufacturing Company, he served as an experimental engineer with the Fairbanks-Morse Company at Beloit, Wisconsin, from October, 1908, to March, 1910.

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*Kenning*

ELMER ELLSWORTH HAGLER, M.D.

Dr. Elmer E. Hagler has long been conspicuous in the affairs of Springfield. A leader in his profession as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and for years an outstanding figure in almost every movement for the civic, social and cultural good of Springfield, his is a personality that is invariably associated with community leadership and to him Springfield owes much of her present advancement. He has served as president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce (1923), president of the Sangamo County Medical Society (1910), president of the Springfield Art Association (1924), president of the Optimist Club (1917-1918), president of the Mid-Day Luncheon Club (1924-1925), and as president of the Elks Building Association, under whose direction the new \$800,000 home of the Springfield Lodge of Elks has been constructed. He also now serves as president of the Springfield Base Ball Association, and as president of the board of trustees of Abraham Lincoln University, an office that he has held since the founding of the university. He is a member of all of the various Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar, the Shrine and the thirty-second degree; the county, state and national medical societies; fellow of the American College of Surgeons; fellow of the Royal Microscopic Society, London; and member of the board of vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member ever since coming to Springfield.

Dr. Hagler has been a resident of Springfield and engaged in his profession in the city since 1893, and in his practice has had the association of Captain Arthur Lee Hagler, M.D., a brother, since 1899. He was born at Virden, Illinois, May 5, 1863, the son of James Gattton and Clarissa (Falls) Hagler. His father, extensively engaged in farming in the vicinity of Virden for many years, was a native of Illinois and from him Dr. Hagler is descendant from long established American ancestry, the Hagler family, of Bavarian origin, having been among the first settlers of North Carolina. On his mother's side he is of

(Continued on Page 288)





*Kenning*

GEORGE W. SOLOMON

George W. Solomon, president of the Panther Creek Mines of Springfield, and one of the leading figures in the vast coal industry of Illinois, is a native of the state, and of Springfield. He was born in Springfield, February 3, 1880, and has been a resident of the city all of his life.

The son of Robert C. and Mary (Kickert) Solomon, he received his education in the Springfield public schools and the Springfield Business College, after which he began his business career in 1898 as a mine clerk. From this his advance has been continuous and rapid. Since 1904 he has been engaged in mine operation for himself, with holdings being principally confined to mines in the vicinity of Springfield and Auburn. His chief enterprise is now the Panther Creek Mine which he started in 1918. This mine is located between Chatham and Auburn, and is one of the state's largest producers of coal.

Mr. Solomon was married on May 31, 1906, to Bessie F. Bewsher and has one son, George E. Solomon. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks and the Masonic Lodges, including the Knights Templar. He also belongs to the Sangamo Club of Springfield.

Residence: 939 South Eighth Street. Business address: 426 Reisch Building.



*Kenning*

JOHN E. GEORGE

John E. George, prominent in banking, business, and financial circles in Springfield, is a native of Illinois. He was born on a farm in Christian County, Illinois, November 2, 1872, the son of Colman C. and Annie (Mason) George, and received his education in the country schools of his home community and through attendance at the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois.

In business Mr. George has devoted himself principally to finance and included in present interests in Springfield is vice-president and secretary of the First State Trust & Savings Company, vice-president of the First National Bank, vice-president of the American Investment Company, president of the Springfield Security Savings Bank, president of the Security Improvement & Loan Association, and president of the real estate, loan, and insurance firm of H. P. Jones & Company. He is also financially connected with numerous other business and financial enterprises in Springfield.

Mr. George began his business career at the age of eighteen, in 1892, as cashier of the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, and remained as such for fourteen years. After this he entered the business of banking with the Sangamo Loan & Trust Company, serving in various capacities and being secretary at the time of its consolidation with the First State Trust & Savings Company in February, 1919, at which time he became vice-president and secretary of the consolidated institution.

Mr. George, moreover, is active in civic and community affairs and for the past twenty years has been treasurer of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, and notably further holds credit for having taken an important part in war work activities in Springfield during the World War, having served as a member of the Flying Squadron and aiding in Liberty Loan and other war work drives. He is a member of the Lions Club,

(Continued on Page 287)





*Kenning*

GEORGE BARRINGTON HELMLE

George B. Helmle, senior member of the firm of Helmle & Helmle, architects, of Springfield, was born in Springfield, Illinois, February 26, 1884, the son of George Henry and Mimi (Whitehurst) Helmle. He received his early education in the Springfield public schools and is a graduate of the Springfield High School (1902). He studied architecture in Europe and his work notably includes the designing of the building of the Home Office of the Franklin Life Insurance Company, Springfield; St. John's Sanitarium, Springfield; First National Bank Building, Springfield; St. Mary's Academy, Salt Lake City, Utah; and the new Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield. The firm has specialized largely in design of school and hospital buildings, having constructed many outstanding projects throughout the central western states.

Mr. Helmle was a first lieutenant in the United States Army Air Service during the World War, serving from August, 1917, to March, 1919. He is a member of the Sangamo Club, Illini Country Club and Rotary Club, Springfield; Chicago Athletic Association and Chicago Architectural Club, Chicago; and the Illinois Society of Architects.

He was married at Quincy, Illinois, October 30, 1911, to Josephine Ricker, and resides at 1660 Wiggins Avenue, Springfield. His business address is First National Bank Building, Springfield.



ROGER FRANKLIN FARRINGTON

Roger Franklin Farrington, commonly known as Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers Union, and one of the foremost labor leaders in America, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Fairbury, Illinois, September 19, 1873, the son of James and Jane (Westwood) Farrington, and his career since early manhood has been devoted to miners of the state and their organization. He was made head of the Illinois Mine Workers in 1914, at the age of forty-one, and has been leader of that body continuously since.

Like many others who have achieved leadership in behalf of labor, Mr. Farrington is a product of the field he represents. Of English and Scotch descent, his father being English and his mother Scotch, his parents on both sides of his family were miners for many generations and he himself became a mine worker at the age of eleven. From this, through sheer pluck and energy, backed by force of character and an ardent ambition he has acquired education for himself and has risen to position of leadership among miners. He first began working for the Illinois Mine Workers Organization in 1905 and from this was made president in 1914. In his work in behalf of the Illinois miners he has enjoyed noteworthy success, giving a high type of leadership and advancing their interests in many directions, signally building up and making the Illinois Mine Workers Union to be known as the strongest unit of organized labor in the world. Mr. Farrington also enjoys distinction of having been personally thanked by President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker for patriotic writings and constructive work among workers during participation of the United States in the World War. He was also selected by Convention of the American Federation of Labor to attend World Labor Congress during the war, as well as picked by President Wilson as member of labor mission to go to Europe during the war, both of which honors he had to decline in order to

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EDWARD E. STALEY

*Kenning*

## EDWARD E. STALEY

Edward E. Staley, president of the Baker Manufacturing Company of Springfield, is distinctly a Springfield product. He was born in Springfield, educated in Springfield and vicinity, and has been a resident of the city and vicinity all of his life. He may further claim the rightful distinction of being a self-made man. Left an orphan and thrown on his own resources early in boyhood he has by his own efforts made place for himself as a manufacturer and business leader. He has been engaged in the manufacturing business since 1908, and has been president of the Baker Company since 1920.

Previous to entering the manufacturing business, Mr. Staley was for a number of years engaged in the retail shoe business in Springfield. Following the period of his youth, which was fraught with hardship and struggle, but which resulted in his obtaining a business college education, he started his business career as a shoe clerk, in 1890. His employment was with the late J. F. Miller and thus began an association that lasted until the death of Mr. Miller in 1925. In 1896 he acquired a half interest in the shoe business, forming with Mr. Miller the firm of Miller & Staley, long known to Springfield, and later in 1901, became sole owner of it. He continued his association with Mr. Miller, however, in real estate, and in other business projects. In 1908 he disposed of his interests in the shoe business and embarked upon the broader fields of manufacturing, first in the automobile industry and then

(Continued on Page 288)

## DON DEAL, M.D.

A leading surgeon of Illinois for the past twenty years, Dr. Don Deal of Springfield holds a conspicuous place in the affairs of his community. Confining himself to surgical practice only he is head of The Deal Clinic of Springfield, and notably holds post as surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Central Illinois & Western Railroad, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and the Northwestern Railroad, as well as for several corporations and insurance companies. He began practice in Springfield in 1906 and has been engaged in it continuously since.

Dr. Deal is a product of Northwestern University, being graduated from the School of Medicine at Northwestern in 1904, and previous to entering practice in Springfield served as an interne at the Wesley Hospital at Chicago for two years.

Of a family of physicians, Dr. Deal was born at Riverton, Illinois, July 9, 1879, the son of Dr. John and Augusta (Fyffe) Deal. He belongs to the Sangam Club of Springfield, the Illinois Country Club, all of the various Masonic bodies, and the different medical societies. He was married in 1906 to Sara Merkel and has three children, Robert, Alice and Donna. His residence is at 1001 Williams Road. Offices are in the First National Bank Building, Springfield.



DON DEAL, M.D.

*Kenning*



*Potter (Newark)*

## RAYMOND VOORHEES BROKAW, M.D.

Dr. R. V. Brokaw is superintendent of health of the City of Springfield, and in this office is giving an administration designed to place Springfield among the foremost cities of the nation from the standpoint of public health. He has held the office since April 1, 1924, succeeding to it from the position of director of the Morgan County Health Department at Jacksonville, Illinois, which he very successfully organized and developed as the first county health department in the State of Illinois, a work which won for him distinction as a public health executive.

Public health administration has been Dr. Brokaw's chief concern since his early days in college, and to it he has devoted his entire professional career. As a sophomore in medical school he was influenced to enter the field of preventive medicine by Dr. L. Emmett Holt, the eminent child specialist, then a professor at Columbia University, New York; and his subsequent public health activities have taken him into many parts of the world. During the World War he spent a year in the Balkans, in 1915 and 1916, as an epidemiologist with the Serbian government, fighting a typhus fever epidemic under the direction of the American Sanitary Commission; a situation filled with the vicissitudes of actual warfare, which was interrupted by his capture by the Bulgarians. For six months during this period he worked with the British Red Cross, on the staff of the Lady (Ralph) Paget Hospital at Uskub (Skoplje), Serbia. As a contract physician with the Braden Copper Company, one of the Guggenheim interests, he spent a year in Chile, South America, during 1916 and 1917, directing the sanitation of construction camps and supervising the health of employees, with headquarters at Rancagua, Chile. Returning to the United States, he received an appointment on the staff of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, was sent in training to North Carolina and Mississippi, and later as field director in Arkansas and Texas developed and supervised

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CORNELIUS J. DOYLE

*Moffett*

## CORNELIUS J. DOYLE

Former Secretary of State of Illinois, for years a leader in Republican politics in Illinois, and now associate general counsel of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Cornelius J. Doyle ranks as one of the state's most outstanding figures. He served as Secretary of State of Illinois during 1912 and 1913, being appointed to the office by Governor Charles S. Deneen to fill vacancy caused by the death of Secretary of State James A. Rose, and has been associate general counsel of the National Board of Fire Underwriters since his retirement from that office in 1914. Previous to this, under appointment of Governor Deneen he organized the office and served as the state's first fire marshal, in 1912, and notably under both Governor Deneen and Governor Richard Yates served as secretary of the State Board of Arbitration, and later under Governor Deneen also as general counsel for the Insurance Department of the State.

Mr. Doyle's services further include having served as secretary of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee, from 1906 to 1910; as chairman of the Republican State Convention, 1912; and as manager of the campaign downstate of former Governor Deneen for the United States Senate in 1924. In his present work as associate general counsel for the National Board of Fire Underwriters his energies are principally directed towards legal services in behalf of the fire insurance companies of America and abroad, the National Board of Underwriters be-

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## JOHN A. BARBER

Besides being one of Springfield's most prominent attorneys, John A. Barber has long played a conspicuous part in the city's affairs. He is a past president of the Springfield Young Men's Christian Association, former member of the Springfield Board of Education, past president of the City's Park Board, former member of the Board of Supervisors of Sangamon County, past president of the Springfield Rotary Club, and also a former president of the Mid-Day Luncheon Club of Springfield. He also holds distinction of having been president of the Commission Form of Government Association, which brought about the establishment of the commission form of government in Springfield, and among present civic connections and associations is a member of the city's planning and zoning commission, vice-president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, of which he also includes having spent twelve years as a director, member of the Springfield Civil Service Commission, trustee of Illinois College at Jacksonville, director of the Old Salem Chautauqua at Petersburg, and member of the official board of the First Methodist Church of Springfield.

Mr. Barber is a native of Sangamon County, having been born on a farm near Cantrall, Illinois, October 30, 1870, the son of Major Andrew J. and Margaret (Lake) Barber. His father was a native of Virginia and a settler of Illinois in 1869, while on his mother's side he is a descendant of pioneer Illinois stock. His grandfather, his mother's father,

(Continued on Page 288)



JOHN A. BARBER

*Kenning*



*Kenning*

JOHN MUETH, JR.

John Mueth, Jr., secretary of the Alzina Construction Company of Springfield, and a leading figure in building projects in Illinois, is a native of St. Louis. He was born in St. Louis, August 17, 1888, the son of John and Margaret Mueth, and during his career in construction work has directed many notable undertakings, both in and out of the state.

Included in his work he constructed the Utah Hotel, built in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1911-1912; the Placer Hotel, Helena, Montana, 1912-1913; the building of the May Company Department Store, Cleveland, Ohio, 1914-1915; the Bell Telephone Company building, Cleveland, 1914-1915; and the Frederick & Nelson Department Store, the Bemis Bag Company Factory, and the Washington Hotel, Seattle, Washington, 1916 and 1917. From 1919 to 1923 he was principally engaged in Illinois in general building construction, in reservoir and drainage system buildings, and in construction of hard roads, street paving, and lighting systems installation. During the World War he held contracts and carried out the construction of numerous important war storage depots.

Mr. Mueth was married May 13, 1913, to Ida Pearl Murrish and has two children. Clubs include the Sangamo, Rotary International, Illini Country, Mercantile and Engineers.

Residence: 2135 South Sixth Street. Business address: 311 Unity Building.





S. LEIGH CALL

S. Leigh Call, editor, and co-owner with Will H. McConnell, of The Illinois State Journal, Springfield, was born in Springfield, March 31, 1872, the son of James J. and Elizabeth Frances Call, and with the exception of a few years spent in newspaper work in other cities during early manhood has been a resident of the city all of his life. He received his education in the grammar schools and high school in Springfield and his first work, from 1890 to 1893, was with an agricultural implement and vehicle business conducted by his father. During the years between 1894 and 1896 he was engaged in newspaper work in St. Louis and Chicago, and in the State of Texas. He became an employee of The Illinois State Journal in 1896 and has been connected with this newspaper continuously since, successively holding posts as reporter, city editor, managing editor and editor. He acquired a one-fourth interest in the newspaper in 1919, and in 1923 a half interest, becoming with Mr. McConnell an equal partner in its ownership at the latter date. Under this ownership The Journal, occupying the morning field in Springfield, has enjoyed much progress and now holds place of outstanding leadership, with the largest circulation of any newspaper in Illinois outside of Chicago.

In addition to his newspaper activities Mr. Call served as executive secretary to Lieutenant-Governor John G. Oglesby during his two terms, 1909-1913 and 1917-1921. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Sangamo Club, the Illini Country Club and numerous other fraternal, social, and civic organizations.

Mr. Call was married in Springfield, February 3, 1912, to Mary Bradish, and has one daughter, Mary-Leigh Call.

Residence: 931 South Fourth Street. Business address: Illinois State Journal.



*Kenning*

WILL H. McCONNELL

Will H. McConnell, business manager, and with S. Leigh Call, publisher of the Illinois State Journal of Springfield, has been a resident of Springfield all of his life, his entire business career having been devoted to the newspaper business in Springfield. He began his interest in newspapers by carrying a paper route on the State Journal while a boy attending school and has maintained it continuously since. His first work after finishing school was with the circulation department of the old Springfield Evening Telegram, from November, 1893, to December, 1895, and this ended with the sale of the Telegram at the latter date. From December, 1895, to 1900 he was an employee of the State Journal circulation department, and from 1900 to 1917, its circulation manager. Was made business manager in June, 1917, in which capacity he has since continued. He acquired a one-fourth interest in the paper in 1919, subsequently, in 1923, acquiring another one-fourth interest and becoming with Mr. Call an equal partner in its ownership, an ownership that has advanced it to first place in circulation among newspapers in Illinois outside of Chicago.

Mr. McConnell was born in Springfield, February 22, 1876, the son of Edward O. and Luella (Patterson) McConnell, and is a graduate of the Springfield public schools. He was married August 26, 1896, to Annabel Simmons, and among club and fraternal affiliations includes the Sangamo Club, the Elks and the Grand View Country Club of Springfield.





FRANCIS G. BLAIR

FRANCIS G. BLAIR, CHARLESTON AND  
SPRINGFIELD

Francis Grant Blair, state superintendent of public instruction of Illinois, was born in Nashville, Illinois, October 30, 1864, the son of William and Mary (Crane) Blair, and spent his early life on a farm in Jefferson County. He received his early education in the country schools of his community and in Mount Vernon High School, and is a graduate of the Illinois State Normal School (1892), and Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, (B.S. 1897). He is also a fellow of Columbia University (1899), and holds other degrees of LL.D. from Colgate (1913), and Illinois Wesleyan (1916). He has been state superintendent of public instruction in Illinois since 1906 and holds official residence in Charleston, his home city. During his long tenure of office, however, he has resided in Springfield.

In his early career Mr. Blair spent several years in teaching, first in country schools in Illinois, and later in posts that included service as principal at Malden, Bureau County; as superintendent of schools, LeRoy, McLean County; as teacher, Decatur High School, for an unexpired term; as principal of the noted Franklin School of Rochester, New York; and as supervisor of training department, Eastern Illinois State Normal School. He was elected to his present office from the latter service on the Republican ticket in 1906 and has been re-elected at expiration of each term continuously since.

Mr. Blair, moreover, besides his position as an edu-  
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H. ERNEST FULLENWIDER

Homer Ernest Fullenwider, state's attorney for Sangamon County, has been engaged in the practice of law in Springfield, since 1906. He was admitted to practice in October, 1906, and has been state's attorney of Sangamon County since October 3, 1924. His position in the office first came through the death of State's Attorney C. F. Mortimer, but he has since been elected to the office in his own right. From 1918 to 1924 he served as assistant state's attorney under Mr. Mortimer and at his death was appointed to succeed him October 3, 1924. In November, 1924, he was elected to the office and assumed it December 1, 1924.

Mr. Fullenwider was born in Mechanicsburg, Illinois, August 15, 1881, the son of Jacob T. and Laura B. Fullenwider. He is a graduate of Illinois College, 1903, and the Harvard Law School, 1906. He was married October 2, 1907, to Margaret Hazel Hall, and is a member of the Sigma Pi Society of Illinois College, the Cosmopolitan Club of Springfield. He further holds record of two years of service with the reserve militia of Illinois.

Included in his legal practice he is also general counsel for the Springfield Life Insurance Company.

Residence: 522 South Glenwood Avenue. Business address: Court House, Springfield.



Kenning

H. ERNEST FULLENWIDER



JOHN G. FRIEDMEYER

*Kenning*

## JOHN G. FRIEDMEYER

Engaged in the practice of law in Springfield for more than thirty years. John G. Friedmeyer enjoys distinction of being one of the best known attorneys in Central Illinois, as well as one of the most able. He has been engaged in practice in Springfield since 1892 and during his career has served in numerous official capacities, both in and out of his profession. His service outside of law has been mostly confined to civic undertakings and notably includes five years with the City Park Board, at the period when Lincoln Park and Lincoln Field were being established. He also served as a member of the City Council under Mayor Phillips, and further holds credit for six years as a member of the Springfield Board of Education, three years of which he served as president.

During the greater part of his career at law, Mr. Friedmeyer has been associated in practice with Elbert S. Smith, present judge of the circuit court. From 1896 to 1900 he served as assistant state's attorney under Mr. Smith, and later, from 1900 to 1917, until the time of Mr. Smith's election to the bench, formed a partnership with him.

Mr. Friedmeyer was born in Montgomery County, Illinois, September 28, 1867, the son of Henry and Sophia (Welge) Friedmeyer. He received his early education in the public schools of his community and is a graduate of the Hillsboro Academy and the University of Michigan. He was married February 5, 1896, to Annie Schuppe and has five children, Earl J., Harry A., Charlotte, Catherine and Anne. Club and fraternal affiliations include the Elks, the Mercantile Club, Redmen, and Modern Woodmen.

## DAVID LOGAN GIFFIN

David Logan Giffin, prominent in the practice of law in Springfield, has been engaged in his profession in the city and state since 1911. He was admitted to practice in the State of Illinois, December 15, 1911, and has been a member of the Sangamon County Bar from that date. In his practice he is associated with the law firm of Sampson & Giffin, and has notably held posts as public administrator, under Governor Frank O. Lowden, and as United States Commissioner, under Judge J. Otis Humphrey.

Mr. Giffin was born in Macon County, Illinois, February 9, 1890, the son of David Oliver and Nancy (Leach) Giffin, and holds degree of B.S. and LL.B. from Valparaiso University, where he was graduated June 20, 1911, at the age of twenty-one. He was married November 25, 1914, to Mabel A. Eisenhuth, who died October 3, 1923.

Club and fraternal memberships include the Masonic Lodge, Ansar Temple of the Shrine, the Elks Lodge, the Sangamo Club and the Illini Country Club.

Residence: 1701 South Pasfield Street. Business address: 402 First National Bank Building, Springfield.



DAVID LOGAN GIFFIN

*Kenning*





HARRY P. JONES

*Kenning*

## HARRY P. JONES

It is doubtful if there is another individual in Springfield that is more universally known and liked than Harry P. Jones. It is doubtful also if there is another individual in the city whose interests are as wide and varied. They range all the way from banking to baseball and include almost everything for the good of Springfield.

Principally, Mr. Jones is cashier of the Springfield Security Savings Bank, a post that has followed a career devoted largely to finance. Much of his activity in this direction has been in connection with building and loan association projects, and in addition to his connection with the Springfield Security Savings Bank one of his main interests is the Security Improvement & Loan Association. His baseball interest is with the Springfield Club of the Three-Eye League, his service to it being in the capacity of secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Jones is a native of Loami, Illinois, but has been a resident of Springfield almost all of his life. He was born in Loami, February 16, 1871, the son of Joseph and Laura Emma (Davis) Jones, and moved to Springfield during his boyhood. He attended school in both Springfield and Loami.

Mr. Jones was married, May 1, 1900, to Josephine H. Fisher and resides at 1411 Noble Avenue, Springfield. He is a member of the Springfield Rotary Club, the Elks Lodge, the Sangamo Club, and the Masonic Lodge, in all of which he takes an active interest.

## HERBERT BULLOCK BARTHOLF

Possessor of a distinguished war record and president of the St. Nicholas Hotel Company of Springfield, Herbert B. Bartholf is a Springfield young man who holds an outstanding position in his community. He has been president of the St. Nicholas Hotel Company since 1923 and in this connection has achieved much success. Under his leadership the St. Nicholas Hotel has enjoyed much expansion and many improvements, including the building of a large addition, and its operation throughout is considered one of the best in the state.

Previous to becoming president of the St. Nicholas Company, Mr. Bartholf was for a time employed as a bond salesman with Hayden, Stone & Company in New York, and in a junior executive capacity with the American International Corporation. He is a graduate civil engineer, with B.S. degree from the University of Michigan, 1916. During the World War he held commission as a first lieutenant, United States Army Air Service, and holds the award of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Mr. Bartholf was born in Chicago, August 3, 1895, the son of Charles S. and Grace (Bullock) Bartholf, and previous to entering the University of Michigan received his early education in the public schools of Glencoe, Illinois. He is a member of the Sangamo Club and the Illinois Country Club of Springfield. He is unmarried and resides at the St. Nicholas Hotel.



HERBERT BULLOCK BARTHOLF



JESSE M. JOHNSON

*Kenning*

#### JESSE M. JOHNSON

Jesse M. Johnson, president of the Ballard-Johnson Company, extensive operators of railroad hotels and restaurants throughout the middle west, is a native of Illinois, having been born on a farm near Champaign, October 31, 1873, the son of R. M. and Martha (Riggs) Johnson. He has been a resident of Springfield since 1900 and with his company maintains principal offices in the city. In his business he is associated with W. M. Ballard, as vice-president and general manager, and W. M. Ballard, Jr., as secretary and treasurer, the firm being the outgrowth of a small enterprise launched by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Ballard in 1897. The business was started with a contract to provide luncheon service on buffet cars of the old Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and from this has been developed to a business having a total of thirty hotels and restaurants, six of which are in Springfield. Principally the hotels and restaurants are confined to the Wabash Railroad, the firm operating all of the restaurants and hotels on the Wabash System from Detroit, Michigan, to Council Bluffs, Iowa, but it has places at several other important railroad points and cities.

Mr. Johnson spent his boyhood in Kentucky, where his family removed when he was a baby, and in his early career spent a considerable period with the Union News Company, first as a news agent on trains of the M. K. & T. Railroad between Sedalia, Missouri, and Dennison, Texas, and later at the Wabash Hotel at Moberly, Missouri, and at the

(Continued on Page 290)

#### J. CLYDE EVANS

J. Clyde Evans may rightfully be called one of Springfield's real builders. Holding place as one of the city's and state's foremost building contractors he has directed much of the major construction that has been undertaken in Springfield and vicinity during recent years and many of the city's most imposing and finely constructed buildings now stand as monument to his exertions. Among the larger undertakings in which he has been engaged recently has been construction of the new Abraham Lincoln Hotel and the new buildings of the Elks Club, and the Illinois Power Company of Springfield. He also has under construction a new thirteen-story hotel building at Canton, Ohio, to be known as the General Stark Hotel.

The entry of Mr. Evans into business as a building contractor came largely through accident. The oldest of a family of eight children he was thrown on his own resources at an early age and after apprenticeship began life as a carpenter. A strike, however, threw him out of work or he might have continued as a journeyman. A friend, though, wanted him to build a house, which he did, and this led to other houses, with result that he gradually expanded into the business of contracting, in which he has continued with ever-increasing success.

Mr. Evans was born in the State of Kansas, September 5, 1885, the son of Robert J. and Louise Evans. His first work was on a farm at the age of twelve, working during summer vacations for

(Continued on Page 289)



J. CLYDE EVANS





Kenning

## S. A. BULLARD

Samuel Alexander Bullard, long prominent in the business of architecture in Illinois, and mayor of the City of Springfield, is a native of Sangamon County and has been a resident of the community all of his life. He has lived in Springfield and been engaged in his profession in the city since 1879, and among other distinctions holds that of having been architect for the Springfield City Hall, the building in which he now presides as mayor. He also, with his firm, Bullard & Bullard, architects, enjoys distinction of having designed and been architect for the State Arsenal, the rebuilding of the Sangamon County Court House (the former state capitol), the rebuilding of the Lincoln Monument, and for the Kumler Methodist and the Grace Lutheran Churches, as well as for many other noted buildings of

(Continued on Page 289)



Oldfield

## WILLIS J. SPAULDING

Willis James Spaulding has been a member of the Springfield Board of City Commissioners since 1911, and notably holds recognition as being the father of two of the city's most important utilities, a municipally-owned electric light and power plant with income of over \$400,000 a year, and a municipally-owned water works system that is among the best in Illinois. He was elected a member of the City Commission at the advent of the Commission Form of Government in Springfield in 1911, and in his office now serves as commissioner of public property. Previous to his election to the city commission, he was for two years, from 1909 to 1911, superintendent of the City Water Works.

In his work with both the water works and the city's electric light and power service, Mr. Spaulding has rendered

(Continued on Page 289)



Kenning

## CHARLES H. WOOD

Charles H. Wood, member of the Springfield Board of City Commissioners, is a native of Springfield. He was born in the city, July 19, 1878, the son of William and Mary Wood and has been a resident of it all of his life. He received his education in the public schools of Springfield and during his career has held numerous public offices and appointments. His first office was as a member of the City Council, in which he served as alderman of the First Ward from 1905 to 1907. In 1919 he became superintendent of Washington Park and served in this capacity until 1923 when he became a member of the city commission, and in this connection now has charge of the department of streets. Earlier, from 1917 to 1919, he was superintendent of the Cantrell Coal Mine of Springfield.

(Continued on Page 290)



Kenning

## J. HARRY WINSTROM

J. Harry Winstrom, superintendent of schools of Springfield was born in Denison, Iowa, August 30, 1886, the son of Peter August and Hedvig (Hciden) Winstrom, and received his education beyond the country schools of Iowa and Nebraska in Luther College-Normal, Wahoo, Nebraska (1912); the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska (B.A. 1916); and the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa (M.A. 1923). He has been superintendent of schools at Springfield since July 1, 1923, being promoted to this office from position of supervisor of upper grades of Springfield schools, a place which he assumed in February, 1923. Previous to this he spent two years as superintendent of schools at Farragut, Iowa, and four years as superintendent at Odebolt, Iowa. His administration in Springfield has been marked

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EDGAR C. PRUITT

Since early manhood, Edgar C. Pruitt has devoted all of his years to education, and is now serving his fifth term as county superintendent of the schools of Sangamon County. He began his career as a teacher in September, 1884, and was elected superintendent of schools in Sangamon County, November 6, 1906, to which office he has been re-elected continuously since.

Mr. Pruitt is a native of Indiana, having been born in Paragon, Indiana, November 5, 1863, the son of Sanford C. and Ann Pruitt. He attended high school at Lincoln, Illinois, and prepared himself for teaching at the Normal University at Normal, Illinois.

He was married to Adaline Hensel, and has two children, a daughter, Arlowynne, and a son, Wesley C.

Residence: 517 Lincoln Avenue. Business address: Court House.



Kenning

TRUMAN L. FLATT

Truman L. Flatt, county superintendent of highways of Sangamon County is a native of Sangamon County, and has resided in Springfield and vicinity practically all of his life. He has been county superintendent of highways since 1920.

Previous to his present office he spent a considerable period in survey and engineering work in the West, and was for two years, during the World War, engaged in military service, from which he emerged as a first lieutenant of engineers. In the West he was employed in railroad construction work with the Gila Valley, Globe & Northwestern Railroad in Arizona; with the Pacific Electric Railroad in California; the Heunema, Malelia & Port Los Angeles Railroad in California; the Pittsburg & Armstead Railroad in Idaho and Montana; and in the location of a railroad in the Salmon

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Oldfield

JAMES REILLY

James Reilly has long been prominent in law circles in Springfield, and besides being engaged in a large general practice in the city is a past president of the Sangamon County Bar Association, and the Federation of Local Bar Associations, composed of associations of the Third Supreme Court District of Illinois. He was also president of the City Civil Service Commission in 1910, supervisor in 1909, and Justice of the Peace in 1911, which office he has further continued to hold.

Mr. Reilly was born in Sherman, Illinois, in 1870, the son of Patrick and Margaret Reilly, and his rise to his present high place in law has been entirely through his own efforts. He is a graduate of the Hyde Park High School and the John Marshall Law School of Chicago, and while

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Space Reserved  
For  
Dr. A. E. Prince

ARTHUR DONALD MACKIE  
(Continued from Page 264)

Mr. Mackie is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served with the Thirty-second Michigan regiment, as an enlisted man and later as an officer. During the World War, in the early period, he was classed as essential to industry and was refused enlistment. Later, however, he was commissioned captain and adjutant of the Fifth Regiment of Illinois Reserve and after serving for several months in this capacity was promoted to major. He also was commissioned by the War Department as chief local recruiting officer for the Officers' Training Camps. He served as chief of the supply division of the Sangamon County Red Cross and as Illinois member of the public utilities division of the National Liberty Loan organization.

Mr. Mackie's favorite diversions are hunting and baseball. He is an expert hunter and in season is a familiar figure along the Illinois River section. He also is a frequent visitor to the Canadian northwoods and fishing streams.

He was married at St. Louis, June 1, 1907, to Maude Holmes and has two children, Donald Montgomery Mackie and Nancy Jane Mackie. He resides at 802 South Second Street.

Active head of one of the most important utilities properties in the country, directing the ebb and flow of the Capital City's vast daily dealings in light and power and transportation, Mr. Mackie's one boast is not that, under his management his company has grown apace, but that, coupled with that great growth, there has been a corresponding growth in understanding and confidence on the part of the public whom it serves and that, to-day, its shareholders number so large a proportion of the people of Springfield, including many who formerly were among its bitterest opponents.

\* \* \*  
GAILARD E. WEAVER  
(Continued from Page 269)

Earlier experience was obtained before entering college through three years of work in pattern making and drafting at the plant of the Sattley Manufacturing Company in Springfield.

Besides his service as president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Weaver is active in other civic and social affairs, and is a member of the Optimist Club, the Sangamo Club, the Elks, St. Pauls Lodge, No. 500, F. & A. M.; Ansar Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Society of Automotive Engineers. He became president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce in 1925.

Mr. Weaver was married, June 22, 1910, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, to Mable C. Dye, and resides at 1405 South Fourth Street, Springfield.

IRA A. WEAVER  
(Continued from Page 268)

achieved a prestige for him that he continues to enjoy as an authority.

During his later years with the Sattley Company, Mr. Weaver joined with his brother, Gailard Weaver, in the enterprise of the Weaver Manufacturing Company, founded by Gailard Weaver, in 1910, and since 1916 he has given it his entire attention. In this business he has continued his mechanical interests and much of the development of equipment for the repair and maintenance of automobiles, trucks and tractors for which the Weaver Company enjoys world-wide reputation may be credited to him.

Mr. Weaver was born on a farm near Mitchellville, Iowa, January 29, 1871, the son of Samuel G. and Mary Weaver, and his only education was in the common schools of his community. He was married in Oskaloosa, Iowa, August 29, 1900, to Edna F. Dye, and has one daughter, Cleo. He belongs to the Rotary Club, the Illini Country Club, St. John's Lodge of Masonry and Ansar Temple of the Shrine.

In addition Mr. Weaver has always been active in civic affairs and formerly served as a member of the board of directors of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, to which he gives his enthusiastic support.

Residence: 1319 South First Street. Business address: Weaver Manufacturing Company, Springfield.

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JOHN E. GEORGE  
(Continued from Page 272)

the Elks, Red Men and the Sons of Veterans. His father was a veteran of the Civil War and an early day representative from Christian County in the Illinois State Legislature.

Mr. George was married in Springfield, in June, 1902, to Mary E. Crowder, and has four children, Harold C., John E., Jr., Robert T., and Martha Louise.

Residence: 1049 Williams Road. Business address: First State Trust & Savings Company.

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LOGAN HAY  
(Continued from Page 263)

the various local clubs and organizations, including the Mid-Day Luncheon Club, of which he is president; the Sangamo Club, Kiwanis Club of Springfield and the Illini Country Club. He is also president of the Lincoln Centennial Association of Springfield.

## ELMER ELLSWORTH HAGLER, M.D.

(Continued from Page 270)

English and Scotch descent. In his early schooling Dr. Hagler attended the Virden High School, graduating in 1883, with the first class to be graduated from the school, and previous to studying medicine spent three years, from 1883 to 1886 as a teacher in the public school at Virden. His collegiate and medical education was obtained at the University of Michigan where he was graduated with degree of M.D. in 1890, and here also, having already turned his attention to the study of the eye, ear, nose and throat, he was appointed an instructor and spent three years as such. Following this he married and removed from Ann Arbor to Springfield to enter practice.

Dr. Hagler was married June 21, 1893, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Kent Rolla Dunlap, a graduate of Wellesley, who had then just taken her master's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, and has two children, Captain Elmer Hagler, Jr., who is an officer in the regular army of the United States, and a daughter, Clarissa Helen, a graduate of Wellesley, who is now Mrs. Harry Jorgensen of Springfield. A second son, Kent, died October 31, 1920, from effects of service in France during the World War. Both sons, graduates of Harvard, Elmer, 1916, and Kent, 1919, served with distinction during the war, with Elmer, a captain at the age of twenty-four, having been for six weeks erroneously listed as dead by the War Department, a casualty of the Battle of Chateau Thierry, in which he took part with the 59th United States Infantry. Kent, the younger of the two, was a member of the Harvard Unit of the American Field Ambulance Service, and for him a column at the memorial stadium at the University of Illinois is named. He participated in eight major engagements, three with the French army and five with the American, and was twice cited for decorations.

Dr. Hagler also spent a considerable period of his young manhood in military service and was captain of Troop D, 1st Illinois Cavalry in 1898. During the World War he was a member of the Medical Advisory Board, aiding in the administration of the selective service law in Sangamon County, and district chairman for the National Council of Defense. He has always been a staunch friend of the service man and for aid in securing the passage of the soldiers' bonus holds honorary membership in the American Legion.

Residence: 1900 West Lawrence Avenue. Business address: Hagler Building.

## ROGER FRANKLIN FARRINGTON

(Continued from Page 274)

stay at home and put down internal strife, fomented within the union by German propagandists.

Mr. Farrington has resided in Springfield since 1914, and belongs to the Mercantile Club, Springfield; Missouri Athletic Association, St. Louis, and the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Moose and Red Men Lodges.

He was married at Indianapolis, September 19, 1918, to Alberta May Applewhite, and has three children, Roger Franklin, Jr., James Albert and Jane Ann.

Business address: Illinois Mine Workers Building, Springfield.

## JOHN A. BARBER

(Continued from Page 277)

was Baylis G. Lake, a settler of Sangamon County in 1826 and for many years a notable figure in its development. Previous to locating in Illinois, where he took up farming, his father served throughout the Civil War, as an officer on the side of the Confederacy, with the forces of Stonewall Jackson.

In obtaining his education, Mr. Barber attended the common schools of Cantrall, the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, Illinois College at Jacksonville (A.B. 1894), and Northwestern University (LL.B. 1897). He was admitted to practice in Springfield in 1897, and from 1897 to 1905 was engaged in practice with Samuel Scholes, forming with Mr. Scholes the firm of Scholes & Barber. Since 1905 he has formed a partnership with a brother, Clayton J. Barber, the firm being Barber & Barber.

In fraternal memberships Mr. Barber belongs to all of the various Masonic bodies, including Van Meter Lodge, No. 762, Athens, Illinois; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, Springfield; the Springfield Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Ansar Temple of the Shrine. He is also a past commander of the Elwood Commandery, No. 6; Knights Templar, of Springfield, and is now grand warder of the Knights Templar of Illinois. Among other clubs and lodges he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, Sangamo Club, Illini Country Club, the Rotary Club and Mid-Day Luncheon Club.

He was married October 11, 1899, to Harriet Van Meter and has two sons, Raymond V. and Charles F. Barber. His offices are in the First National Bank Building, Springfield.

## RAYMOND VOORHEES BROKAW, M.D.

(Continued from Page 276)

sanitary measures for the control of hookworm and other intestinal diseases, spending one year at Orange, Texas. In 1919 he became supervisor of hygiene in the public school system of Jackson, Michigan, and after three years in that capacity he assumed charge of the Morgan County Health Department at Jacksonville, subsequently accepting his present position as superintendent of health at Springfield.

As a part of his war experience in Europe, Dr. Brokaw visited eight capital cities of that continent, and through this contact acquired considerable knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the old world during the great conflict. His itinerary included the countries of Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, Finland, Lapland, Sweden, Norway and England. As a prisoner of war, taken when the armies of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria swept over Serbia, he was released through the negotiations of British and American officials, and was among the first allied prisoners to be freed by the central powers. Incidental to his year's residence in Chile, South America, he visited Peru, the Isthmus of Panama, Cuba and Jamaica.

As the result of a varied career, Dr. Brokaw has acquired a striking versatility. He started out in life to be a clergyman, and for several years was a lay preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been self-supporting since the age of thirteen; and secured his education entirely through his own efforts. In this connection he admits that he has worked in factories and foundries and on the farm, served as waiter in summer hotels, clerked in stores, driven automobiles as a professional chauffeur, and engaged in many other activities. As a student he won many honors in scholarship. His linguistic ability has included a working knowledge of French, Serbian and Spanish. He is a forceful and entertaining public speaker, and has written numerous papers on scientific, medical and kindred subjects. His wealth of experience in this country and abroad has given him an unusual breadth of vision, keenness of insight, and warmth of human sympathy.

Born of long-established American ancestry, early Dutch on his mother's side, and Huguenot (French) on his father's side, Dr. Brokaw is a member of two old New York families. He was born in New York City, March 26, 1885, the son of Alonzo Garretson and Catherine Julia (Voorhees) Brokaw, and spent his boyhood in the States of New York and New Jersey. In his early schooling he attended the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey, and Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, and was graduated from that institution with a degree of M.D. in 1915.

Dr. Brokaw is a fellow of the American Public Health Association, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Illinois State Academy of Science, the Eclectic Society at Wesleyan University, the Rotary Club of Springfield, and an honorary member of the Sangamon County Medical Society.

Dr. Brokaw was married in New York City in 1918 to Mary G. Steiner of Plainfield, New Jersey, and they reside at 1001 South Second Street, Springfield. His offices are in the City Hall, Springfield.

## EDWARD E. STALEY

(Continued from Page 275)

in other lines, ultimately leading to the Baker Company where as head he to-day holds distinction as being one of the leading manufacturers of road building equipment in the country. The Baker Company has long enjoyed high reputation in the United States, as well as abroad, and besides business in America does an extensive export business.

Mr. Staley was born in Springfield, December 4, 1871, the son of David H. and Sarah (Curley) Staley. He was married June 20, 1898, to Elsie Converse and has two children, a son and a daughter. Clubs are the Sangamo and the Illini Country Club of Springfield. He is also a member of the Central Baptist Church of Springfield and a member of its board of trustees.

Residence: 1500 South Sixth Street. Business address: Baker Manufacturing Company.

## FRANCIS G. BLAIR, CHARLESTON AND SPRINGFIELD

(Continued from Page 281)

cational leader and executive, holds further distinction as a writer and is author of numerous papers and addresses on educational subjects, as well as of several anthologies and pageants, the former notably including an anthology of the Schoolkill River.

Mr. Blair was married in 1898 at LeRoy, Illinois, to Lillian Caton, and with Mrs. Blair resides in Springfield at 629 South Second Street. His offices are in the State House, Springfield.





## JESSE M. JOHNSON (Continued from Page 284)

general offices in St. Louis, as well as in management of offices in Marshalltown, Iowa; Oskaloosa, Iowa; Houston, Texas, and Danville, Illinois.

The friendship and association of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Ballard dates from 1894. It began while both were employed by the Union News Company, Mr. Ballard having been with the company at Danville and Springfield, and previous to entering their hotel and restaurant enterprise the two worked together for a time with the Metropolitan Insurance Company at Sedalia, Missouri, and later continued a warm friendship in St. Louis while Mr. Ballard was employed by the Vanoy News Company and Mr. Johnson with the department store of D. Crawford & Company. In 1897 they formed their partnership and began their present business, operating the buffet cars of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, with headquarters in Peoria, which they later removed to Springfield. From the buffet service on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, the second step in the business was the starting of a restaurant at the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Station at Havana. This was followed by the establishment of another place at the Chicago-Peoria shops in Springfield, and from this the business was gradually expanded to include places on the Wabash System and other present establishments.

Mr. Johnson was married in St. Louis, August 4, 1910, to Sarah Casey and has two sons, Jesse, Jr., and Edgar. He is a member of the Elks Lodge and resides at 910 Grand Boulevard. His business address is 219 South Sixth Street, Springfield.

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## CHARLES H. WOOD (Continued from Page 285)

Mr. Wood was married in Springfield, July 15, 1914, to Pauline O. Frahm and has one child, a daughter, Florence. His only lodge affiliation is with Sangamon Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F.

Residence: 1002 North Eleventh Street. Business address: City Hall, Springfield.

## TRUMAN L. FLATT (Continued from Page 286)

River Valley. He was also engaged in paving and survey work with the City of Seattle, and in topographical surveys in Montana. In Illinois his work has included land and coal mine surveys with Allen Enos, and design and construction work with the State Highway Department, as well as earlier work with the C. & E. I. Railroad.

In World War service he was commissioned a second lieutenant of engineers, August 17, 1917, with assignment at the Engineer School at Fort Leavenworth, with the 5th U. S. Engineers. In December, 1917, he was transferred to the 319th Engineers at Palo Alto, California, and went overseas in September, 1918, where he remained ten months, receiving promotion as a first lieutenant, and later being assigned to the Army of Occupation in Germany. After discharge he was employed by the State Highway Department until appointment as superintendent of highways in Sangamon County.

Mr. Flatt was born May 22, 1885, the son of Charles S. and Mary (O'Bryant) Flatt, and received his education in the Springfield High School and in night school attendance. He was married, May 30, 1921, to Louise M. Sidencer, and belongs to the American Legion, Engineers Club, the Elks, Mercantile Club and the Masonic Lodge, including the thirty-second degree and the Shrine.

Residence: 1401 Lowell Street. Business address: Court House.

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## *Rock Island and Moline---A Center of Industry*



STEP by step with the progress of county, state and nation, Rock Island, Illinois, located 180 miles west of Chicago, in the center of a four-city community which includes Davenport, Moline and East Moline and totals more than 140,000 population, has continued to grow. This growth has been conservative, but sure and permanent, and has provided for a broad expanse in community spirit, in living advantages and in population.

Rock Island is on the bank of the Mississippi River, and directly north across the stream is Davenport, a city of approximately 57,000 population. Moline of 34,000, and East Moline of 10,000, adjoin on the east. In less than five years, Rock Island has risen from a city of slightly more than 35,000 population to one of nearly 41,000. It has added new industries with outputs totaling millions of dollars in manufactured goods each year. It has provided for the erection of a new \$750,000 hotel. A successful drive for funds to build a \$600,000 recreation center is being waged, and a new \$300,000 newspaper office is practically completed.

### STEADY IN GROWTH.

The city is not a young one, but its growth has been steady. It was incorporated in 1837 when a total of forty-five votes were cast in an election. Numerous additions have gradually been made, and the city is now bounded on the north and west by the Mississippi and on the south by Rock River. Government census figures gave Rock Island a population of 19,493 in 1900, and 24,335 in 1910. Ten years later the figures had swelled to 35,177, and an increase of approximately thirty-five per cent. is expected to be shown in 1930 reports.

Rock Island's location is ideal. It is open to all river traffic. The railroad advantages and connections are excellent. Four systems, the Rock Island Lines; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Rock Island Southern operate their trains in all directions from the city. More than 17,000,000 people live within twenty-four hours' ride of Davenport, Moline or Rock Island, and the proximity of such great centers as Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Minneapolis provide ready markets and sources of raw material.

### MISSISSIPPI GIVES POWER.

Gas, electric and street railway service in the community are well assured, and during the past ten years approximately \$8,000,000 have been spent in the tri-cities on extensions and betterments. Gas plants and generating stations are located within or near the cities, and Mississippi and Rock River waters have been harnessed for the development of electric power.

Indians formerly inhabited all of the locality, and many battles of the Black Hawk Indian War in 1832 were fought where Rock Island now stands. Watch Tower Park was a lookout post and camp ground for Chief Black Hawk and his tribe, and a replica of old Fort Armstrong, which was built as a defense against Indian attacks on the west end of the Arsenal Island, now stands as a monument to the frontier days.

The history of the community links up that of the Rock Island Arsenal, situated on Rock Island, one of the largest and most beautiful in the Mississippi River. The island lies in mid-stream, with the cities of Rock Island and Moline on one side and Davenport on the other. Bridges owned and controlled by the government connect Iowa and Illinois at this place. A moss-covered stone pier, a third of a mile above the present main structure across the river shows the location of the first bridge ever to span the "Father of Waters." Over this bridge the first train passed in 1856.

## ARSENAL AN INSTITUTE.

Through the government activities on the island, the arsenal has come to be regarded as one of the vicinity's great institutions. During the World War as many as 14,778 men and women were employed there in the making of armament, supplies and equipment, and in the nineteen-month period of hostilities, more than eighty-nine millions of dollars were spent in munition manufacture by the government. The island contains 990 acres, and all of the government grounds are beautifully laid out. There are many avenues and drives which lead to quiet retreats, and on the south side nature has been left undisturbed.

Davenport, Rock Island and Moline are cities of diversified industries. Among the goods manufactured in Rock Island are agricultural implements, farm lighting plants, tractors, sash and doors, millwork, clothing, cabinet articles, pipe organs, fabricated steel, electrical supplies, chiropractic supplies, oil cloth and linoleums, hardware, stoves, registers, heating plants and rubber-soled footwear.

An active chamber of commerce is constantly seeking to locate other concerns, and in the past few years has brought several large-scale manufacturers to the city. Among these is the Servus Rubber Company, which has an output of several thousand pairs of rubber-soled shoes each day. This factory is the only one of its kind in the state, and is one of the three located in the entire Middle West.

## IMPLEMENT INDUSTRY ACTIVE.

After a slump of several years in the tri-cities greatest manufacturing division—that of agricultural implements—improved agricultural conditions are believed to be paving the way for a restoration of former activities. Rock Island's largest factory, the Rock Island Plow Company, recently made a substantial increase in its capital stock, and will add immediately to its present buildings. Similar signs of expected improved conditions are being noted among other manufacturers of Davenport and Moline, Deere and Company in the latter city recently being able to announce a retirement of a large portion of their bond indebtedness.

Numbered among Rock Island's institutions are two of the greatest fraternal organizations in the world. Both the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors of America have long had their head offices established in the city, and all the work necessary for the keeping of thousands of records for members is done in three modern buildings. A monthly magazine is issued from the publication building of the Woodmen, more than 1,100,000 copies being printed monthly.

## HOME OF MODERN WOODMEN.

The Modern Woodmen is the largest fraternal beneficiary society in the United States, and has a membership which exceeds 1,000,000. Insurance now in force aggregates \$1,750,000,000. Camps or lodges numbering 14,000 are established in forty-six states of the union. The financial record includes payment, since organization to date, a total of 175,000 death claims.

Controlled exclusively by women, the Royal Neighbors, now in its thirty-second year, combines more than 500,000 beneficial and social members. From a financial standpoint the society is a mammoth institution. At the close of 1921 its admitted assets were approximately \$10,000,000, and they have been increasing since that time at the rate of \$4,000,000 annually. The society operates in forty-five states and provinces, and has over 7,300 local camps.

## CLUBS AND LODGES STRONG.

In the number of its other fraternal organizations, clubs and societies, Rock Island is particularly well off. Masons, Eagles and Odd Fellows have their own com-



modious quarters, while the Knights of Columbus and Elks are contemplating building programs which will give them individual homes. The Rock Island Club is the center for the social activities of the young business and professional men and others who prefer social life without any fraternal connections. Large Rotary, Kiwanis and Exchange Clubs are composed of forward-looking business men, and they take an active part in support of all worth-while civic projects. They also give much support to the Mississippi Valley league baseball team and the professional football club, which, in recent years, has brought nation-wide repute to Rock Island. Organizations in both Davenport and Moline are of similar nature, and on many occasions combined activities are carried through. Meetings between the business men and farmers of surrounding territory are held, and in this way the breach which formerly existed between the two classes has been closed.

## BANK DEPOSITS \$16,000,000.

Rock Island has six banks, each doing a successful and prosperous business. Deposits of the six financial institutions are in excess of \$16,000,000. Their directors and stockholders are among the wealthiest and ablest business men in the city, and the best interests of the community are always first at hand.

In schools, libraries, hospitals and welfare associations, as well as churches, Rock Island is exceptionally well provided. Attendance, administration and efficiency of the city school system places Rock Island high in state rankings. Salary schedules, in Rock Island as well as in Davenport and Moline, are excellent, affording a well-qualified, well trained corps of instructors. Enrollment exceeds the 6,000 mark, and property values run far beyond \$1,500,000. A sinking fund, which, in a few years, will provide for the building of a new \$1,000,000 high school, is being added to annually.

## AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

Augustana College and Seminary, owned and controlled by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod, is located in Rock Island, and was founded in 1860. Departments of the college include theological, collegiate, academic, normal, conservatory, art, elocution and commercial. Property valuation approximates \$1,000,000, and there is an endowment fund amounting to \$489,528. More than 1,000 students representing many nationalities and religious denominations were enrolled last year.

The Villa De Chantal is an accredited and select Rock Island boarding school for girls. The school is under the direction of the Sisters of the Visitation. The grounds of the institution cover fifteen acres on beautiful bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River. Enrollment here is also drawn from all parts of the country.

## STRONG IN INSTITUTIONS.

St. Anthony's Hospital is conducted by the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, and is housed in a fireproof and modernly equipped building. A training school is maintained, and each year a large class of young women are graduated from the three-year course offered in the hospital. A new tuberculosis sanitarium is maintained by the city, treatment being given to residents free of charge. A county tuberculosis sanitarium is shortly to be erected, the funds being in hand.

Bethany Home, a well-equipped institution, cares for hundreds of homeless children, and generous support is given to the institution by Rock Island residents. The West End Settlement is operated for advancement and welfare work in the industrial section of the city. Supported alone by public contribution, the Rock Island Rescue Mission has done remarkable welfare work among homeless older boys and men, and during the past year more than 4,000 were given food and lodging while en route to other sections.

## ATTRACTIVE TO VISITORS.

The attractiveness of the tri-cities brings many conventions, both state and national. There are many places of interest to visitors, among which are Campbell's Island, Credit Island, Watch Tower Park, the Rock Island Arsenal, Fejuvary Park, Prospect Park, the Palmer School of Chiropractic and the Radio Broadcasting Station, WOC. All points are quickly reached by efficient street railway service or by auto along well kept boulevards. Thousands of visitors tour the three cities each year, and the community's growth well speaks their approval of the locality.

The growth of Rock Island, Davenport and Moline in recent years provides a future outlook that can not be other than an optimistic one. The new spirit in the cities is one of uplift, and the separate municipalities are each year completing many improvements. Rock Island has been leading the way. A new Rock Island white way lighting system was recently installed in the downtown section. A huge paving program is being planned, and during the year 1924, ten and one-half miles of paving were completed by an efficient administration, making a total of fifty-two miles of paved streets. The entire spirit is one that will provide for permanent growth, continuous improvement and happier citizens.





HENRY W. HORST

Henry W. Horst holds place as one of the master builders of Illinois and of the Great Middle West. Founder and president of the Henry W. Horst Company of Rock Island, a company long outstanding in the fields of general construction in both East and Middle West, Mr. Horst has naturally for years directed many such major construction projects in Iowa and Illinois and other Middle West states as to make his career one of the most interesting and inspiring chapters in the history of this section's industry.

Born in Germany and schooled in the best traditions of the building crafts in guilds of the old country, Mr. Horst came to America and found his way to Rock Island at the age of seventeen. In his early years he worked as a carpenter, with his energies gradually leading to sub-contracting and then to contracting. Beginning as a contractor in Oakley, Logan County, Kansas, he there completed his first buildings in 1886. From Kansas he reached out into other sections and in 1892 established permanent residence in Rock Island, Illinois. From 1892 to 1900, Mr. Horst was associated with others but in 1900 he founded the Henry W. Horst Company and to it his prime energies have since been devoted although he now has extensive interests in other business directions, among them being the presidency of Horst & Strieter Company, distributors of Ford cars, having headquarters in Rock Island and branches in Moline, Illinois; East Moline, Illinois; Davenport, Iowa, and Muscatine, Iowa. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Central Trust & Savings Bank of Rock Island.

Mr. Horst is intensely devoted to his church and besides his local work in that connection, is a member of the board of directors of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states, an organization having 3,458 congregations with as many pastors and more teachers; and fifteen colleges and seminaries, with large faculties and student bodies.

(Continued on Page 302)



*Eckman*

WALTER A. ROSENFELD

## WALTER A. ROSENFELD

Walter A. Rosenfield, mayor of the City of Rock Island, and president of the Rock Island Bridge & Iron Works, as well as a director of banks and numerous of the city's industries, is a native of Rock Island. He was born in the city, June 13, 1877, the son of Morris and Julia (Otteneheimer) Rosenfield, and received his education in the Rock Island public schools and in St. John's Military Academy, Manlius, New York.

In his business career, Mr. Rosenfield has been president of the Rock Island Bridge & Iron Works since 1913, and previous to this was president of the Moline Wagon Company, Moline, Illinois, from 1900 to 1913. He was elected mayor of Rock Island for two-year term in 1923 and re-elected for a second term in 1925. He also has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee since 1912 and was Republican State Chairman from 1922 to 1924. He has further been active in military affairs for a number of years and was a captain in the First Illinois Cavalry during the Mexican border campaign in 1916 and a major in the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army during the World War.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Elks Lodge, and of the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He was married in 1912 to Etta Orendorff and has two children, a son, Walter Sherman, born in 1915, and a daughter, Phyllis Irene, born in 1917.

## SAMUEL R. KENWORTHY

Samuel Rinnah Kenworthy, prominent in the practice of law in Rock Island, was born in Andalusia, Illinois, October 14, 1873, the son of John T. and Clara (Wells) Kenworthy. His father, a veteran of the Civil War, is also a lawyer, with entry into practice dating immediately after the close of the war and from 1895 to 1918 he practiced with him, the firm being J. T. and S. R. Kenworthy. He is now a member of the firm of Kenworthy, Dietz, Shallberg, Harper & Sinnett, and with this firm engages in general practice.

Mr. Kenworthy received his early education in the public schools of Rock Island and is a graduate of the Rock Island High School and the University of Michigan (1893). He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1895.

Mr. Kenworthy has been twice married. His first wife, Lillian M. Knox, whom he married, February 11, 1896, died in 1912, and he was married again in 1914 to Alma C. Rascher of Davenport, Iowa. He has two children, both by his first marriage. They are Mrs. Emily E. Lane, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Dorothy, who resides at home.

Residence: 1600 Eighteenth Avenue. Business address: 30-41 State Bank Building.



SAMUEL R. KENWORTHY





JAMES J. QUINN

**JAMES J. QUINN**

Born at Tolono, Illinois, 1857. Educated in the public schools. Entered the University of Notre Dame, 1874, and was graduated in law in 1878 and in philosophy, 1879. Took the theological course at St. Mary's, Baltimore, and was ordained priest, 1882. In thirty-eight years of active service he built or re-modeled and improved the church properties at Chevanse, Clifton, Chalsworth, Forest and St. Joseph's, Rock Island. Threatened with physical breakdown in 1919 he resigned from parish work and after a year's recuperation accepted the chaplaincy at the Villa De Chantal, Rock Island.

**REV. JOSEPH SYLVESTER KELLY**

The Reverend Joseph Sylvester Kelly, pastor of the St. Mary's Catholic Church of Moline, is a native of Illinois and has spent most of his life in the state. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Ryan, August 15, 1891, at Alton, Illinois, and has been pastor of St. Mary's Church since 1898. Previous to this he was pastor of the Catholic Church at Gibson City, Illinois, for four years, and earlier, for several months assistant pastor at Bloomington, Illinois.

Father Kelly was born in Ottawa, Illinois, April 17, 1865, the son of John W. and Martha (Markle) Kelly, and through this parentage is descendant of long-established Irish-American ancestry, his maternal grandparents notably having been native born Americans of family dating arrival in America of 1690.

In his early schooling Father Kelly attended the Old St. Francis Xavier School at Ottawa, Illinois, and the St. Vitauers College at Baurbannais Grove, Kankakee County, where he was trained in the classical courses. He also spent two years in philosophical study at the La Grande Seminary at Montreal, Canada, and prepared for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, from which he holds the degree of bachelor of theology. He also includes a post-graduate course at the Catholic University at Washington, District of Columbia, which was taken previous to becoming assistant pastor at the Catholic Church in Bloomington.



*Sandstrom*

REV. JOSEPH SYLVESTER KELLY



*Eckman*

GUSTAV ALBERT ANDREEN

#### GUSTAV ALBERT ANDREEN

Dr. Gustav Albert Andreen, president of Augustana College and Theological Seminary of Rock Island, is a native of Indiana, but the greater part of his life has been spent in Illinois and devoted to Augustana College, to which he has given an inspiring leadership and brought great advancement. He has been president of the college and theological seminary since 1901, and earlier was a student and later an instructor at the college.

Dr. Andreen was born at Porter, Indiana, March 13, 1864, the son of Rev. Andrew and Hilda (Esping) Andreen, and holds degrees of A.B., Augustana College, 1881, and Ph.D., Yale, 1898. He also includes having two years of study in European universities and a year and a half in the study of law in Rock Island.

In his collegiate service he includes having been an instructor at Augustana College from 1882 to 1884; professor of languages at Bethany College, Kansas, from 1886 to 1893; instructor of German, 1894 to 1900; and professor of Scandinavian language and literature, Yale, 1900 to 1901. He is the author of *Det Svenska Sproket i Amerika*, 1900; *Studies in the German Idyl*, 1902; and *History of the Educational Work of the Augustana Synod*, 1910. *The Augustana Synod and Its Achievements*, 1925.

Dr. Andreen was married August 7, 1890, to Marie Strand of Junction City, Kansas, and has five children, Paul, Marion, Ester, Gustav and Carl.

#### BENJAMIN ALBERT HORN

Benjamin Albert Horn, prominent in the profession of architecture in Rock Island, and enjoying distinction of having, with his firm, designed many of the most imposing buildings constructed in Rock Island, Moline and vicinity during recent years, is a native of Chicago, with residence in Rock Island dating from 1918. In his business he forms with Olaf Z. Cervin the firm of Cervin & Horn, architects, which notably has to its credit the housing development of the United States Housing Corporation in Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, during the World War; the construction of the Moline Trust Building, Moline; Augustana Seminary, Ft. Armstrong Theater, the Rock Island Argus Building, the Publication Building of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Augustana Book Concern, all of Rock Island; and the Lutheran Hospital, Moline. Much national recognition has also come to Cervin & Horn in recent years through publication in architectural magazines of illustrations of their work, and through their writings on architectural subjects.

Mr. Horn, moreover, is a leader in civic and club affairs in Rock Island and is a former president of the Rock Island Rotary Club, having held this office in 1925. He also belongs to the Rock Island Club, Black Hawk Hills Country Club, American Institute of Architects and the Delta Phi Fraternity. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois (B.S. in architecture 1910), and previous to locating in Rock Island and entering business with Mr. Cervin spent

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BENJAMIN ALBERT HORN





REVEREND CLEMENT P. O'NEILL

REVEREND CLEMENT P. O'NEILL

The Reverend Father Clement P. O'Neill, pastor of Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Rock Island, was born at Kewanee, Illinois, September 24, 1873, and is the son of Michael and Sarah (Aaron) O'Neill.

He received his education in the public schools of Kewanee, at St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison, Kansas, and at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

He was ordained a priest by the archbishop of Cincinnati on June 16, 1898, and from 1898 to 1902 was assistant pastor of the Cathedral Church at Peoria, Illinois, and secretary to the late Bishop Spalding. From 1902 to 1913 he was pastor of St. Mary's of the Woods, Princeville, Illinois, and since 1913 he has been pastor of Sacred Heart Church, Rock Island.

In addition to his church duties, Father O'Neill is active in the civic affairs of Rock Island, and to his exertions may be credited many of the city's movements for the public good. He is a member of the Rock Island Rotary Club and of the Knights of Columbus, and in both of these organizations he is among the most active in promoting community progress and civic betterment.

WILLIAM J. QUINLAN

William J. Quinlan, owner of the Rock Island & Davenport Ferry Company, Rock Island, was born in Rock Island, March 28, 1874, the son of Patrick and Alice (Dunn) Quinlan, both natives of Ireland. His father was a blacksmith and his immigration to America and location in Rock Island came during the early days of the building of the Rock Island Arsenal, the elder Quinlan and two brothers having been drawn from the old country to work on the arsenal. The father was also later for many years employed by the B. D. Buford Plow Company.

In his boyhood Mr. Quinlan attended parochial schools in Rock Island. He left school at the age of fifteen and from then until the time he was twenty-one was engaged in various occupations. When he was twenty-one he entered the grocery business and continued in it for three years, building a business that at the time was second to none in the city of Rock Island. After this he went to Milwaukee and for the next twenty-three years was with the Red Star Compressed Yeast Company, following which he returned to Rock Island, engaging successively for periods of three years each in the baking business and in the retail oil business, in both of which, as in his other enterprises he enjoyed much success. In the baking business he established the Quinlan Bakery and made Quinlan's Quality Bread, known as Rock Island's best, while in the oil business, spending two and a half years in the retail end and six months on the production

(Continued on Page 302)



WILLIAM J. QUINLAN



*Hostetler*

PATTERSON S. MCGLYNN

## PATTERSON S. MCGLYNN

Patterson S. McGlynn, editor and publisher, Moline, was born at Unionville, Connecticut, February 11, 1850, the son of John and Mary (O'Connor) McGlynn. He attended school in Washington, Iowa, and Davenport, Iowa, but most of his education was obtained through work in printing offices. In his early years he worked as a cub reporter on newspapers in Davenport, Iowa, and in Rock Island and Moline, Illinois. He acquired a half interest in the Moline Dispatch July 1, 1885, and has been associated with it continuously since, as editor from 1885 to 1924, and as publisher from 1924 to date. His capacity is also that of president of the Moline Dispatch Publishing Company.

The Dispatch was launched, July 31, 1878, by Oliver and Louise White. Its entry into the newspaper field was as a successor to the Moline Weekly Review, started eight or ten years earlier, and this weekly was continued by the Whites, with publication of the daily, and was called the Moline Review-Dispatch. The weekly was discontinued about ten years ago by the Moline Dispatch Publishing Company, which continues to publish the daily. In its first seven years the Daily Dispatch had some seven changes of ownership. The late Colonel Levi Haverstick was editor and publisher for a time, as also were B. F. Tillinghast, now living in Florida, Sam Kennedy, and the Dean Brothers. The change of ownership in July, 1885, that brought Mr. McGlynn into it also brought John K. Groom as the owner of (Continued on Page 301)



ROBERT C. SHALLBERG

Robert C. Shallberg, cashier and secretary of the Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Company of Moline, and a leading figure in the business, civic and social life of his community, is a native of Moline and has been a resident of the city all of his life. He was born in Moline, July 28, 1884, the son of Andrew and Hannah (Falk) Shallberg, and received his education in the Moline public schools, including the Moline High School, from which he was graduated in 1903, and in Brown's Business College.

He started his business career with the Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Company in 1905 and was elected assistant cashier in 1911. He was made a director in 1913, and cashier and secretary in 1917.

In his civic interests and activities he served as presi-

(Continued on Page 301)



*Sandstrom*

MARTIN R. CARLSON

Martin R. Carlson, former mayor of Moline, and present state senator of thirty-third district of Illinois, is a native of Moline, having been born in the city, May 2, 1877, the son of Gustaf F. and Matilda (Isaacson) Carlson. He received his education in the public schools of Moline and as a boy began his business education in 1891 by selling newspapers and magazines for his brother, A. G. Carlson. From this enterprise, in 1897, he formed partnership with A. G. Carlson under name of Carlson Brothers and with him has developed the business of office supplies, office furniture and office equipment by which his name is invariably associated in this community.

In his political career, Mr. Carlson was elected member of the county board of supervisors in 1909, and then chosen (Continued on Page 302)





CHARLES J. SEARLE

Judge Charles J. Searle, Rock Island, judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Illinois, has long held position of prominence in the profession of law in Illinois. He has been a member of the bar of the state since 1889 and in addition to place of leadership he has long maintained in general practice, has notably served as state's attorney, Rock Island County, 1892-1900; as president of the board of trustees of the Illinois State Normal School at Macomb for several years; as judge of the State Court of Claims, 1904-1910; and as special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States in prosecution of war fraud cases, 1922. He was elected judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourteenth Circuit in December, 1922. During his entire career he has been a leading figure in Republican politics and was

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HARRY M. McCASKRIN

Harry M. McCaskrin, prominent in the practice of law in Rock Island, and Republican member of the Illinois General Assembly, as representative of the thirty-third district, was born on a farm near Rantoul, Champaign County, Illinois, August 26, 1873, the son of James C. and Margaret (Cloyd) McCaskrin. He is a graduate of the Rantoul High School (1890), the University of Illinois (B.S. 1894), and the University of Michigan (LL.B. 1896).

He has been a resident of Rock Island and engaged in his profession in the city since July 1, 1896, and included in political activities has served six years as Republican precinct committeeman. He is now serving his third term as a member of the Illinois State Legislature. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, including Grotto, Consistory,

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JOHN F. MABERRY

John F. Maberry, county coroner of Rock Island County, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1859, the son of James W. and Sarah J. (Webb) Maberry. He received his education in the public schools of Whiteside County, Illinois, and the greater part of his career has been spent in farming. He, however, also spent a considerable period in conducting a general store at Edgington, Illinois, and also includes having served as tax collector of Edgington Township for three years. He was appointed county coroner of Rock Island County in 1919 and has remained in this office continuously since.

Mr. Maberry is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, Eagles, Mystic Workers, and of the various Masonic bodies, including the Eastern

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PATTERSON S. McGLYNN

(Continued from Page 300)

the other one-half interest, but Mr. Groom disposed of his part in 1891 to W. F. Eastman, who died in 1909, his holdings subsequently being acquired in 1911 by John Sundine, who died in 1923, leaving Mr. McGlynn still actively at the helm. Mr. McGlynn now, however, has August Sundine, L. R. Blackman and Harry Sward as associates in the company and with them directs its management. In 1885 the paper had a circulation of approximately 500. It now has 12,000, occupies one of the finest newspaper plants in Illinois, completed in 1922, and otherwise holds position of leadership among Illinois newspapers.

Mr. McGlynn has always lent a helping hand to every good movement for the welfare of Moline and through his personal effort and that of the Moline Dispatch has done much to bring about the city's present high state of progress. He is a member of numerous local clubs and of the various Masonic bodies, including the thirty-second degree.

He was married at Davenport, Iowa, July 5, 1880, to Annie Rose Pester, and has had four children, all of whom are deceased.

Residence: 808 17th Street. Business address: Moline Dispatch.

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ROBERT C. SHALLBERG

(Continued from Page 300)

dent of the Moline Library Board in 1923 and in 1925 was elected president of the Moline Chamber of Commerce. He also includes service as city treasurer of Moline and as chairman of building committee and trustee of the Moline Lodge of Elks. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows, and among other distinctions includes that of having served under appointment of President Wilson as member of the Moline and East Moline Unit on the war-time housing problem.

Mr. Shallberg was married in Moline, March 18, 1908, to Minnie R. Wiborg, and has four children, three daughters and one son.

Residence: 5330 Fifth Avenue. Business address: Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Company.

## HENRY W. HORST

(Continued from Page 295)

In community work, Mr. Horst is unusually active, giving freely of his means—also of his time and of the time of company employees to the furthering of community good. His community spirit is evidenced in the fact that his city is proud possessor of an unusual wading pool, including dressing rooms, fountains, sand play quarters and shade pavilion for parents,—said to be the most beautiful and complete of such facilities west of Chicago,—a gift from Mr. Horst.

During the World War, although too old to participate personally in military service, he sent two sons into the service and did all a man could possibly do in a local way. Then, when the government developed its program for establishing houses for government workers, he built for the United States Government, practically without profit, 460 well appointed homes, including decorating of same, all in 117 days. This work was carried out in six groups,—one in Moline, Illinois, two in East Moline, Illinois, three in Rock Island, Illinois, and was one of the three United States Housing Projects carried to completion and the country's record for speed in government housing construction.

The Henry W. Horst Company's work for the United States Government has also included the construction of various shops and buildings at the Rock Island Arsenal, eleven buildings, mostly large brick and concrete structures for housing military units, at the Government Proving Grounds near Savanna, Illinois; the huge nitrate storage pit (the size of three city blocks), and the sixteen-mile railroad on the United States Reservation near Savanna, Illinois, and buildings and hangars for the army air service at Rantoul, Illinois.

Included in its long list of industrial buildings are Deere Harvester Plant in East Moline, where five large buildings were under construction at one time; Root & Vandervoort, Wagner Ordnance Plant; the Deere Foundry and Service Building; Moline Power Plant; Crescent Macaroni and Cracker Factory, Davenport, Iowa, etc.

Among the business blocks, schools, clubs and residences may be cited the following: Safety Building, Robinson Building, Watch Tower Inn, Rock Island Club, Washington School, Immanuel Lutheran School and Hall and Huber Residence, all Rock Island, and the Reliance Building and Soverhill Residence of Moline; also City Power Plant of Hammond, Indiana, and Sewage Disposal Plant of Indianapolis, Indiana.

In addition to the type of construction referred to above, the Henry W. Horst Company has built scores of hard roads in various states of the Union as far east as Pennsylvania and including in the Middle West group, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Mr. Horst was born in Rendsburg, Holstein, Germany, May 3, 1864, the son of Anton and Anna Horst, and received his education in the public and private schools of his home community. In the early eighties in St. Louis, Missouri, he was married to Miss Mollie Empke of Rock Island and to their union were born four sons and four daughters, the oldest of whom, A. E. Horst, is now secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Henry W. Horst Company. Mr. Horst is an active member of the Rock Island Club, Rock Island Chamber of Commerce, the Y. M. C. A. and the Black Hawk Hills Country Club.

Residence: 1049 Seventeenth Street. Business address: 1417-25 Second Avenue.

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## HARRY M. McCASKRIN

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Shrine and the Eastern Star, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Moose, Modern Woodmen of America and the Eagles.

Mr. McCaskrin was married August 1, 1911, to Hazel A. Pierce and has two children, James and Joseph C. McCaskrin.

Residence: 2512 Eighth Avenue. Business address: 1700 1/2 Second Avenue.

## BENJAMIN ALBERT HORN

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several years with architectural firms in Chicago. Mr. Cervin is a graduate of Columbia University (1893) and he also includes many years in architectural work in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Horn was born in Chicago, September 21, 1887, the son of Frank Louis and Martha (Wegener) Horn, and in his early schooling attended the Tilden High School of Chicago. He was married in Rock Island, October 28, 1916, to Elizabeth Walton, and has one daughter, Barbara Patricia.

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## MARTIN R. CARLSON

(Continued from Page 300)

mayor of the City of Moline in 1911 for a term of four years. He was re-elected in 1915 for a term of four years and was the first mayor of the City of Moline under commission form of government. He was elected senator in 1918 and re-elected in 1922. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner. He also belongs to the Rotary Club, Moline Club, Elks, Odd Fellows, Redmen, Moose, Eagles and the Short Hills Country Club.

He was married September 17, 1914, to Hada Martin Burkhardt and resides at 1406 Twenty-first Avenue. His business address is 1405-07 Fifth Avenue.

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## CHARLES J. SEARLE

(Continued from Page 301)

his party's nominee for congress in 1912. Judge Searle was born in Ft. Smith, Arkansas, May 16, 1865, the son of Judge Elhanon J. and Cassie (Pierce) Searle, his father being a noted soldier and jurist, with Civil War service from 1861 to August 10, 1865, first with the 10th Illinois Cavalry and later as lieutenant-colonel of the Second Arkansas Infantry. His father also held distinction of being a law student in the offices of Abraham Lincoln when he was elected president.

In his early schooling Judge Searle attended the public schools and Campbell College, Holton, Kansas. He studied law at the University of Iowa, and upon finishing the course there, was admitted to the practice of the courts of both Iowa and Illinois.

He was married April 7, 1898, to Mary Pryce and has three children, Franklin P., Margaret and Charles J., Jr. He is a member of numerous fraternal orders, as well as of various civic and community organizations, with which he has always been a leading spirit in all movements for the good of Rock Island and community betterment.

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## JOHN F. MABERRY

(Continued from Page 301)

Star, the Commandery at Rock Island, and the Shrine at Davenport, Iowa. He was married January 17, 1882, to Hattie Deets, but is now a widower, his wife having died March 30, 1919. He has four children, Mrs. Effie Iago, J. Frank Maberry, Mrs. Jennie Fadden and Elma J. Maberry.

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## WILLIAM J. QUINLAN

(Continued from Page 299)

side he built businesses that hold success in an equal degree. He purchased from stockholders the Rock Island and Davenport Ferry Line in June, 1925, and it now forms his principal business interest.

In all of his enterprises Mr. Quinlan has taken broken down businesses, his present one included, for he is rapidly rebuilding it, and has made them healthy, going concerns, real institutions and leaders in their fields. His years in the yeast business were devoted to building the Red Star Compressed Yeast Company and he developed it from a small, unknown concern to the biggest of its kind in the country. His ventures in the grocery business, the baking business, and in the oil business were on similar scale and through them Mr. Quinlan has acquired a fortune, and made place for himself as a business leader. His is an "I Will" spirit and he already has plans in motion to make the ferry business on the Mississippi between Rock Island and Davenport a business of greatly increased worth to Rock Island and Davenport.

Mr. Quinlan was married April 10, 1895, to Annie B. Vratman, and resides at 639 Seventeenth Street, Rock Island. He belongs to the Rock Island Club, the Elks and the Eagles.



## *East St. Louis---“The Hub of the Nation”*



**S**ITUATED as it is, in the heart of the Middle West, East St. Louis is a great railroad center and an important industrial city.

The city is served by twenty trunk line railroads over which an average of ninety-four passenger trains travel daily and approximately 900,000 cars of freight were handled during 1924.

The railroad facilities and the abundance of steam power contribute to the city's desirability as a location for large factories. Surrounded by fifty-three coal mines, which in 1924 had a gross output of 5,000,000 tons, East St. Louis plants may obtain coal by railroad, electric lines or motor trucks.

And there is now available to manufacturers the facilities of “Cahokia,” the largest electric power plant in the West. Cahokia will be in four units, two of which are completed and it will represent a capital investment of \$35,000,000. Its output of electricity is four times that of Muscle Shoals and it brings the average electric rates in East St. Louis among the fifteen lowest cities in the United States.

Incomparable shipping facilities enable East St. Louis shippers to enjoy extremely cheap freight rates. The terminal facilities of the city are adequate for any needs and all parts of the country are easily accessible. The Mississippi River is also an invaluable adjunct. It enables manufacturers to use the Federal Barge Line to transport their products North and South and it is the source of supply for unlimited steam energy.

East St. Louis is rapidly becoming known as the iron and steel center of the West. Many authorities predict it is destined to replace Pittsburgh as the greatest steel producing center in the United States. Through its central location it also is able to draw quickly upon other sources of supply of raw materials for manufacturing purposes.

Four banks in East St. Louis, all under the supervision of the United States Government, have total resources of \$33,700,000.

East St. Louisians are spending nearly \$1,000,000 to improve their city streets in 1925. They are building a modern hospital at a cost of \$500,000. They already have seventy-five miles of hard roads in St. Clair County and 4,614 miles throughout the State of Illinois. And they enjoy one of the best equipped country clubs in the state.

This is East St. Louis to-day—a busy, rapidly growing metropolis—a city surpassing the dream of the pioneers—who planned great things for the town, back in the days when Collinsville Avenue was a cow pasture.

The attractive residence districts and beautiful homes were then undreamed of. The always steady increase in building has taken a new spurt since the war. There is now a consistent effort to build more and better homes and the total value of building permits in 1924 was \$3,293,338.

The educational system has also grown by leaps and bounds. There are now forty public and parochial school buildings in East St. Louis. There are also seventy churches in the city.

Recreational facilities are also very attractive—in fact East St. Louis is second to no city of its size in providing facilities for the enjoyment of its people. Its municipal park system comprises 1,333 acres. The use of these parks is free to the public.

Jones Park is as pretty a spot as will be found in almost any city. It contains a swimming pool—the largest outdoor municipal swimming pool in the world—numerous tennis courts—a baseball diamond—a picturesque lagoon for boating and canoeing—and many artistic buildings which add to the attractiveness of the park.

The spirit of good fellowship pervades the atmosphere in East St. Louis. Numerous organizations foster this spirit, chief among which are the Rotary, Lions and Optimists Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the

Employers Association, the Southern Illinois Sportsmen's League, the St. Clair County Medical and Dental Societies, the East St. Louis Bar Association and the Business and Professional Women's Club. There are many other smaller clubs for men and women and of course a great many clubs of a purely social nature.

East St. Louis is able to boast that it has unequalled public utility service. Gas, electric light, water and telephone rates are among the lowest in the United States and city water has been known as the clearest and purest in the Central West.

With all the advantages the city offers, with its climate, its pure water, it is small wonder that the United States Bureau of Census places the death rate for this city at 11.1 per 100,000 which proves that East St. Louis is one of the healthiest cities in the world.

About seventy-five years ago the name of East St. Louis first appeared on a map. And from this early handful of people the city has grown to its present proportions—a population of 80,000 according to the last census.

Hundreds of high type business men—thousands of happy working men are employed in East St. Louis at adequate wages that assure them of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. While wages are high, both food and clothing are very moderately priced. There are more than 425 retail stores amply equipped to meet all needs.

Factories of national importance—such as the Aluminum Ore, the largest aluminum plant in the United States—Armour & Company—Swift & Company, nationally known packers—American Steel—Obeart-Nester Glass Company—Hammer White Lead Company, provide employment to thousands.

The National Stock Yards and the railroads also employ a great many people—so that East St. Louis is a veritable hive of industry, and the prosperity and contentment that follows in the wake of business activity is everywhere apparent.

To the founders of East St. Louis is due much of the credit—to those steadfast and energetic citizens who not only watched, but helped the town grow; to those men who devoted the best of their energies and thought to the development of a bigger and better city.





*Zahn Studio*

CHARLES B. THOMAS

Twice a judge of the state courts of Illinois, seven years United States referee in bankruptcy for the Eastern District of the state, and prominently engaged in the practice of law for the past thirty years, in which capacity he has handled many of the largest and most important cases in Southern Illinois, Charles B. Thomas has long held place as one of the leaders of his profession in the state. This is further indicated by the fact that in 1904 he was the Democratic nominee and candidate for state treasurer, and in 1924 the unanimous choice of his friends and a large part of the Democratic party in Illinois for governor.

Judge Thomas is moreover importantly connected with banks and other leading business institutions of the section and in addition to his place in law enjoys much reputation as a business leader. He is a member of the Illinois State and the American Bar Associations, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and Elk.

A native of Illinois, Judge Thomas was born in Hamilton County, February 4, 1871, the son of Hosea M. and Marinda (Jamerson) Thomas. He received his education in the public schools, normal school and Enfield College, and previous to locating in East St. Louis was engaged in practice in McLeansboro, Illinois for a number of years. He removed to East St. Louis in 1911 and has made the city his home continuously since. He was married in Hamilton County, June 2, 1891, to Miss Elizabeth White, and has three children, Edith C., Melvin H. and Vinita.

Residence: 607 Washington Place. Business address: Metropolitan Building.



*Gerhard Sisters*

ALLEN T. SPIVEY

Allen Thomas Spivey, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm seven miles west of Shawneetown, on April 5, 1875. He was the son of Thomas Jefferson and Sally Ann Smyth Spivey, being one of ten children, five boys and five girls, born to this family. He was of Presbyterian forebears, his father and mother being among the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Kuykendall Valley. The Spivey family came from Scotch-English stock and the Smyths were Irish, coming in the latter part of the 18th century from County London Derry, Ireland.

Mr. Spivey attended public school in the old Ringgold schoolhouse until he finished the eighth grade. He then attended the high school at Shawneetown from 1891 to 1894. In 1894 he attended the Commercial College in Evansville, Indiana.

In the fall of 1895 he began his career in the newspaper business as office "devil" for the Gallatin Democrat, a weekly newspaper published in Shawneetown by Marshall E. Daniel. He worked the first year for \$2.00 per week, the second year for \$3.00 per week. After the third year he changed positions and worked as a printer on the old Shawneetown News, edited by M. J. Hartnett. For several years he worked in various capacities on this newspaper.

In November, 1901, he established the Shawneetown Gleaner, the third newspaper to be published in that small town. In his first issue he announced that there would not be room for three newspapers in such a small town and that sooner or later it would be a case of the survival of the fittest and that his newspaper would be one of the survivors. His prediction came true, and in March, 1902, he bought the Shawneetown News and consolidated the two newspapers as the News-Gleaner. He continued publishing the News-Gleaner until January 18, 1915, when he moved to East St. Louis and engaged in the com-

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W. H. SAWYER

## W. H. SAWYER

Willits Herbert Sawyer, president of the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, is an outstanding figure in the electric railways industry, being prominently identified with affairs both local and national.

He was born in Schoolcraft, Michigan, October 30, 1873, the son of Herbert Brown Sawyer and Lina Frances Pursel Sawyer. He graduated from the College of Engineering at the University of Nebraska and then commenced a fruitful career in the industry which he now represents.

Starting with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, he gained valuable experience which led to an executive position as engineer in charge of office with Ford, Bacon and Davis, New York. From 1905 to 1914 he was vice-president of the E. W. Clark & Company Management Corporation at Columbus, Ohio.

In 1919 Mr. Sawyer became president of the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, East St. Louis Railway Company and affiliated companies. Since taking over this work he has perfected the street railway and suburban system to an extent that has evoked favorable comment from all quarters.

Mr. Sawyer has the honor of being a Fellow in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is vice-president of the American Railway Association and is a director on the St. Louis Electrical Board of Trade. In addition, he belongs to a number of civic and social organizations both in Illinois and

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## CHARLES B. GOEDDE

Charles Bernhard Goedde, son of Bernhard and Adelaide Goedde, is a native East St. Louisan, born May 27, 1866. He was educated in the public schools and at Smith's Academy.

In April, 1882, he entered the lumber business which was established by his father in 1873. The business developed rapidly and in 1904 the company was incorporated. A year later Charles Goedde was made president of this enterprising concern and has ever since guided its policies.

Mr. Goedde has served as a member of the East St. Louis City Council and was city treasurer from 1905 to 1907. He has at various times served as drainage commissioner and clerk of New Brighton Village.

He is a member of the Elks Club; Gothic Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Mississippi Valley Consistory; Ainad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Goedde married Miss Erna M. Ropiequet in June, 1901. They have four daughters, Bernice, Gladys, Lucille and Charlotte. Bernice is a registered architect of the State of Illinois.



Zahn

CHARLES B. GOEDDE



Zahn

RT. REV. MSGR. CHARLES GILMARTIN

RT. REV. MSGR. CHARLES GILMARTIN

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles Gilmartin has been prominent in affairs of the church for many years. He was born in Marble Hall, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1873, the son of Patrick Gilmartin and Bridget Gannon Gilmartin.

He studied philosophy and the classics at St. Francis College, Quincy, Illinois, from 1877 to 1894. His theological education was received at the University of Innsbruck, Tyrol, Austria, from 1894 to 1907.

After finishing his studies Father Gilmartin became assistant pastor at Germantown, Illinois, where he remained for two years. He was then transferred to East St. Louis where he became assistant pastor at St. Patrick's Church. In 1902 he founded the Sacred Heart Parish in East St. Louis, and has remained its pastor ever since. He was appointed Monsignor by His Holiness Pope Benedict in June, 1921.

REVEREND JAMES DOWNEY

Reverend James Downey, the son of Cornelius and Ellen Downey Regan, was born in Cork, Ireland. He received his education at Louvain, Belgium, and was ordained into the priesthood in June, 1892. He received his preliminary studies at Floreffe in Namur, Belgium, where he graduated in 1886.

After his ordination Father Downey came directly to the United States and to East St. Louis, Illinois, where he was made assistant at St. Patrick's Church. After seven years' service there he was called to St. Francisville, Illinois, where he remained for a five years' pastorate.

In 1904 he was transferred to Cairo, Illinois, where he faithfully served the people of that community for nineteen years. On February 1, 1923, he was once more transferred back to East St. Louis, thus returning to the place where he had started his ecclesiastical career. He is now the spiritual guide for the flock at St. Joseph's Church where he is highly beloved of the people.



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REVEREND JAMES DOWNEY





DR. LOUIS G. HARNEY

Zahn

## DR. LOUIS G. HARNEY

Dr. L. G. Harney was born in Auburn, Illinois, April 28, 1879. His parents were Albert A. Harney and Emma Hart Harney. He attended the Auburn High School and received his medical education at the Northwestern Medical School, graduating in 1903.

He taught in Northwestern University for one year after graduating, received his hospital practice in Wesley Hospital and then commenced practice in East St. Louis in 1907.

He served for twenty-three months in the late war, starting as a first lieutenant, was then made lieutenant-colonel and later staff medical officer with headquarters, 2nd Army, A. E. F.

Dr. Harney has been active in civic affairs of East St. Louis, a member of the Rotary Club and several other organizations, and was a pioneer in the Boy Scout movement there, having served as president of the Court of Honor.

In June, 1910, he married Miss Lela Workman. They have two daughters, Mary Lee and Jeanne. The family resides in University City.

## TULLIE VAN BOYD, M.D.

Dr. Tullie Van Boyd was born September 6, 1882, in Anna, Illinois. His early life was spent on a large fruit farm owned by his father, Christopher Jerry Boyd, which is located one mile south of Anna, Illinois. Here he grew up with six brothers and one sister. With the exception of one brother who was killed accidentally, all are now living in the vicinity of the old homestead which is still maintained by their father and mother. His mother before her marriage was Miss Emily Malinda Hess.

He received his early education in the public schools of Anna, Illinois, and his M.D. degree was conferred at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Boyd began the practice of medicine in East St. Louis, Illinois, in September, 1910, and during his professional career has been associated with various industrial companies in addition to conducting a general practice.

The doctor is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity and belongs to the American, State and County Medical Societies; the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons; the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; the Medical Veterans of the World War, and the American Legion. He is a member of the East St. Louis Rotary Club and belongs to the Mississippi Valley Consistory, No. 81.

Dr. Boyd was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, July, 1917. He was associated with the American Ambu-

(Continued on Page 314)



TULLIE VAN BOYD, M.D.

Zahn



SILAS COOK

*Zahn*

#### SILAS COOK

Judge Silas Cook is a native son of Illinois, having been born in White County, February 20, 1854. His parents were Charles Cook and Nancy J. Cook. He had a common school education and then at an early age politics claimed him.

He served as county clerk of Gallatin County, Illinois, from 1882 until 1894. In May, 1892, he was admitted to the Illinois bar and commenced the practice of law. He moved to East St. Louis from Shawneetown in June, 1895, and practiced law there until September, 1898, when he was elected judge of the City Court where he served until 1903.

Judge Cook was then tendered the highest office which the city had to offer and became its mayor in April, 1903. He held the post of chief executive of East St. Louis until 1911. In 1918 he was again made judge of the City Court and still presides as such.

Judge Cook is a member of A. F. and A. M. Lodges.

In September, 1879, he married Sarilda E. Kinsall and they had six children, four of whom are living. One son, Ralph Cook, is a member of the East St. Louis City Commission.

#### STEPHEN D. SEXTON

Stephen D. Sexton has been continually located in East St. Louis since birth. He has been in the real estate, loan and insurance business there for the past forty-three years and has to his credit a long record of achievements in the business world.

Mr. Sexton has taken active interest in civic affairs, having served as alderman for two years and as a member of the board of supervisors for three years.

Mr. Sexton has been a member of the Park Board of the East St. Louis Park District for six years and has just been re-elected for a further term of six years and is now serving his fourth year as its president.

Mr. Sexton has been vice-president of the Southern Illinois Trust Company for a period of fifteen years.

He was married thirty-five years ago to Miss Minnesota Closson and they have two sons, Henry D. and Stephen D. Sexton.



STEPHEN D. SEXTON

*Zahn*





*Metropolitan*

WILLIAM P. LAUNTZ

## WILLIAM P. LAUNTZ

William Parkinson Launtz, son of Jacob and Matilda (Parkinson) Launtz, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, February 24, 1848. His father was of German ancestry, and his mother of remote English-Scotch descent, a woman of well-cultivated mind, a leader in Christian and social circles, a writer of religious and political poetry.

Our subject received a common English education and with his family moved to Iowa. In April, 1865, at the close of the Civil War, he crossed the Plains, from Fort Kerney in Nebraska to Boise City in Idaho. Thirteen hundred and fifty miles of the way he traveled on foot and alone after night, the Indians then being at war with the whites, and the Indians largely outnumbering and having control of that part of the country, except at the forts, which were some three hundred miles apart, made it necessary to hide by day and to travel by night. There were no railroads at that time there, and much of the way being over snow-covered mountains and no visible road of any kind, his only guidance being his limited knowledge of the stars. He met William Cody, Buffalo Bill, in the Elkhorn Mountains, who strongly advised against continuing the trip. He also usually spent a few hours with the soldiers at the different forts, who were glad to see a white human from the outside and give him a square meal, a privilege seldom enjoyed; and so it was at Salt Lake City, the home of Brigham Young, who was then the happy husband of twenty-seven wives, living with them in what was

(Continued on Page 314)



*Zahn*

ALBERT B. FRANKEL

Albert B. Frankel, prominent architect of East St. Louis, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, March 1, 1868. His parents were Lars August Frankel and Theresa D. G. Frankel.

He came to this country and to Illinois at an early age and was educated in the schools of East St. Louis. It was not long before he chose the work for which he showed decided talent.

Before opening offices in East St. Louis, Mr. Frankel practiced for two years in San Antonio, Texas. From 1897 until the present time he has been engaged in architectural work in East St. Louis and during that time has given the city and surrounding country some splendid examples of his art.

Mr. Frankel is a member of the Elks Club and belongs to all Masonic bodies. He married Harriet Newell Campbell in April, 1910. They have no children.



*Zahn*

FRED GIESSING

Fred Giessing, head of the Schaub Hardware Company in East St. Louis, was born in Iron Mountain, Missouri, August 17, 1863, the son of Charles and Mary Giessing. He was educated in the public schools, attended Carlton College at Farmington, Missouri, and Johnson's Commercial College at St. Louis.

He started what was destined to be a long and honorable career in mercantile pursuits in 1885 when he went into business at Valley Forge, Missouri. He came to East St. Louis, Illinois, in 1894, as assistant manager of the Schaub Hardware Company and in 1912 succeeded Mr. Schaub as head of the firm. At the same time he was made a director in the Southern Illinois Trust Company. He is also a vice-president in this bank.

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Zahn

FRANK L. REARDEN

Col. Frank L. Rearden has to his credit a worthy list of achievements in the commercial field as well as a distinguished military record. He was born in North Platte, Nebraska, October 17, 1875. His parents were Frank Rearden and Harriet Le Roy Rearden.

Col. Rearden received his education in the schools of St. Louis, attending the public schools, the St. Louis Manual Training School, Washington University and the Benton College of Law.

His business career was varied, consisting of a year with a St. Louis wholesale paper company in 1896; three years with the Interstate Sand and Car Transfer Company; three years handling railway supplies at the Western Railway Equipment Company, St. Louis. In 1903 he went with the W. B.

(Continued on Page 313)

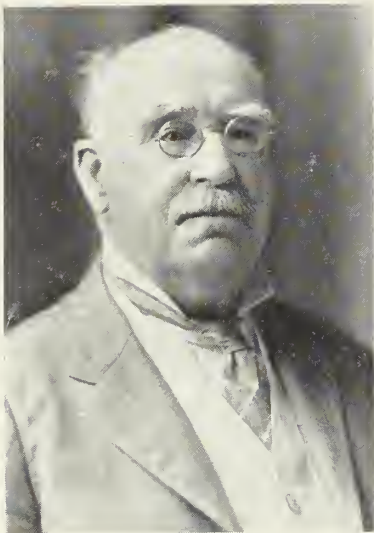


THOMAS L. FEKETE

Thomas LeBeau Fekete, son of Thomas Louis Fekete and Charlotte LeBeau, was born in East St. Louis, July 1, 1882. He was educated in the East St. Louis public schools and was graduated from the East St. Louis High School in 1901 and from the University of Michigan in 1904, with the degree of bachelor of law.

After graduating he practiced law in East St. Louis and in 1915 became proprietor of the Fekete Agency, engaged in real estate, insurance and loan business. He was elected assistant supervisor in county board, 1905 to 1910; chief supervisor, 1910-1912; chairman of the board of supervisors and chairman of the board of review of St. Clair County, 1912; elected city attorney of East St. Louis, 1913-1915; appointed assistant corporation counsel of East St. Louis.

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Zahn

JAMES W. KIRK

James W. Kirk is one of the few East St. Louisans who has watched the city develop from a town of 7,000 inhabitants to its present population of 80,000. Not that he watched from the side lines, for in his fifty-four years of residence in East St. Louis he has been almost continuously engaged in furthering the city's progress.

Born in South Byron, New York, April 1, 1848, the son of Thomas and Susan McDonald Kirk, he was educated in the public schools and finished at the State Normal School at Brockport, New York. During his early years, and during school vacations, he was engaged in the mercantile business. He taught school for some time after his Normal School training and did newspaper work in the East.

Mr. Kirk came to East St. Louis in 1871 and served for

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JOHN J. FAULKNER

John J. Faulkner, the son of George and Luemma Faulkner, was born in Richardson County, Nebraska, November 5, 1861. He was educated in the common and high schools of Nebraska and was engaged in educational book publishing work for fifteen years.

Mr. Faulkner's career has been varied and interesting. He was county superintendent of schools in Richardson County, Nebraska, from 1885 to 1887. After his term in office he turned to newspaper work and became manager of the Falls City (Nebraska) Journal. His interest in journalism led to his appointment as editor of this newspaper and he served as its editor and publisher until 1892. In that year he went on the road as traveling salesman and was for many years general agent for the American Book

(Continued on Page 314)





Zahn

## JOHN C. BRADY

John C. Brady was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 12, 1859, the son of Michael and Margaret Brady. He had a common school education.

Previous to his political career he had quite varied experience in the business world, having been with the St. Louis Transfer Company from 1874 to 1880, the Adams Express Company from 1881 to 1891 and the Morris Packing Company from 1892 to 1904.

In 1905 he was made a justice of the peace in East St. Louis and held that position until 1925. In 1925 he was re-elected and his present term does not expire until 1929.

Judge Brady has the distinction of having been the first one to drive a horse over the Eads Bridge. That was in June, 1874, when the new bridge was still one of the wonders

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## ALLEN T. SPIVEY

(Continued from Page 306)

mercial printing business. In February, 1918, he purchased the Daily Journal, a newspaper established by Jas. W. Kirk in 1879. Since then he has devoted his time to developing the Daily Journal into one of the best daily newspapers in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Spivey has also been active in politics, his career beginning with his election as city treasurer of the City of Shawneetown in 1900. From that time on his interest and activity in politics increased until he became one of the political leaders of that part of the state. In 1907 he was appointed postmaster in Shawneetown and served two terms. After moving to East St. Louis he continued his interest in politics and played an important part in the campaign in which Governor Lowden was elected Governor of Illinois. He was appointed superintendent of finance by Governor Lowden and served until the end of Lowden's term. When Governor Small announced his candidacy Mr. Spivey supported him and when Governor Small made his appointments he made Mr. Spivey one of the assistant commerce commission.

For many years Mr. Spivey has ranked among the foremost men in Southern Illinois. He is of an optimistic and religious nature. He is a man of strong convictions and is always sure of himself and of the sincerity and praiseworthiness of his intentions. He has studiously lived up to a code of conduct which he had set for himself on its moral and religious side and on its political side honorably. One of his favorite slogans is "Do right." If he has done nothing more than furnish the men of his day an outstanding example of unflinching moral courage he has rendered a worthy service. This virtue has earned him the respect even of those who disagree with him. He is loyal to his friends and devoted to his chosen profession and his success has been largely due to his courage and honorable dealing with his fellowman.

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## W. H. SAWYER

(Continued from Page 307)

outside states. He is a member of the East St. Louis Rotary Club, the Elks Club and the Chamber of Commerce as well as the St. Clair Country Club and the Missouri Athletic Club. He is also a member of the Engineers Club of New York City.

Mr. Sawyer was married May 11, 1898, to Georgina Case. They have two sons, Robert Thomas and Edward Case Sawyer.

## FRANK L. REARDEN

(Continued from Page 312)

Rose Supply Company and then for the next three years he was in the retail furniture business. From 1907 to 1909 he was with the New York and St. Louis Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Since 1910 Col. Rearden has been auditor of electric utilities for the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company and the East St. Louis Light and Power Company.

He is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon; has taken the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite; belongs to the Shrine and the Knights Templar. Col. Rearden also belongs to the Military Order of the World War and the American Legion. He is active in the Lions Club and belongs to the St. Clair Country Club and the Missouri Athletic Association.

During the World War he was a major in the 124th Field Artillery, 33d Division, and had one year overseas where he saw action in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. He received his commission as lieutenant-colonel in the Officers Reserve Corps in 1924.

Col. Rearden is unmarried and resides at the Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis.

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## FRED GIESSING

(Continued from Page 311)

Mr. Giessing has been active in the Chamber of Commerce, having served as a director of that body and is a member of the East St. Louis Rotary Club. He is a past president of the Retail Merchants Association and has been president of the State Hardware Dealers Association. Mr. Giessing has an enviable church record and is president of St. Peter's Congregation of the Lutheran Church. He served twice as a member of the East St. Louis City Council and has been active in many civic enterprises. One of his most notable achievements was his reorganization work after the race riots in East St. Louis.

Perhaps his friends know him best as the genial head of the Piney Hunting and Fishing Club of which he has been president for the past twenty-five years.

In June, 1893, Mr. Giessing married Miss Anna Schaub and they have two children, Marie Elizabeth and Herbert Giessing, who is associated with his father in the business.

## TULLIE VAN BOYD, M.D.

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lance Service from July, 1917, until April, 1919. He was commissioned major in the Medical Corps, June 4, 1918, and served in this capacity in action in the American Ambulance Service with the Italian Army in Italy. He was decorated by the Italian Army with the Groce De Guerre, November, 1918. He was also given the rank of Cavaliere in the Order of Santi Maurizio e Lazzaro, by His Excellency the King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy. He was honorably discharged from the army April 25, 1919, and now holds a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Dr. Boyd married Prudence Moody, April 12, 1916, and they have one child, Clara Frances. They reside at 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, East St. Louis, Illinois.

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## THOMAS L. FEKETE

(Continued from Page 312)

1915-1917; elected city attorney, 1917-1919; elected representative in 1922 in the fifty-third general assembly of Illinois from the forty-ninth senatorial district and in the fifty-fourth general assembly in 1924.

Mr. Fekete married in 1909 Grace Ford, daughter of Judge Thomas E. Ford of Carlyle, Illinois. They have two children, Thomas Ford Fekete, aged fifteen, and Charlotte Eliza Fekete, age eleven years.

While city attorney of East St. Louis during the riot of July 2, 1917, he saved the lives of fifty or sixty colored people and while a representative in the fifty-third general assembly he secured an appropriation for the purchase and establishment of the Cahokia Mound State Park. As chairman of the board of supervisors, Mr. Fekete built an addition to the court house in Belleville and paid for same out of the current revenues.

Mr. Fekete has a war record of which he can well be proud. He was a private in the 3d Illinois Field Artillery (National Guard), 1917; captain 3d Illinois Field Artillery, 1917; captain 124th Field Artillery, 1917-1918; major, 1919; entered Federal service July 25, 1917; service in France, May, 1918, to July, 1919; discharged at Camp Grant, August 7, 1919; decorated by French Government as officier d'academie, 1919; participated in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

He is a member of the following clubs and societies: East St. Louis Lodge, No. 504, A. F. & A. M.; member East St. Louis Chapter, No. 56, R. A. M.; member St. Clair Council, No. 61, R. & S. M.; past commander of East St. Louis Commandery, No. 81, K. T.; past thrice potent master of St. Clair Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R.; past sovereign prince of Cahokia Council Princes of Jerusalem, A. A. S. R.; past most wise master of John M. Pierson Chapter of Rose Croix, A. A. S. R.; past commander-in-chief of Mississippi Valley Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, A. A. S. R., honorary thirty-third degree; past potentate of Ainad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; past commander 124th Field Artillery Post No. 316, American Legion; past chef de gare of Voiture, No. 38, La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux; member National Sojourners Club; member Military Order of the World War; member of St. Clair Country Club; member Illinois Realtors Association; director of the East St. Louis Real Estate Exchange; member of East St. Louis Bar Association; member Illinois State Bar Association; National Alumni Secretary of Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

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## JOHN C. BRADY

(Continued from Page 313)

of the middle west. Judge Brady belongs to the Knights of Columbus and true to his name, holds membership in the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

He married Elizabeth Fogerty and they were blessed with five children, Charles, John, Anna, Estella and Florence.

## JAMES W. KIRK

(Continued from Page 312)

twenty-five years on St. Louis and East St. Louis newspapers. Finally, in 1885, he became publisher and editor of the East St. Louis Gazette. In 1888 he established the East St. Louis Daily Journal and published it for thirty years, until 1918, when he disposed of it to its present publisher. In all, he was in newspaper service for fifty-four years.

Mr. Kirk's activities in civic improvements, included his efforts to raise the streets from their once low swampy condition to their present height, safe from river floods. He also held many city offices, being city auditor from 1872 to 1879 and city comptroller from 1887 to 1902. He has also been librarian of the public library and assistant city clerk. He was a member of the public library board when the present structure was erected. He was a member and secretary of the St. Clair County Democratic Committee for many years.

In 1886 Mr. Kirk was married to Mrs. Mary Jane Godin. She died in 1923. Although they had no children, their large residence was home to several young folks.

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## WILLIAM P. LAUNTZ

(Continued from Page 311)

called the Bee-Hive on the hill overlooking the then as now beautiful City of Salt Lake, and monarch of all he surveyed; he was kindly received, well fed, and bedded in the Temple without money or price. The average man there and thereabouts had two or more wives.

Reaching Idaho, our subject spent three years there, Placer gold mining, with average success, with his father who had spent some ten years in the gold mines; then returning home to Springfield, Illinois, and later to Duquoin and East St. Louis, where he commenced the study of law in 1871, and was in September, 1873, admitted on examination at Ottawa, before the Supreme Court of Illinois, admitted to practice law in the courts of the state, and subsequently in the United States Court.

In September, 1871, our subject was married to Miss Maggie E. Stagg, daughter of Rev. I. M. Stagg, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They buried one child, a son, and have five children living. He is well related by marriage. Judge Launtz, a life-long Republican, since Fremont ran against Buchanan in 1856, but running on a non-partisan ticket, was elected judge of the City Court of East St. Louis in September, 1882, for four years, during which time he faithfully and satisfactorily discharged the duties of said office, since which time and now, he is actively engaged in the practice of law. He has traveled somewhat extensively in this country, and in 1907 having had legal business in London, England, after its conclusion, he traveled in European countries. He has not remarried since the death of his wife, which occurred in East St. Louis on December 19, 1910.

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## JOHN J. FAULKNER

(Continued from Page 312)

Company, publishers of school and college text books.

In 1911 he was made comptroller and commissioner of public works at East St. Louis, Illinois. From 1911 to 1913 he was again a traveling salesman and salesmanager and then, returning to East St. Louis, he became acting postmaster in June, 1921. His appointment was confirmed November 8, 1921.

Mr. Faulkner has been active in civic and fraternal affairs in East St. Louis and belongs to a number of organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, B. P. O. Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He was the first exalted ruler of the East St. Louis lodge of Elks and was from 1912 to 1917 grand trustee of the order.

Mr. Faulkner was married to Sarah Agnes Abbey, August 15, 1883, and they have one son, Worthe Wallace Faulkner, who has attained considerable success on the stage. The Faulknors reside in East St. Louis at 3102-A State Street.



## *Danville--And Eastern Illinois*



RESIDES being the home of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, which to the press of America has long been one of Danville's greatest distinctions—and it is doubtful if a community has ever been accorded more national prominence because of the residence of an individual—Danville is a city of many distinctions. Principally known as "The Hub City," right in the heart of the Great Middle West, it enjoys geographical location that offers many advantages. It is 124 miles from Chicago; eighty-seven miles from Indianapolis, and 187 miles from St. Louis; and because of the proximity of these great markets is admirably situated for manufacturing. Many other things add to its desirability as a good place for manufacturing plants, and these include an unlimited supply of steam coal, electric power at minimum rates, three trunk line railroads, an abundant water supply, good financial institutions, a plentiful supply of male and female labor, and a prevailance of Chicago freight rates.

Principally Danville manufactures brick (face and paving), tile, automobile parts, hardware, malleable and grey iron, mattresses, overalls, boilers, cigars, dolls, paper boxes, mill work, awnings, window glass, bottles, confectionery, bread, ice-cream, door checks, plumbing goods, motion pictures, radiators and sheet metal work, creamery products, brass and aluminum castings, zinc, sulphuric acid, monuments, corn flour, furnaces and steam heating outfits, fireworks, raincoats, account books, advertising novelties, artificial decorations, books, brooms, bolts, buggy parts, chemicals, clothing, cement blocks, concrete fence posts, catalogs, engines, drop forgings, harness, ice, legal blanks, lounges, novelties, soft drinks, pig zinc, rubber stamps, signs, silica brick, tanks, tents, Miller train controls, cornice work, pillows, couches, davenport, decorations, builders supplies, and rugs.

Other facts about Danville include that it is located on the Dixie Highway; is a great creamery center; is the gateway to the Illinois Corn Belt; is the trading center for 175,000 people; is the pioneer in the hard roads movement, having 203 miles of road paved in the county, outside city, with either brick or concrete; has business men with the spirit of co-operation and progress; has newspapers that boost all good propositions; is an important wholesale and jobbing center; has banks that are behind industrial plants; is a city of home owners; has fifty-nine manufacturing plants; has hundreds of tourists daily; has the largest face brick plant in the country; has a county auto club; has a modern lighting system for the business section; has always co-operated with farmers; and has one of the largest farm bureaus in the state.

### *Danville also has:*

Armory—cost, \$250,000; Banks—three National, two State, with resources over \$12,000,000; Building & Loan Associations—six, with capital, \$14,500,000; Chamber of Commerce—members, 800; C. & E. I. Shops; New York Central Shops; Chicago Freight Rates; Children's Homes—two; Churches and Missions—fifty-three; City Golf Course; Clubs—Elks, High Twelve, Kiwanis, Rotary, Art Institute, Roselawn Golf, Country Club, Automobile Club, Danville Yacht Club, Moore Club, Knights of Columbus Club; Coal Mines—sixty-three, Miners, 3982, Tons mined annually, 3,299,446; Court House—cost, \$250,000; Elks Club—cost, \$110,000; Federal Building—cost, \$325,000; Fire Stations—six, Firemen, forty-two, Trucks, nine, Hydrants, 529; High School—cost, \$1,250,000; Hospitals—two, beds, 225; Hotels—six; Inter-State Water Company; Illinois and Indiana Fair—six counties in Illinois, five counties in Indiana; Masonic Temple; Military Organizations (Federal)—two; Memorial Home for Aged Women; National Soldiers Home — cost, \$1,440,064, total

*Springfield and its Builders*

membership, two to three thousand, annual appropriations, \$572,500, yearly pensions, \$1,000,000, monthly payroll, \$22,000; Newspapers (Daily and Sunday)—combined circulation over 30,000; Odd Fellows Temple; Parks and Playgrounds—five, ninety-five acres; Paved Streets—thirty-six miles; Population—40,000; Post Office; Public Library (Carnegie)—erected 1903, cost \$40,000, volumes—approximately 40,000; Retail Merchants Association; Railroads—three Trunk Lines, C. & E. I., Wabash and Big Four; Illinois Traction System—Interurban connections, Decatur, Peoria, St. Louis, Springfield; Schools—High, one, Elementary, fifteen, Parochial, four, Private, two, Attendance—Approximately 8,000; Sewers—(Sanitary and Storm)—miles, eighty-five; Street Car Tracks—miles, sixteen; Telephone Companies—one, number of connections—7,200; Tubercular Sanitarium—one; Wholesale Grocery Houses—three; Wholesale Candy Houses—four; Wholesale Commission Houses—five; Y. M. C. A.; Y. W. C. A.

Next to Danville, the most important point in Eastern Illinois is the State University, just thirty miles west of Danville and accessible to Danville by railroad, traction lines and hard surface motor roads.

Illinois University has 10,000 students on the campus and is one of the greatest educational institutions in the world. While it seemed to have every possible equipment for education in every possible branch, yet the Legislature of 1925 appropriated \$10,000,000 for its maintenance and new buildings and equipments for the next bien-nium.

University buildings are all located in Urbana, while the fraternity buildings and student centers are mostly in Champaign. The two cities are divided only by a street and a stranger must be advised where one city quits and the other begins.





*Bowman*

JOSEPH G. ("Uncle Joe") CANNON

Joseph Gurney Cannon, Danville's illustrious first citizen, belovedly known to all of the millions of America as "Uncle Joe" Cannon, has been a resident of Illinois since 1858, and here, at his home in Danville, as the nation's eldest statesman, he enjoys retirement, contented and free from the stress and strife of national life, and satisfied in a life well lived, fulfilled by a career that seldom comes to man. "Uncle Joe" and Danville are synonymous. His face known to millions, his name heralded through news columns during several decades of the American press, and his personality indelibly stamped upon minds of people all over the land as one of the most caricatured men that ever lived, "Uncle Joe" is more than a national personage. If fitting sobriquet might be derived for him he would probably be called the grand old man of the nation, and much of the glory and honor that has come to him has been reflected upon Danville. No man ever represented a community longer in public life than he, and wherever the name of Danville is mentioned it may be certain that thoughts or words of "Uncle Joe" will arise.

"Uncle Joe" came to Illinois from Indiana, where his father had removed when he was a baby. His first residence was in Tuscola, Illinois, and here he first hung out his shingle and first began the practice of law, in 1858. In 1860 he ran for state's attorney but was defeated. The next year, however, the legislature created a new judicial district and he ran again, and was elected, serving for eight years. Thus began a career in public life that extended over more than sixty years, and that has known only three defeats at the polls, his long service in congress having been twice broken by defeats.

Undoubtedly "Uncle Joe's" greatest fame came while he was speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, from 1903 to 1911. Here he ruled during the 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st Congresses as no man has before or since, and here also in defeat he probably enjoyed his greatest personal triumph. This came

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WILLIAM B. McKINLEY

William B. McKinley, senior United States senator from Illinois, is a native resident of the state, with Champaign his home the greater part of his life. He was born at Petersburg, Illinois, the son of the Reverend George and Hannah (Finley) McKinley, and in his career has advanced by his own ability and energy from farmer boy to business leader and traction line builder, congressman and United States senator.

Senator McKinley's early years were like those of most other small-town boys of the Civil War era. At the time of his birth his father was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Petersburg and his home was one of a fine Christian environment. While still a youngster the family moved to Champaign and the city has been his home continuously since. As a boy he attended the public schools and later spent two years at the University of Illinois. At the age of sixteen he went to work in a drug store, and later entered the firm of his uncle, J. B. McKinley, doing a farm mortgage brokerage business, in which he subsequently became partner, the business later passing into his hands entirely. In 1885 he expanded his interests to include the public utility field, building a modern water works system to provide Champaign and Urbana with water supply, an achievement which he still regards with pride.

Transportation, however, beckoned and in 1890 he bought the old horse line between Champaign and Urbana, which he electrified in 1890-91. To this he added other lines and from these has developed the present vast system of electric railways known in Illinois as the McKinley Lines, one of the finest systems of electric railways in the world, and lines that have immeasurably promoted the industrial development of the State of Illinois.

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*Moffett*

HARVEY JAMES SCONCE

One of the foremost figures in American farm life, Harvey James Sconce occupies a distinguished place in the affairs of Illinois, and of the nation. Principally he is the owner and operator of the famed Fairview Farm of 2,500 acres at Sidell, Illinois, but his influence and his exertions extend far beyond this. He is also president and operator of 2,000 acres of land in the Sutter Basin, near Sacramento, California; a director of Armour & Company, Chicago; director of the First National Bank of Sidell; the first president of the Illinois Agricultural Association; author and writer of note on farm subjects; the originator of several scientific corn strains, and an active leader in several national and international movements for public good.

Included in work in the latter directions he has served as a member of the first executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation (1920), when first organized; as a member of the transportation, tariff, and finance committees of the United States and the International Chambers of Commerce (1921-1925); and as American Representative, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, 1920. With the Illinois Agricultural Association he served as the body's first president, in 1919. He also notably belongs to the American Genetic Society, the International Congress of Eugenics, the Illinois Corn Breeders Association, and the Luther Burbank Society of Plant Breeders.

Mr. Sconce, moreover, holds credit for much patriotic service during the World War, having served as chairman of the Agricultural War Board of Illinois, as Food Administrator of Vermilion County (1917), and as a member of the District Exemption Board, No. 2, Eastern Illinois. His writings on farm subjects include, "Romance of Everifarm," 1922, and "To Market," 1925. In the operation of his California lands Mr. Sconce has his holdings in two companies, the Sutter Farms Company and the Winter Garden Farms

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MILTON JOHN WOLFORD

Milton John Wolford has long held a distinguished place in the affairs of Danville. One of the founders of the Palmer National Bank of Danville, and its president since 1902, he has been a foremost figure in finance in the city for many years, and through wise benevolence, hearty interest and generous support of community undertakings, a leading citizen in all the word implies.

Mr. Wolford has been a resident of Illinois since 1866, and of Danville since 1875, and his business career has been devoted almost entirely to banking and finance. Born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1844, the son of Jacob and Lavina (Adams) Wolford, both of long established early American ancestry, of Swiss descent, Mr. Wolford located in Illinois following the Civil War. During the war he served with distinction, entering as a private and emerging as an officer, serving as member Company F, 134th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1862, to May, 1863, as sergeant, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery in 1864, and as second lieutenant, Battery A, 6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, with honorable discharge coming June 13, 1865, at Fort Ethan Allen, Virginia.

Mr. Wolford was educated in the public schools of his native county in Pennsylvania, Westminster College, which he left in his junior year, and the Iron City Business College of Pittsburg, where he was graduated in 1864. On locating in Illinois he taught school for two terms in Arcola, Douglas County, and from this entered the business of banking as cashier of the Cannon & Weyth Bank. Later he was associated with a brother-in-law, J. C. Justice, in the banking business, and also worked for a time with the Vermilion County Bank. From this he entered the service of L. T. and J. C. Palmer, and with them organized the Palmer National Bank in May, 1892, with C. J. Palmer as president, and Mr. Wolford as its first cashier. He was elected president of the bank in 1902 and has remained in that capacity contin-

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*Phipps*

HOWARD A. SWALLOW

Howard A. Swallow, member of the law firm of Swallow & Bookwalter of Danville, and a leading figure in the legal and business affairs of his state and community, is a native of Danville and has been a resident of the city all of his life. In his law practice he has notably served the City of Danville as corporation counsel (1911-1915), and as master in chancery, Vermilion County (1915-1921), while in business he principally has numerous important interests in the coal industry. In the latter he is president of the United Electric Coal Companies, and a director of the Yankee Branch Coal Company, and the Electric Coal Company of Chicago. He is also a director of the Danville Building & Loan Association, Western Indiana Gravel Company, and the F. S. Martin Company of Omaha.

Mr. Swallow was born in Danville, August 18, 1878, the son of Charles M. and Clara (Northup) Swallow. He is a graduate of Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pennsylvania (1896), Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island (A.B., 1900), and Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia (LL.B., 1902).

In club and fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, the Brown Club of New York, Union League Club of Chicago, the Masonic Lodge, including Ansar Temple of the Shrine, the Elks, of which he was formerly chief justice of the Grand Forum, Knights of Pythias, Moose and Modern Woodmen.

He was married, May 29, 1905, at Providence, Rhode Island, to Grace Margaret Hamilton, and has two children, Richard Hamilton Swallow and Barbara Northup Swallow.

Residence: 133 Ramond Avenue. Business address: 1106 First National Bank Building.



*Moffett*

JOHN H. HARRISON

John Higgins Harrison, editor and principal owner of The Danville Commercial-News, holds a distinguished place in Illinois journalism. The Danville Commercial-News has long been regarded as one of the foremost newspapers in Illinois. That it holds this position has been largely due to the fine editorial direction given it by him. Mr. Harrison is, moreover, a leading figure in the civic and community life of Danville, and for years has been also an active leader in Republican politics in Illinois.

The son of a newspaper man, and trained in the best traditions of the craft by him, Mr. Harrison has been engaged in newspaper work since early manhood, and in it has worked in almost every capacity. He has been printer, reporter and editor, and of him it may be rightfully said that he is a born and bred newspaper man.

Mr. Harrison was born in Lebanon, Indiana, November 30, 1867, the son of Thomas H. and Minta (Higgins) Harrison. He received his education in the common schools and high school of Lebanon, business college in Indianapolis, and DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and during early years worked as a printer and reporter on the Lebanon Pioneer, owned by his father. In 1888 he became a reporter on the Indianapolis Sentinel, and in 1889 he became city editor of the Michigan City Dispatch, owned by his father at Michigan City, Indiana, where he remained until 1891.

From 1890 to 1894 he was employed on Chicago newspapers, serving in various capacities, and acting as press agent of the Chicago race tracks during the summers of these years as well. During the years of 1895 and 1896 he served as press agent for one of the big circuses of the country. He was later publicity man for a theatrical syndicate in Ohio and Indiana, with headquarters in Indianapolis. From this he came to Danville in 1897, where he acquired a half interest in the Evening Commercial, which was consolidated

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WILLIAM J. PARRETT

William J. Parrett, business manager, and owner with John H. Harrison, of The Danville Commercial-News, is a native son of Illinois. He was born in Ottawa, Illinois, in 1873, the son of John and Emily (DeBolt) Parrett, and has been engaged in newspaper work since 1889. His residence in Danville has been since 1898, and in his connection as business manager and co-owner of The Commercial-News has achieved reputation as one of the most able newspaper executives in America. With Mr. Harrison, he has built The Commercial-News from a newspaper with a circulation of 800 to a newspaper with 23,000 circulation, the largest circulation of any newspaper in the United States in a city the size of Danville, and otherwise given a leadership that has placed it in the foremost ranks of Illinois newspapers.

Mr. Parrett, moreover, is the originator of the Dollar Day Sales, known to newspaper readers throughout America, and for this innovation in merchandising through the printed word has long enjoyed outstanding reputation. As first conceived, Mr. Parrett furnished plans for Dollar Day to 212 different newspapers in the United States, for what is still believed to be a record for the sale of a single selling plan. He has also served notably as a member of the Wilson Peace Party, attending the Versailles Conference in 1919; as a dollar-a-year man, with the United States Labor Department, during the World War; and also in various civic and community capacities. In the latter he includes eight years of service as election commissioner of Danville and six years as city collector.

The Commercial-News has always followed a straightforward, aggressive editorial policy for the improvement and betterment of Danville, and through it and its exertions the influence of Mr. Parrett and Mr. Harrison has been felt in many directions and brought many public improvements and much public good to Danville. However, Mr. Parrett has also personally sponsored many movements for public good

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DAVID WILLIAM STEVICK

David William Stevick, editor and publisher of The Champaign News-Gazette and the subject of this sketch, was born in Hutchinson, Kansas, on February 7, 1887. His father, William Henry Stevick, and his mother, Jennie (Getter) Stevick were both natives of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and shortly after their marriage moved to Kansas, where he engaged in the real estate business, later going to Bloomington, Illinois, when their son was a small boy.

David Stevick at the age of thirteen gave up his school work to become a driver of a delivery wagon. After two years as a driver and clerk in a grocery store, he became office boy and collector for the Bloomington (Illinois) Bulletin, thus starting a remarkable newspaper career.

From 1903-1912 Mr. Stevick by his energy and ability earned promotion after promotion in the business office of The Bulletin and in the latter year became advertising manager. Three years later, he resigned this position and with E. R. Mickelberry, also of Bloomington, purchased The Champaign Daily News, taking charge on September 1, 1915. In December of the same year, he purchased his partner's interest in The News and has been sole owner since that time.

It was only natural that the youthful owner—he was only twenty-eight years old then—should be ambitious to establish a completely modern newspaper plant and that is what Mr. Stevick proceeded to do.

After installing a great amount of new equipment and adding the full wire news report of the Associated Press—the first telegraph news service in the county—Mr. Stevick inaugurated a vigorous and effective campaign against the illicit liquor business and the dives in which this business thrived. Through his efforts, Champaign adopted the commission form of government instead of the aldermanic system. His

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*Bretzman*

## H. C. HORNEMAN

Herman Carl Horneman, president of the Sugar Creek Creamery Company, with principal offices in Danville, Illinois, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Harlan, Kansas, May 13, 1884, the son of Charles and Caroline Horneman, and attended grade and high schools at Des Moines, Iowa. He is a graduate of agriculture, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, class of 1908, and holds degree of B.S.A. and M.A., the latter being honorary, awarded in 1920.

Mr. Horneman, after leaving college, was first engaged for about a year in dairy extension work with the Iowa Experiment Station. After this he went into the employ of the Blue Valley Creamery Company as a department head. In 1910 he started in the creamery business for himself under the name of the Watseka Creamery Company, the business later being expanded and the name of the concern being changed to Sugar Creek Creamery, under which it is now operated, with plants at Danville, Illinois; Pana, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; Indianapolis, Indiana; Marshfield, Missouri, and Watseka, Illinois, and sales branches at Jacksonville, Florida, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Horneman, moreover, is president of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, members of which produce over one-half of all the creamery butter manufactured in the United States, and chairman of the Butter Unit of the National Dairy Council. He is also president of the Board of Education, of the Consolidated School District, No. 118, City of Danville, under election in April, 1924, and further holds record of having served as a member of the Perishable Food Division of the United States Department, handling regulatory measures for the manufacturing division of the dairy industry during the World War. He has always been deeply interested in agricultural progress and since 1913 has been engaged extensively in the breeding of dairy live stock, and in general extension and dairy

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RUSSEL CURTIS ROTTGER

Vice-president, in charge of operations, of the Vermilion County Telephone Company of Danville; former president of the Danville Rotary Club, twice commander of Athlestan Commandery, Knights Templar, a director of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, and a captain in the Illinois National Guard, Russel Curtis Rottger holds place of pronounced leadership in civic, commercial, and social Danville. He has been vice-president and the directing force of the Vermillion County Telephone Company since 1918, with elevation to this place having come from post as treasurer and general manager.

Mr. Rottger is a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, having been born in that city, May 16, 1891, the son of Curtis H. and Jessie Rottger, and has been engaged in the telephone business during his entire business career. He is a graduate of the Springfield High School and the University of Illinois (A.B., 1913), and first began work in the Bell Telephone Service in 1913 as clerk to the commercial superintendent of the Central Union Telephone Company. From this, in 1914, he was promoted to be state cashier for Illinois for the same company, and in 1915 was made chief clerk to the general manager, with headquarters at Springfield. In 1916 he was elected treasurer and general manager of the Vermilion County Telephone Company, which has led to his present office.

In club and fraternal affiliations, Mr. Rottger belongs to the Rotary Club of Danville, the various Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar and the Scottish Rite (32d degree), the Elks, Danville Country Club, Roselawn Golf Club and the Hamilton Club of Chicago. In his military affiliation he is captain of Company "A," 130th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, 33d Division, under which he holds commission as captain, Reserve Officers Corps, U. S. Army. He was commander of Athelstan Commandery, Knights Templar, 1921 and 1922.

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*Bowman*

WILLIAM BROOKS MURRAY

Mechanical engineer and inventor of national and international prominence, and a leading figure in various civic and community activities in Danville for the past several years, William Brooks Murray holds a high place among the men of Illinois. He is notably the inventor and patentee of the present type of Miller Train Control, in use on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, as well as of numerous other patents; a past vice-president and director of the Danville Chamber of Commerce, past president of the National Association of Steam Engineers, and vice-president of the National Railway Appliance Association.

Mr. Murray has been a resident of Danville since 1914 and during this time has devoted himself in business to the Miller Train Control System. Previous to this he was engaged in engineering and contracting work, chiefly in Washington, District of Columbia. In Danville he has notably included service as chairman of Red Cross and other war work drives, during the World War; as one of the leaders in organizing the Danville Chamber of Commerce, which he later served as vice-president, acting president and as director; and as chairman of Chamber of Commerce Committee on School Consolidation, which effected consolidation of Danville's four separate school bodies and brought about erection of the city's new \$1,250,000 high school, a work in which he had the association and help of Walter C. Lindley, present judge of the Federal court at Danville.

Mr. Murray was born in Dunkirk, New York, August 5, 1875, the son of Eugene and Addie (Brooks) Murray, and received his education in the public schools of New York City, and in special study in engineering in Portland, Oregon, and New Haven, Connecticut. He began work as a railroad fireman in 1893, and became an engineer in 1895. From this he became engaged in stationary engineering with the

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*Bowman*

JOHN W. DALE

Distinguished Civil War veteran, and a foremost figure in the business, civic and social life of his community for more than fifty years, John W. Dale holds place as one of Danville's oldest and best beloved citizens. He has been a resident of Danville since 1869 and during this time has contributed much to its building, progress, and prosperity. Early in his business career he spent thirteen years as county clerk of Vermilion County and through this greatly aided the organization of the county in its early development, while later, he and associates built and developed much of the city that is now known as Vermilion Heights. He has also built considerable business property, principally the Dale Building, and otherwise engaged in business that has advanced Danville.

Mr. Dale was born in South Charleston, Clarke County, Ohio, January 15, 1842, the son of John J. and Elizabeth (Davisson) Dale, and through this parentage is a direct descendant of early American and Revolutionary War ancestry. His own father, born in Maryland in 1809, and later a resident of Ohio and Indiana, was a pioneer settler of Vermilion County and for many years one of its outstanding citizens.

As a youth Mr. Dale attended school in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, obtaining a public school and academic education, and numbers among his instructors the famed historian, John C. Ridpath. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted with Company B, 25th Regiment of Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, on June 1, 1861, and took part in all of the battles participated in by the regiment, up to and including the Battle of Chickamauga, where he received wounds that necessitated the amputation of his left arm. A brother, Daniel Dale, was a member of the same regiment and was killed in action in the battle of Stone River.

Following military service Mr. Dale was elected county clerk of Vermilion County and served three terms

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*Bowman*

WILLIAM FRANKLIN BAUM

In business in Danville for more than fifty years is one of the distinctions of William Franklin Baum. Others include that he has been a leading figure in the commercial and civic life of his community since early manhood and that he has been one of the principal builders of Danville business property, having built and being the owner of the Baum Building on Vermilion Street and the Baum Block on East Main Street, and being the owner of the business block at 20 and 22 West Main Street.

Mr. Baum became a resident of Danville in 1874 and during the greater part of his career has been engaged in the drug business. He opened a store on coming to Danville in 1874 and conducted it continuously until 1920, when he disposed of it to T. A. Gulick. Since leaving this business he has devoted himself principally to looking after his business property and to service as a member of the Vermilion County Board of Supervisors, an office which he has held since 1916, and in which he has term to run until 1927.

Born in Covington, Indiana, February 5, 1848, the son of Abner and Louisa (Hull) Baum, Mr. Baum has been a resident of Danville and vicinity practically all of his life. For a few years during his boyhood he lived with his parents on a farm in Iowa but with the exception of those years has lived in the vicinity of Covington and Danville. He received his education in the country schools of Indiana and Iowa, and in the Baptist College at Ladago, Indiana. After his schooling he spent a year in teaching but aspiring to learn the drug business he entered the employ of a store in Covington in 1870. His interest and aptitude for the business soon led to promotion as manager of a branch store at Marshfield, Indiana, and from this he entered business in Danville. At the time of his locating in Danville there were four other drug stores and many felt that there was not room for a fifth. However, Mr. Baum succeeded in

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JOHN W. WEBSTER

*By Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, D.D., Malden, Mass.*

John Wesley Webster was born October 8, 1874, in Springfield, Illinois, son of William H. Webster and Augusta Robinson Webster. He avails himself of the position of secretary of the Fidelity Investment and Building Association and manager of the Webster-Heskett Insurance Agency of Danville, Illinois, and an extensive farmer, to aid him in his chief occupation, which is that of "going about doing good."

Biography is better than autobiography. It is more truthful and interesting. Someone else can say things about one which one dare not say about oneself—at least if the truth to be uttered is complimentary. And the truth about John Webster is that. A true statement of the life of him, as of many men, can not be made in terms of statistics, though they may be interesting enough. To know the man you must sense his spirit, has enthusiasm, and his high capacity for intense living.

Graduating from Danville High School in 1894, and from De Pauw University with the degree of bachelor of science in 1898, a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity and specialized at Harvard University Law School in 1900, and being admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1901, he gained an intellectual background and practical philosophy of life that equipped him for a good start in the achievement of the high task of good citizenship. Marrying Esther Baum on April 15, 1900, at Danville, Illinois, and being blessed with a beautiful daughter, Elizabeth, he thus acquired the necessary inspiration to make him succeed in that art.

Definitely tying himself up with various business and philanthropic organizations, such as the presidency of the board of trustees of the Danville Young Women's Christian Association and of the Lakeview Hospital of Danville and of the Salvation Army Board, and also as a member of the Illinois State Board of the Anti-

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WALTER C. LINDLEY

*Bowman*

## WALTER C. LINDLEY

Judge Walter C. Lindley, judge of the United States District Court at Danville, is a native of Illinois and has been a resident of the state all of his life. He has been judge of the United States District Court at Danville since September 21, 1922, and previous to this was engaged in practice in the city as a member of the law firm of Lindley, Penwell & Lindley, during which time he notably held posts as member of the Vermilion County Board of Supervisors, two years, 1915-1916; as member of the Danville School Board, 1917-1918; and as master of chancery, United States District Court, 1913-1918. Also while in practice he included service as secretary and treasurer of the Republican County Central Committee; as director of the Danville Chamber of Commerce, and the Danville Country Club, of which he was also president, 1913-1914; as president, College Club, 1919-1920; and as a member of executive committee of the University of Illinois Alumni Association, 1914-1915, as well as of various committees of the Illinois Bar Association. He has also prepared various papers on legal subjects for the Illinois and American Bar Associations, and during the World War served on the legal advisory board, and as a "four-minute-speaker," making a total of 204 addresses in behalf of war work activities.

Judge Lindley was born at Neoga, Illinois, July 12, 1880, the son of Alfred W. and Irene (Carey) Lindley, and received his education in country schools, Neoga High School, and the University of

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## LAWRENCE T. ALLEN

Lawrence Thompson Allen, former county judge of Vermilion County and prominent in the practice of law in Danville, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Hoopeston, Illinois, October 24, 1882, the son of Charles A. and Mary (Thompson) Allen, and has been a resident of Danville and engaged in practice in the city since 1906. His father was also an attorney and was for twenty-four years a member of the Illinois State Legislature.

Mr. Allen received his early education in the public schools and Greer College at Hoopeston, and studied law at the University of Chicago, and at the University of Illinois where he was graduated with degree of LL.B. in 1905. At the latter school he was a member of the varsity football team in 1904 and was also a member of the university band and glee club. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1905 and entered practice in January, 1906. He served as county judge of Vermilion County from 1910 to 1918 and in addition to present general practice has held the post of assistant United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois since 1922. He is, moreover, a member of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee, representing the 18th Congressional District, and notably in 1924, under the appointment by the United States attorney general's office, served as special government prosecutor in full charge of the Federal prosecution of the noted Williamson County liquor cases.

Mr. Allen is a member of the Sigma Chi and Phi

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LAWRENCE T. ALLEN

*Bowman*



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MICHAEL E. KING

## MICHAEL E. KING

A resident of Danville since 1861, and a leading figure in business and finance since early manhood, Michael E. King has long held an outstanding position in Danville's citizenry. Following a career of wide business activity Mr. King has devoted much of his interest during later years to the Second National Bank of Danville, of which he became president in 1902 and now serves as chairman of its board of directors.

The present high place which Mr. King has enjoyed for years, has come to him from a boyhood and early manhood that was devoid of advantages. He started to work as a boy, at the age of eight, in a grocery store, and in the early period of his life further worked in coal mines, and as a freight handler with the Wabash Railroad. From the latter work he entered the employ of a wholesale grocery firm, and after two years of this started in the grocery business for himself, launching a business career that has been filled with ever increasing success.

Mr. King was born in Dubuque, Iowa, September 24, 1857, the son of Austin and Ellen King. He was married in 1889 to Catherine Cavanaugh, and has one son, Austin King. In club and fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He resides at 309 North Street, West, Danville.

## JOHN G. HARTSHORN

John G. Hartshorn has long played an active and important part in the affairs of Danville, and to him and to his exertions may be credited much of the fine civic progress that the city has attained. He is present president of the Danville Chamber of Commerce, and further holds distinction of having served as president of the Board of Education during the building of the new high school and the Cannon grade school in Danville. His business activities are principally confined to coal mine operation, and to real estate, in both of which he occupies place of pronounced leadership. He is vice-president of the Black Servant Coal Company, with mine at Elkville, Illinois, and main offices in Danville; president of the Danville Benefit & Building Association; and vice-president of the Illinois and Indiana Fair Association, which holds the yearly fairs in Danville. In his real estate activities he owns with W. G. Hartshorn the subdivision of Woodlawn consisting of 107 lots on North Vermilion Street, where one of the city's most attractive and desirable residential sections is being developed.

Mr. Hartshorn was born in Corydon, Iowa, May 17, 1862, the son of William G. and Mary Hartshorn, and received common school and high school education. From 1885 to 1895 he was engaged in the general mercantile business with W. G. Hartshorn in Pleasantville, Iowa, they leaving this in 1895 to enter the coal industry which they have pursued continuously since, operating mines in Iowa, Illinois and

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*Bowman*

JOHN G. HARTSHORN





ROY C. FREEMAN

## ROY C. FREEMAN

Judge Roy C. Freeman, judge of the county court of Champaign County, is a native son of his community. He was born in Homer Township, Champaign County, July 13, 1880, the son of John T. and Jennie (Silkey) Freeman. His father, also a native resident of the county, was a farmer and stock-raiser and the judge's early life was spent on the farm. He attended country school in Homer Township and is a graduate of the Homer High School (1898). In law he is a graduate of the University of Michigan (1903), but previous to entering Michigan spent a year at the University of Illinois.

Judge Freeman was admitted to the bar of Illinois in October, 1903, and opened office in December of the same year. From 1903 to 1908 he was engaged in private practice, but from 1908 to 1912 he served as assistant state's attorney for Champaign County. He was elected judge of the county court in 1914 and has since been continuously re-elected. Both as a lawyer and jurist he is held in high esteem and his record both on and off the bench has been marked by a high ability.

Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Elks and the Masons. In politics he is a Republican.

He was married August 16, 1905, to Lillian A. Burdick of Homer, and has three children, Gladys Irene, Hazel Bernice and Ruth Lillian. Another daughter, Beulah May, died in 1910.

Residence: 507 Indiana Avenue, Urbana. Business address: Court House, Urbana.

## WILLIAM C. DIXON, M.D.

Dr. William C. Dixon, health commissioner of the City of Danville, is a native of Greenville, Illinois, and previous to residence in Danville was for a number of years engaged in practice in Canton, Illinois, where he also served as health commissioner during the years of 1908 and 1909. He was appointed health commissioner of Danville in 1919, and was re-appointed to this office May 1, 1925.

Dr. Dixon was born in Greenville, October 10, 1869, the son of William and Mary Dixon. He is a high school graduate, a normal school graduate, and received his medical education in the St. Louis University School of Medicine. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Knights Templar and the Shrine.

Dr. Dixon was married in 1896 to Florence White, and to this union one daughter was born, Lillian Dixon, who died at the age of ten years. He resides at 307 West Harrison Street, and has his offices in the Dale Building, Danville.



Bowman

WILLIAM C. DIXON, M.D.



WILLIAM E. FITHIAN

*Bowman*

## WILLIAM E. FITHIAN

William E. Fithian was born in Danville, Illinois, July 20, 1858, the son of George and Edwilda (Cromwell) Fithian, both of whom were members of pioneer families. His father died very young. His grandfather was Dr. William Fithian, Danville's first physician, who was also prominent in the early political life of Illinois, a member of the legislature for a number of years and provost marshal during the stirring days of the Civil War, a trusted friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Fithian received his education in the public schools of Danville, afterward going to Detroit, Michigan, for a course in a business college there. Completing this course, he was there employed by the Empire Transportation Company, the business of this company being the handling of fast freight in its own cars. From there he went to Southwest Texas, where he remained for more than fifteen years, most of which time he was with the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, in the transportation department, and later in railroad construction work. Following an accident which resulted in a serious injury to himself he returned to Danville, and after a period of semi-invalidism he was for a time engaged in the milling business in Danville, associated with his step-father, the late Judge D. D. Evans. A fire destroyed the mill in 1896 and it was not rebuilt.

During all of his various activities he was always interested in agriculture and about this time he turned his attention seriously to scientific farming.

(Continued on Page 338)

## DR. HENRY FROST HOOKER

Dr. Henry Frost Hooker, leading surgeon of Danville, Illinois, was born November 12, 1884, in Independence, Kansas, the son of Samuel H. and Lora Hooker. He graduated from the high school in White, South Dakota, and received his Ph.G. degree from the South Dakota State College in 1904. In 1908 he graduated from the Medical School of the Northwestern University and spent two years as an interne in a Chicago hospital. Dr. Hooker came to Danville in 1910 and for several years was engaged in the general practice of medicine. His practice for some time has been devoted exclusively to general surgery. He is a member of the leading medical societies,—the Illinois State Medical Society, the Vermilion County Medical Society and the Aesculapean Medical Society of the Wabash Valley. He is also a member of the surgical staffs of St. Elizabeth's and Lake View Hospitals. Dr. Hooker is active in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Danville Consistory and Mohammed Shrine. Dr. Hooker was united in marriage November 22, 1909, to Miss Nellie M. McGrath. To this union three children were born, John, Maxine and Jane. He has a suite of offices at 508 First National Bank Building and his home is at 8 Rose-lawn Avenue.



DR. HENRY FROST HOOKER



## RALPH L. McCALMAN

Ralph L. McCalman, president of R. McCalman, Incorporated, general contractors of Danville, was born in Wilson, Wisconsin, October 20, 1871, the son of John and Lucy (Lynde) McCalman. He received his education in Racine College, at Racine, Wisconsin, and previous to entering the business of contracting was engaged in engineering work with railroads and electric lines in Illinois and Michigan. He has been engaged in the contracting business since 1909, and has further included two years of service, from 1912 to 1914, as city engineer of Decatur, Illinois.

In his early work, from 1890 to 1906, Mr. McCalman was engaged as a civil engineer in railroad construction with the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Chicago & West Michigan Railroads, and as locating engineer, maintenance engineer, and division engineer with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, while in his traction line service he spent the years from 1906 to 1909 in organization of the engineering department of the Illinois Traction System.

Mr. McCalman was married March 4, 1901, to Myrtle Hopple and has two daughters, Helen and Myra. He is a Royal Arch and thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Shrine, Grotto, and the Elks.

He resides at 9 Maywood Drive. His business is located at 425 Chandler Street.

## JOSEPH G. ("Uncle Joe") CANNON

(Continued from Page 317)

in 1910 when insurgents of his own party, combined with the Democratic minority, forced him to yield the powers of his office but refused to remove him. The struggle over this was one of the most titanic ever waged in congress, and "Uncle Joe," with his back to the wall, fighting his greatest of fights, so held the admiration of his opponents that, although victorious in stripping the speaker of many of his powers, they were quite content that the gavel should continue to be his.

"Uncle Joe" was first elected to congress, from the Eighteenth Illinois District, in 1872, to the Forty-Third Congress, and was continuously re-elected to each succeeding congress until 1892, when he was defeated for election to the Fifty-Second Congress. After this, however, he was again elected, to the Fifty-Third Congress and to each succeeding congress until 1912, when with the great majority of his party he was buried under the avalanche of votes that engulfed the Republican party with the advent of the Progressive Party. He was elected again in 1914 and continued to serve throughout the Sixty-Fifth, Sixty-Sixth and Sixty-Seventh Congresses, retiring voluntarily in 1922. Also outstanding in his career in congress he served for fourteen years as a member of the much powered committee on appropriations, twelve of which were as chairman, in the Forty-Sixth, Fifty-First, Fifty-Fifth, Fifty-Sixth and Fifty-Seventh Congresses. He further notably received fifty-eight votes for the Presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention in 1908, where at the same convention suggestion was made by party leaders that he take the vice-presidential nomination, a suggestion which he refused.

"Uncle Joe" was born in a little Quaker settlement near Guilford, North Carolina, May 7, 1836, and named for Joseph Gurney, a famous Quaker. His father was Dr. Horace Cannon and his mother, Guelma (Hollingsworth) Cannon, and his being a Quaker came by chance. His grandfather, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian from Northern Ireland, settled in Montreal shortly after the Revolution, and later removed to North Carolina, where "Uncle Joe's" father was born, only to become an orphan a week later and be reared by two elderly Quakeresses. However, "Uncle Joe," as demonstrated by his being a fiery, rough and tumble

fighter, inherited the traits of his grandfather as far as religion was concerned.

From North Carolina, when "Uncle Joe" was four years old, the Cannon family removed to Indiana, where he grew to manhood. "Uncle Joe's" father hated slavery and he left the South because of it, traveling overland to Indiana, where after locating on the Wabash River near Terre Haute, he was drowned while swimming the swollen river to aid a sick neighbor.

Left fatherless by the drowning and made the main support of his family, the balance of "Uncle Joe's" boyhood was one of struggle. He worked in a store by day and studied by night, particularly in the later years of his youth, studying law in a friend's law office.

Determined to be a lawyer, he saved money to pay a dollar a week for board while going to law school, and upon promise to pay later for tuition was accepted as a student at the Cincinnati Law School, which he finished and from which he was forced to walk back home to Indiana because of having no money to pay railroad fare.

However, "Uncle Joe's" poverty was confined to his early years. After becoming successfully launched in his law practice he turned to other enterprises and in the years that followed acquired a large fortune. One of his principal interests has been the Second National Bank of Danville, which has long been one of the outstanding financial institutions of Eastern Illinois. \* \* \*

## HARVEY JAMES SCENCE

(Continued from Page 319)

Company, both of which he serves as president. Mr. Sconce was born at Indianola, Illinois, March 7, 1875, the son of James S. and Emma (Sodowsky) Sconce, and holds degree of B.S., College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, 1898. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma and Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternities, the University Club of Chicago, Adventurers Club of Chicago, and the Elks Lodge at Danville. He also belongs to the Masonic Lodge, including Medinah Temple of the Shrine at Chicago. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1920 was the agricultural manager for the United States in the campaign of Frank O. Lowden for the Presidency. In religion he is a Methodist.

He was married, June 2, 1897, to Eva L. Fisher, and has three children, Frances S., Louise, and James S.

WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY  
(Continued from Page 318)

A life-long Republican, Senator McKinley has consistently adhered to the major principles of his party, but where justice or judgment indicated otherwise has been free to take a stand as his conscience has dictated. He was first elected to the fifty-ninth congress in 1904 and with the exception of two years has been in public service continuously since, being re-elected to each congress except the sixty-third until in 1920 he was chosen United States senator for the term from 1921 to 1927.

In both the house and the senate, Senator McKinley's legislative record has been characterized by a fair, consistent, constructive attitude towards questions of labor, agriculture, public service, national defense, finance and foreign relations. He has always been a champion of the American standard of living and a leader in movements for tax reduction, particularly sponsoring the budget system to curb national expenditures. He has always further been a consistent advocate of a protective tariff, and both in the house and senate has held numerous important committee assignments and memberships.

Senator McKinley is also particularly highly regarded in both branches of the government for his knowledge of foreign affairs and his advice on matters of foreign interest is generally sought by colleagues. He has engaged in extensive travels, has been a visitor in every country in the world, and by reason of this holds keen insight into matters of foreign trade and political relations.

Senator McKinley is, moreover, a particular friend of education. From 1902 to 1905 he was a trustee of the University of Illinois and his gifts to educational institutions in Illinois amount to more than a million dollars.

His philanthropies in other directions have also been extensive. He has given much time to social service work also, but both in social service and philanthropies his actions have been unostentatious, although with him they have been so varied and extensive as to be hardly secondary to his political and business undertakings.

Among his most conspicuous public service has been his work with the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union. As president of the American Group, to which he has been re-elected five times, he urged the attendance of foreign nations to the Limitation of Armament Conference called at Washington by President Harding in November, 1921. He is also international vice-president of this world-wide group of statesmen representing thirty nations.

Senator McKinley was married at Chicago, in February, 1881, to Kate Frisbee. His clubs are the Chevy Chase, Press and Metropolitan of Washington, District of Columbia, the Hamilton and Union League of Chicago, and the Country of Champaign.

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MILTON JOHN WOLFORD  
(Continued from Page 320)

ously since. Mr. Wolford has also been secretary of the Danville Benefit and Building Association since 1880.

In civic and community activities, Mr. Wolford has served as president of the Board of Lakeview Hospital; is at present a trustee of the Y. M. C. A.; charter and life member of the Paul Revere Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution, of which he is chairman of the Board of Control; and is also a member of the G. A. R., and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In recognition of his benevolence, and in testimony of the esteem with which he is held in his community he was signally honored on his seventy-ninth birthday, April 6, 1923, through presentation by citizens of Danville of a beautiful loving cup, seventy-nine American Beauty Roses, and selection as general chairman of the Salvation Army Appeal Fund, which position he also held in the campaigns for funds to build the Danville Y. W. C. A. and the Lakeview Hospital.

Mr. Wolford was married at Arcola, Illinois, December 4, 1872, to Maud Sutherland Blackwell, a native of New Bern, North Carolina, and descendant of Robert Blackwell, founder of Blackwell's Island, New York, and has been the father of six children, Ann Selby (Mrs. Urndorff L. Ridgely), Frances M. (deceased), Maud Blackwell (Mrs. Charles Frederick Shause), Sarah Wicks (Mrs. Roscoe Simpson Fairchild), Albert Milton (deceased), and Harold Ernest Wolford.

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RUSSEL CURTIS ROTTGER  
(Continued from Page 326)

Mr. Rottger was married at Oak Park, Illinois, November 21, 1914, to Florence Mildred Smith, and has one child, Rosemary Jane, aged six.

Residence: 112 Sheridan Street. Business address: 23 North Walnut Street.

JOHN H. HARRISON  
(Continued from Page 322)

with the Danville News in 1903. In his political activities Mr. Harrison has included service as a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1914; as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, Chicago, 1916; and as chairman of the Illinois Republican State Convention in 1918. He has also included service as commissioner of Illinois State Penitentiary, from 1904 to 1913, and notably, during the World War, was a member of the Illinois State Council of Defense.

In club and fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, the Masonic Lodge, including the 32d degree, Knights Templar and the Shrine; the Elks Lodge, Union League Club of Chicago, Danville Country Club, Danville Gun Club, and Union Gun Club of Beardstown, Illinois.

Residence: 402 The Holland. Business address: Commercial-News, Danville.

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WILLIAM J. PARRETT  
(Continued from Page 323)

and among these holds credit for the adoption of the Danville City Plan, and the establishment of Danville's municipal golf course, the first municipal course to be provided by any city in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Parrett first started his newspaper work in Fonda, Iowa, and previously to locating in Danville and forming his association with Mr. Harrison, worked as a reporter with newspapers in Sioux City and Des Moines in 1891 and 1892, with the Chicago newspapers in 1893, as manager of the Ottawa Journal in 1894 and 1895, as manager of the LaCrosse (Wisconsin) Republican-Leader in 1896, and as advertising manager of the Aurora News in 1898.

Mr. Parrett was married in Danville in 1904 to Margaret Connor, and resides at 1010 Vermilion Street. In organizational affiliations he is a member of various clubs and lodges of Danville.

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DAVID WILLIAM STEVICK  
(Continued from Page 324)

progressive methods resulted in other civic reforms and great community progress and his name was widely mentioned for political honors, such as congressman.

Mr. Stevick, however, preferred to devote his energies to his fast growing business and in 1919, purchased his rival publication, The Champaign Gazette, which he merged with The News as The Champaign News-Gazette. Not content with the facilities of the two newspapers, he again enlarged his plant, adding much new equipment and the full wire service of both the United Press and International News Service. To-day, The Champaign News-Gazette is one of the few papers in the United States carrying the full wire reports of the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service. A Sunday newspaper and the first sport page ever published in his community were given to the public by Mr. Stevick. The same can be said of the society page, the woman's page, colored comics on Sundays, full page of comics daily, and many other features.

Mr. Stevick has been an extensive traveler and his ability as a writer, both editorially and otherwise, has been a big factor in the upbuilding of The News-Gazette. From a paid circulation in 1915 of 5,000, the circulation has climbed to 13,000. From the records of the Audit Bureau of Circulations it is proven that no newspaper in the State of Illinois covers its territory in such a blanket-like way. No newspaper in the state has made a larger percentage of growth in circulation since 1915. The career of D. W. Stevick as a newspaper publisher is regarded in the central states as a phenomenal success.

The marriage of Mr. Stevick and Miss Helen M. Taylor was solemnized at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, on August 29, 1910, and a daughter, Marajen, is their only child. Mr. Stevick is a member of the International Kiwanis Club, the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Moose, and Redmen Lodges, of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, and of the Associated Press.

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H. C. HORNEMAN  
(Continued from Page 325)

development work in the agricultural states of the Middle West.

He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, the honorary agricultural fraternity of Delta Theta Sigma, the Masonic Lodge, including the Knights Templar and the 32d degree, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Horneman was married in 1908 to Florence L. Coe and has one son, Kenneth H., born April 11, 1910.

Residence: 1119 Sherman Street. Business address: Sugar Creek Creamery Company, 123 Washington Street, Danville.



## WILLIAM BROOKS MURRAY

(Continued from Page 327)

Hill Miller Company of Washington, and was promoted to chief engineer in 1896, and erecting engineer in 1898. Later, in 1899, he became chief engineer with the Palas Royal, and after this, in 1908, entered business for himself, as general manager of the Murray Engineering Company, doing general contracting and machine construction work. In the latter work he served as advisory engineer for the Miller Train Control Company, and in 1911 gave up all connections to devote himself entirely to designing and perfecting a workable train control system.

The system as evolved by Mr. Murray, was first installed on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad in 1911, and its success has been cited by Congressman Esch, author of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act, as justification for installation of train controls on all railroads, as provided by the act. In making the citation, Mr. Esch stated that after what had been proven on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad the cost of installation was justifiable on account of the benefits to be derived in conservation of life and property, and in facilitation of traffic.

Altogether forty-nine different railroads have been effected by the transportation act as requiring adoption of train control systems and it is estimated that the first cost of the installations will be not less than \$200,000,000. Many of the roads have already begun installation of these systems and among these the Miller Train Control Company is now engaged in installing the Miller Control on the lines of the New York Central Railroad east of Cleveland, a work which is being conducted under the personal direction of Mr. Murray.

Among those who are principally interested with Mr. Murray in the Miller Train Control Company, is Mr. H. B. Miller of Washington, as general manager; Mr. J. W. Garber, Washington, as president; and Mr. William Dupont, Wilmington, Delaware, as chairman of the company's executive committee.

Included in professional and fraternal affiliations, Mr. Murray, who is generally known in Danville, and in engineering circles as "Safety-First Bill Murray," is a member of the Washington Society of Engineers, the Railway Signal Engineers Association, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and an Elk. Also, as vice-president of the National Railway Association, he enjoys outstanding position. The organization is the largest of its kind in the world, and in his office as vice-president Mr. Murray will automatically become president in 1926. He became a director of the body five years ago, and besides being vice-president has served on its committees on warehouses, finance and membership. His principal recreations are hunting, fishing and golf. Clubs are the Rotary, Shrine, Chicago Engineers, Missouri Athletic Association and Old Colony. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Murray was married at Silver Creek, New York, in 1902 to Georgia Farnsworth, and has three children, Martha, Flora and Laura.

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## JOHN W. DALE

(Continued from Page 328)

in this office, one term being for five years, making the total of thirteen years. A staunch Republican, always interested in community advancement and welfare, he spent much of his early years in party work and was present at the convention at which the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, his famed fellow townsman, was first nominated and launched upon the distinguished career that has been his in congress. Mr. Dale has also frequently served as a delegate to the various party conventions and has further served in numerous other official county and township capacities.

After retiring from the clerk's office Mr. Dale formed a partnership with Martin Hulce and J. C. Hull and organized the Danville Buggy Company. After several years this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Dale formed an association with the late W. T. Cunningham and with him purchased approximately a thousand acres of land west of the city from the Consolidated Coal Company, forming the nucleus from which Vermilion Heights has been developed. Through this purchase Mr. Dale was largely responsible for the establishment of the brick industry in Danville, having long ago interested the Danville Brick Company and the Western Brick Company in establishing plants on this property. During his early career Mr. Dale acquired considerable business property, among that being the corner at North and Vermilion Streets, where the present modern, three-story Dale Building now stands.

Mr. Dale was married at Danville, June 26, 1873, to Harriett I. Hicks of Perryville, Indiana, and with his comrade of this long period enjoys business retirement at their beautiful home at 436 North Walnut Street, where they recently celebrated their fifty-second wedding anniversary. They have three children, Elizabeth Dale Wilkinson, Georgia Dale, and Nelle Dale Campbell, all of whom are well known and prominent in social affairs in Danville.

Clubs and fraternal affiliations of Mr. Dale include the Sons of the American Revolution, the G. A. R., the Elks Lodge, the Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand master, and the Modern Woodmen.

## WALTER C. LINDLEY

(Continued from Page 331)

Illinois. He was graduated from high school in 1897 and holds degrees from the University of Illinois of A.B., 1901; LL.B., 1904; and J.D., 1910. He was admitted to the bar, July 1, 1904, and served as a law clerk with Lindley, Penwell & Lindley from 1904 to 1906. He was admitted to the firm in 1906 and continued this connection until his present appointment.

While at the University of Illinois Judge Lindley was active in student affairs and served as assistant editor and manager of the Daily Illini, as editor of the Illinois Magazine, as president of the Student Republican Club, chairman of Senior Cap and Gown Committee, and as a member of the Senior Ball Committee.

He is a member of the Vermilion County, Illinois State, and American Bar Associations; Masonic Lodge, including thirty-second degree; Elks Lodge; Union League Club of Chicago; and the Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Phi, and Theta Nu Kappa College Fraternities. He is also a director of the Second National Bank of Danville, president of the Law Alumni Association of the University of Illinois, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Judge Lindley was married April 30, 1913, to Louise Dewey Brown and has three children, Mary Alletta, Louise D., and Walter C., junior. He resides at 1212 Logan Avenue, Danville.

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## WILLIAM FRANKLIN BAUM

(Continued from Page 329)

his venture and the store continues to-day as one of the leaders in its field, while all of the others have long since passed out of existence.

Mr. Baum's first venture in building business property came in 1882. At this time he built the Baum Block on East Main Street. In 1907, awakened to Danville's growing need for office buildings he started the building of the Baum Building on Vermilion Street, and through the construction of this structure, which was finished in April, 1908, gave to the city its first modern, steel fire-proof building, which, with seven stories, continues to-day as one of the finest buildings in the city.

In fraternal affiliations Mr. Baum is a member of the Masonic Lodge, including the 32d degree and the Shrine. He is also a charter member of the Danville Lodge of Elks. In professional affiliations he has served as president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and further among business interests is president of the Pioneer Gas & Oil Company of San Antonio, Texas. He also was a member of the Danville City Council for four years during early 1900, representing the Third Ward of the city, during which time through aiding in taking in six suburbs, three of which were incorporated towns, he won title of being called the father of Greater Danville.

Mr. Baum has been twice married. His first wife, Louisa Johnson, whom he married in Marshfield, Indiana, in September, 1874, died several years ago, and his second wife, Bertha Lebensburger, whom he married at Sandusky, Ohio, in February, 1914, died November 22, 1922. He has one son, Clarence, born by his first marriage, who is associated in business with his father, and who is also superintendent of Lakeview Hospital of Danville. During his earlier years the son traveled extensively abroad but in recent years has been located in Danville.

Residence: 322 Vermilion Street. Business address: Baum Building.

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## LAWRENCE T. ALLEN

(Continued from Page 331)

Delta Phi (honorary law) College Fraternities, the Masonic and Elks Lodges, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Danville Country Club. He holds commission as major in the Judge Advocate's Department, United States Army, Officers' Reserve Corps, and during the World War served as a major with the 10th Illinois Infantry.

He was married November 4, 1911, to Bess Trevett of Champaign, Illinois, and has two children, John T., and Lawrence T., junior.

Residence: 1130 Logan Avenue. Business address: First National Bank Building.

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## JOHN G. HARTSHORN

(Continued from Page 332)

Ohio. Mr. Hartshorn is a member of the Rotary Club of Danville, the Elks Club, and the Danville Country Club.

He was married, March 1, 1888, to Minnie E. Sherperd and they have had two children, a son, Harry, who died May 13, 1922, and a daughter, Helen, who is now Mrs. Harry S. Weir.

Residence: 1102 North Walnut Street. Business address: 310 Adams Building.

WILLIAM E. FITHIAN  
(Continued from Page 334)

He is the owner and operator of a considerable amount of land. His one idea is production, but production without destruction. If you talk with him he will tell you that you can not continue to take everything from the land and put nothing back. Soil building is his hobby. He is a producer rather than a trader. Perhaps he will tell you, too, his idea of the marketing of grain and what he thinks about speculation in the food of the people.

His home is in Danville, where his business address is his home address, 415 North Gilbert Street. He married in 1897, Jane Head, a descendant of Gen. Evan Shelby, of Revolutionary fame. Her home was also in Danville, but she is a native of a sister state, Indiana.

Mr. Fithian has always been active in the community life of the city, having been on the executive boards of most of its public institutions. He was interested in the organization of the local Chamber of Commerce and was its second president. One of his greatest interests has been the Y. M. C. A. He was a member of the Provisional Committee and of the Building Committee of its present home and for some time chairman of the Finance Committee and his interest continues. He is a Mason, an Elk, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He is, and has always been, a Republican in politics but has never asked for and has never held a political office, and with a twinkle in his eye he admits that even in a Democrat there may be found some good.

JOHN W. WEBSTER  
(Continued from Page 330)

Saloon League and of the State Young Men's Christian Association Board, he avoided the danger that often besets prominent men, of believing in all good causes and doing nothing definite for the specific agencies that carry on these causes. While never neglecting his business, he has learned how to live, as Arnold Bennett says, twenty-four hours a day, and thus has ample time for his major occupation, as above noted.

Every organization in the City of Danville created for the purpose of raising money for some philanthropic cause has sought and secured his enthusiastic co-operation. As one of a hundred alumni of De Pauw, he succeeded in raising one million dollars for that institution. He helped in raising over two million dollars for the Young Women's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, and various churches, hospitals, colleges and other organizations, almost always serving on the executive committees.

He obviously believes in manifesting his faith in works, and his is a spirit such as every city in the Union needs if its mountains are to be removed and its crooked places made straight. He is our idea of the finest type of one hundred per cent. American—hating none and loving all, efficient, human, kindly, forceful, with a keen sense of humor—a Christian gentleman.

May his tribe increase!



# INDUSTRIAL





## *Clement, Curtis and Company*



LEMENT, Curtis and Company, one of the largest and most favorably regarded stock, bond, grain and commodity commission brokerage houses in Chicago, was organized in 1905 with Allan M. Clement and John F. L. Curtis as the original partners. Subsequently Arthur C. Groves, Arthur F. Lindley, Charles C. Renshaw and Arthur A. Clement were admitted to the firm.

Clement, Curtis and Company are members of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Market, the New York Cotton Exchange, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Together with their correspondents they operate a wire service that extends from coast to coast and from New Orleans to Minneapolis.

## *The Harris Trust and Savings Bank*



F the financial institutions that have in a large measure contributed to Chicago's greatness, one is the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, founded as an investment banking firm by N. W. Harris on May 1, 1882, and beginning business with three employes and a capital of \$30,000. To-day the Harris Trust and Savings Bank is part of an organization that employs more than a thousand persons, operates forty offices in the United States, England and Canada and which possesses a combined capital of over \$16,500,000 and total resources of more than \$75,000,000.

The affiliated companies are Harris, Forbes and Company, New York; Harris, Forbes and Company, Incorporated, Boston, and Harris, Forbes and Company, Limited, Montreal. These, together with the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, render a comprehensive service to investors in the selection of investments, and to corporations, governments and municipalities in their financing.

But the Harris Trust and Savings Bank—founded as N. W. Harris and Company—not only does one of the largest bond distributing and originating businesses in the United States, but is also one of Chicago's leading banks.

At the head of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank are Albert W. Harris—son of the founder—who is chairman of the board, having started as an office boy, and Howard W. Fenton, for many years in the service of the bank and elected president in 1923.

The purpose of the original firm was to specialize in investments and its Chicago activities were principally the purchase of bond issues that were sent East for distribution. The business, however, soon grew to embrace all other branches of finance, and so rapid was the growth that larger quarters were five times necessary before the Harris Trust and Savings Bank took possession of its own building at 111 West Monroe Street, in which it is now located.

In 1907, the Chicago office of N. W. Harris and Company was incorporated as the Harris Trust and Savings Bank. When the bank moved into its new building in 1911 deposits were \$19,000,000. To-day they are over \$60,000,000. In 1911, the bond sales for the western territory alone were \$60,000,000. They are now between \$100,000,000 and \$175,000,000 annually. In 1911, the Harris Trust and Savings Bank employed 160 persons; to-day more than 500. In 1911, the bank had 7,500 depositors; to-day more than 45,000. Bond customers in the same time have more than tripled and funds and securities in the custody of the trust department have increased from \$50,000,000 to more than \$350,000,000.

In 1916, a profit-sharing plan was inaugurated whereby every employe of the bank of three years or longer service shares in the profits of the bank before dividends are paid. This plan has proved so profitable to the employes that many persons have sought positions with the bank because of the plan.

The management of the bank has always been in the hands of men who started near the bottom and grew with the business. Mr. Fenton, the president, entered the employ of N. W. Harris and Company, July 15, 1895, at a salary of \$6.00 a week. Subsequently he was promoted to filing clerk, teller, bond salesman, treasurer, vice-president and president. The other principal officers have had similar promotions from inconspicuous beginnings.



# *Illinois and its Builders*

## S. W. STRAUS & COMPANY

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THE towering structures in Chicago and New York that house the principal offices of S. W. Straus & Company are in themselves sufficient testimony to the success of the firm and the wisdom of its founders, but more pride, perhaps, is taken within the organization in the fact that in the forty-three years S. W. Straus & Company have been in business, and during which time millions of dollars in investment securities have been sold the public, not a dollar of principal or interest has ever been lost by an investor in a Straus bond, a record almost unparalleled in the investment security business.

The firm of S. W. Straus & Company had its real beginnings in a country bank founded in Ligonier, Indiana, in 1869, by Frederick William Straus. The bank in Ligonier prospered but Mr. Straus felt that the opportunities there were too limited, and in 1882, he disposed of the Ligonier bank and moved to Chicago, where he opened a mortgage loan office in the old Sherman House at the corner of Clark and Randolph Streets.

The business expanded rapidly, and in 1886, moved to new quarters at 175 Washington Street. Shortly after, the founder's eldest son, Simon William Straus, entered the business. Two years later the company had outgrown the Washington Street office and moved to 128 North La Salle Street.

In 1895, the firm moved to offices in the Chicago Stock Exchange Building, and in 1910, the building at the Northwest corner of Clark and Madison Streets was acquired and the company moved there.

Frederick William Straus died in February, 1898, and Simon William Straus, the eldest son, succeeded him as senior member of the firm. Two years later Samuel Jones Tilden Straus, the second son, joined the firm.

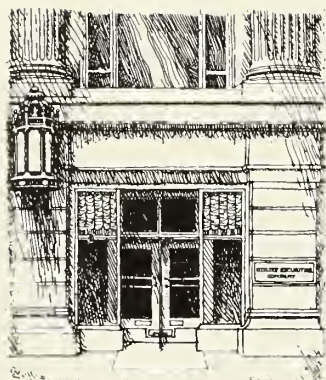
Under the leadership of S. W. Straus and S. J. T. Straus, the business grew rapidly and was incorporated in 1905. In 1912, the importance of the business made it necessary to establish it on a national basis and an office was opened in New York at One Wall Street. This office was immediately successful and soon developed a volume of business rivaling that of the Chicago office. In 1916, the New York office moved to 150 Broadway, where it occupied several floors, and in 1921, the Northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street—one of the finest corners in New York—was acquired and a building known as "The Straus Building" was erected thereon. In 1912, Arthur W. Straus joined the firm, and in 1913, he was elected a vice-president.

During the years following 1912, branch offices were opened in other cities in order to give better service to the growing clientele of S. W. Straus & Company. The first of these was opened in Detroit in 1914. Then in succession followed branch offices at Minneapolis, San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other cities.

During the same period, the lending operations of the company were extended to practically all the principal cities of the country, from coast to coast. Originally founded as a mortgage business, S. W. Straus & Company have been responsible for numerous changes and improvements in the form of mortgage securities. Shortly after the death of the founder, the plan was devised of splitting up real estate mortgages into a series of bonds. The idea became immediately popular and the bond and mortgage divisions of the business developed side by side. Eventually, owing to the great popularity which was gained by first mortgage real estate bonds, the old business in undivided mortgages was abandoned. The company has developed a special system of safeguards widely known as "The Straus Plan" which has resulted in an unblemished record of safety for the securities which have been sold.

In 1923 and 1924, the company outgrew the old Straus Building at Clark and Madison Streets, Chicago, and erected at the corner of Michigan and Jackson Boulevards, one of the finest office buildings in the United States, now known as The Straus Building, a part of which is occupied by S. W. Straus & Company.

## *Utility Securities Company*



Utility Securities Company, 72 West Adams Street, Chicago, originated in 1919 as the Investment Department of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Public Service Company of Northern Illinois and the Middle West Utilities Company. In January, 1922, the department was incorporated as the Utility Securities Company. This company now represents public service companies in twenty states of the Union serving an estimated population of 8,000,000, and with gross earnings in 1924 of more than \$185,000,000.

Originally organized for the purpose of distributing junior securities of public service companies direct to their customers, and having continued the policy of distributing principally to small investors, the expansion of the Utility Securities Company has in many ways paralleled the growth of the Customer-Ownership movement. To-day its list of customers numbers over 100,000, most of them men and women of average means.

Approximately fifty per cent. of its customers invest through the Monthly Savings Plan, depositing a small sum monthly until their securities are paid for. Liberal interest is allowed on payments. Open accounts on the books of the company sometimes run as high as 37,000.

The company's capital and surplus total more than \$1,000,000.

As befits a house of its size and importance, the Utility Securities Company has developed complete facilities for serving utility investors. It maintains a staff of over 150 salesmen and women; other employes bring the total to 350. Branch offices are located in St. Louis, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Louisville, Ky.; Indianapolis, Ind., and resident representatives are located in many communities in northern Illinois and northern Indiana. Chicago investors are accommodated at the main office in the Edison Building and in a north side office at 4568 Broadway.

A Women's Department is maintained, as more than one-third of the company's customers are women. This department serves its clients not only in matters of investment, but in many cases gives personal advice as to thrift plans, budgeting private and household expense, etc.



## *Altorfer Brothers Company*



STILLAS H. ALTORFER, president of Altorfer Brothers Company, and one of the largest manufacturers of electric and power washing machines in the United States, is known in the washing machine world as a man who began at the bottom, learned every process and step in the business, and not only kept pace with a rapidly growing industry but actually set the pace himself.

Mr. Altorfer left the farm at the age of sixteen after having convinced himself that his future lay in a field where machinery and mechanics were conspicuous. At that time there was comparatively little machinery on the farm except plows, harrows, cultivators, mowers, binders and possibly a corn sheller. He was mechanically inclined and wanted to devote his ambition and energy to some mechanical work. For five years he was a tinner and during this time began to wonder if metal could not be used instead of wood in wash tubs. After working as a tinner five years he became a plumber and continued his mechanical studies and experiments. After his day's work was over he extended his experiments with washing machines and during this period decided that power washing machines should be developed to relieve the housewife of much of her arduous labors. With his knowledge of the tinner and plumbing trades and with his natural aptitude for mechanics he developed one of the first power washers in the United States.

With the development of this machine, now considered somewhat crude although then it was considered a masterpiece, Mr. Altorfer quit work as a plumber and devoted all of his time to making washers. The Altorfer Brothers Company resulted and when it was incorporated in 1916 he became president, retaining that position continuously ever since.

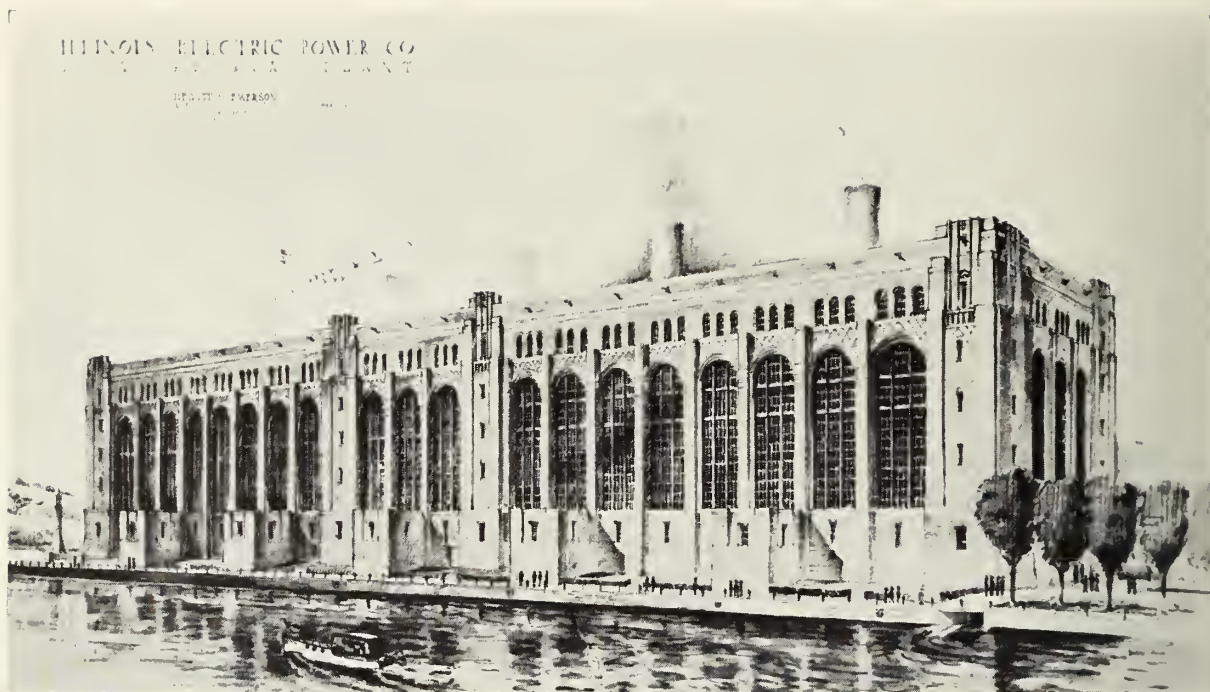
The power washer made possible the electric washer and the A. B. C. Electric Washer, now known all over the world, became a reality. The power washers, however, are also being made although the big bulk of the business is in electric washers.

The A. B. C. plant, erected in East Peoria and later enlarged to meet a growing business, is one of the model manufacturing plants of the state. It is one of Peoria's largest manufactories and manufactures products which carry the name of Peoria into every corner of the world.

Mr. Altorfer was born in Roanoke, Illinois, and it was in that city that he received his schooling, learned his two trades and made his first washing machines. His parents were Henry Altorfer and Cynthia Weyeneth Altorfer. In Roanoke he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Sauder, July 4, 1909. There are three children: Katherine, John and Edward.

Aside from being president of Altorfer Brothers Company, Mr. Altorfer is treasurer of the Galvin Motor Company of St. Louis. He is active in business and manufacturing associations of various kinds and is looked upon as one of the most successful business men in the community.

Mr. Altorfer's business office is at the Altorfer Brothers Company Building in East Peoria and his residence is at 200 West McClure Avenue, Peoria.



## “The Giant of the Illinois”

How One of the Nation's Greatest Electric Power Plants is Being Built on the Banks of the Illinois River at East Peoria, to Serve Users of Central Illinois Light Co.'s Service

MUCH of the industrial and commercial success of Peoria may be attributed to the electric power and light facilities which this city has had. But these facilities have recently been so greatly enlarged by the construction and operation of a gigantic electric power plant directly across the Illinois River from Peoria that Peoria and Central Illinois now have electric service which is not surpassed in any part of the United States.

The Central Illinois Light Company is responsible for this “Giant of the Illinois” which will shortly be in operation and which is not only one of the largest electric plants in the country but one of the most efficient.

The first two units of the big power plant have been installed and the plant is the marvel of the community. These units total 60,000 horsepower and when the entire plant is completed it will have a capacity of 150,000 horsepower. Electricity from this superplant will serve not only Peoria but more than fifty other flourishing Central Illinois communities in Central Illinois.

The complete plant will pump 12,000,000 gallons of water an hour, or more than Peoria uses in the entire 24 hours. This water is used for condensing the steam after it goes from the boilers through the turbines. The plant will burn a ton of coal a minute. The boilers carry a pressure of 350 pounds per square inch. Twelve tons of water are turned to steam every minute.

The Central Illinois Light Company, aside from being responsible for this mighty plant which will represent an investment of \$4,000,000 when completed, has spent approximately \$900,000 in 1924 for lines, mains, meters and equipment to care for the growing needs of Peoria and vicinity. Part of the company's financing is done through the sale of its preferred shares to its customers.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS LIGHT COMPANY PREFERRED SHARES PAY 6.48%

TAX FREE HERE

INVEST NOW FOR MORE INCOME





1—Portion of McKinley Bridge Across Mississippi River at St. Louis, Looking East. 2—One Thousand Horse Power Freight Locomotive. 3—Capitol Limited, Train No. 95, Southbound—Springfield Station.

#### ILLINOIS' LARGEST ELECTRIC RAILWAY

A story of Illinois and its builders would not be complete without reference to the Illinois Traction System, the largest electric railway in the Middle West from the standpoint of mileage and one of the most highly developed electric carriers in the United States.

The Main Division of the Illinois Traction System serves the central portion of the state with passenger and freight service connecting St. Louis on the south, with Peoria on the north and Danville on the east. The Illinois Valley Division serves the territory in the Illinois river valley from Joliet on the east to Bureau and Princeton on the west. The total trackage of the railway exceeds five hundred miles.

This electric railway is a standard carrier of both freight and passengers and is responsible to a great extent for the development of the industrial and agricultural territory through which its lines have been built.

In addition to fast and frequent passenger trains, the Illinois Traction System has introduced many refinements and innovations in its passenger service that have brought it more than ordinary attention in the transportation world. It was the first electric railway to introduce sleeping car service and was one of the first electric carriers to offer its patrons the added comfort of parlor car coaches and fast trains with chair compartments.

Freight is transported by the Illinois Traction System the same as on any standard railroad. This railway has track connections and joint through-freight rates with practically every steam carrier and its equipment is standard throughout and freely interchanged with all railway systems. Terminal facilities and exchange relations with other railways are such that shipments are accepted to and from any point in the United States via Illinois Traction System.

St. Louis, the largest terminal reached by these lines, is entered by the Illinois Traction System over its own bridge across the Mississippi River which gives this railway an independent entrance into the Missouri metropolis.

The Illinois Traction System is a part of the group of public utility properties owned and operated by the Illinois Power and Light Corporation.

# *Illinois Power and Light Corporation*



THE industrial progress of 368 Illinois communities is so interwoven with one or more of the Public Utility Services furnished by Illinois Power and Light Corporation that the future of the state and of the company are one and the same. This organization adequately financed, of impeccable business integrity and with tremendous resources, furnishes one or more such essential services as light, power, gas, water, ice, freight or passenger transportation to such important cities as Decatur, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Champaign, Galesburg, Belleville, Cairo, Peoria, East St. Louis, Centralia, Clinton, Jacksonville, La Salle, Venice, Madison and Granite City. Illinois Power and Light Corporation is part and parcel of the industrial life of Illinois.

The company's business field embraces the state's richest agricultural sections, its most important coal areas and more than half the Illinois cities of 10,000 population or more outside of Cook County.

Though one of the larger operating utilities in the United States, the company never has been content with mere size. On the contrary, its executives have always sought to keep a step ahead of the rapid improvement and development which characterizes public utilities in the United States. They have held closely to certain ideals of American business life which dictate constant betterment and greater economy, as the means for either becomes apparent.

Subsidiaries of Illinois Power and Light Corporation operate in those districts in Iowa which center about Des Moines, the state's largest city, and about Topeka, the capital and principal city of Kansas.

A daily capacity of nearly a half million electric horse power and 20,000,000 cubic feet of artificial gas provides adequate service to its customers.

In 1924, its turbines generated 476,594,000 KW of electricity, which was distributed through 210,010 electric meters. Its gas plants manufactured 2,390,394,000 cubic feet of gas, which was distributed through 74,368 gas meters.

Central plants, built at strategic points, interconnected by high power transmission lines into a system which extends with a short break from Cairo on the south to Joliet on the north, make possible a steady flow of current for power and lighting uses, so dependable that the million and a quarter citizens in its consumer public have come to accept the company and its symbol as representative of the highest type of public utility service.

Engineering research laboratories are maintained, in which every gas and electrical appliance is tested carefully before being offered to customers, thus making possible rigid guarantees which in every way are fully protective.

Gas and electrical appliances marketed through the company must pass the most exacting tests before the company's service symbol is placed on them.

The men and women who comprise Illinois Power and Light Corporation's organization have been picked with the care possible only to a company of equal resources, and are not content with the narrow sphere of duties contemplated merely by business employment. Instead, they are of that type which enters actively into community welfare work, progressive industrial activities and those larger fields of citizenship which look to advancement in commercial, educational and cultural life.

The company realizes its own development is inseparable from the development of the cities, towns and villages it serves, and it seeks truly to "profit most by serving best."

One of the results of its widespread organization and its interconnected power plants, is an economy of operation impossible under any other system.

Its service is complete and self-contained, from the digging of coal in its own mines to the glow of gas or electric light in the home, or the whirl of the motor in the mill.

Nearly 20,000 stockholders, most of whom are citizens of Illinois, have found in Illinois Power and Light Corporation's securities that safety of principal and surety of dividends sought so constantly by wise and careful investors. About four out of five of its employes are stockholders.

The capitalization of Illinois Power and Light Corporation and its affiliates is approximately \$185,000,000.

The company's public relations have been marked by a sense of fairness on the part both of company and public, a just estimate of the rights of each and a mutual understanding which has become the basis for enthusiastic co-operation in the extension of service facilities. The company's oval service symbol has come to mean to the public what sterling means on silver—a high esteem prized and guarded jealously by the organization as a whole.



# *Illinois and its Builders*



1—Power and Gas Plant, Galesburg, Illinois. 2—Electric Power Plant, Champaign, Illinois. 3—Power Plant and Cooling Pond, Bloomington, Illinois.

# COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

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**ONE** of the solid rocks of reliability upon which Peoria's reputation as a center of finance is founded, is The Commercial National Bank, the largest banking institution in Central Illinois. It is recognized as one of the most rapidly expanding concerns in the entire State. Its business system includes practically every department of investment, credit and finance and is as efficient and complete as that of the largest banks of the nation.

On January 13th, 1885, the private banking house of Callender Ayres and Company was re-organized as The Commercial National Bank, with a capital stock of \$200,000.00. Its first officers were Eliot Callender, president, and Henry P. Ayres, vice-president and cashier. Two years later Gardner T. Barker was elected to the presidency. Mr. Ayres occupied the position of cashier only until April 1, 1885, when he resigned on account of ill health. Henry B. Dix held the office from that date until his death in 1899, when he was succeeded by Homer W. McCoy.

In October, 1894, the president, Gardner T. Barker, was called by death. His son, Walter Barker, a man of remarkable financial intuition, then vice-president, was chosen to fill the vacant executive chair and John L. Flinn became vice-president. In 1901, Homer W. McCoy resigned as cashier; he was succeeded by Elwood A. Cole with William Hazzard as assistant cashier. At this time, the capital stock of the bank was \$200,000 with a surplus of \$100,000.

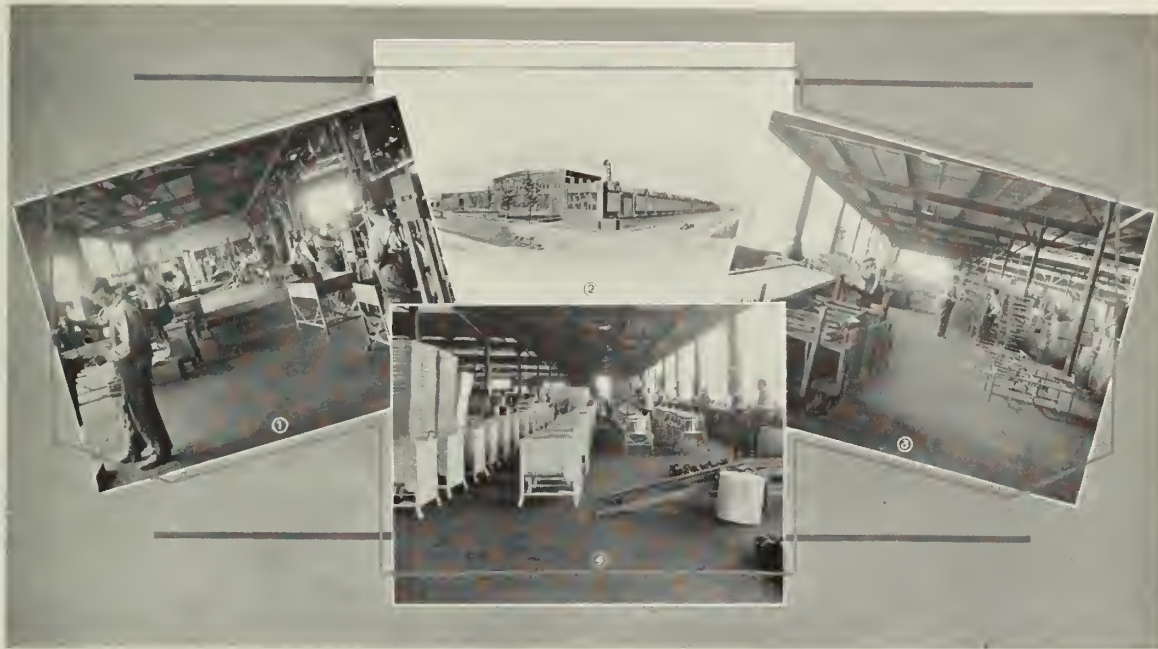
The death of Mr. Walter Barker occurred in 1914. John Finley, at that time vice-president, a man of unusual capacity and a banker of uncommon ability, became president. After a period of eight fruitful years in the presidency, Mr. Finley died. Mr. J. Wachenheimer, his successor in the vice-presidency, recognized as one of the most popular and capable of the business men of the city, then became president and was succeeded in the vice-presidency by Mr. William Hazzard, who had been cashier of the bank since 1911 and connected with it since 1889. Under the guidance of directors, who are representative of the highest business and professional life of the city, the success of the bank has continued without interruption, and it occupies an assured place among the staunch financial institutions of Illinois.

In May, 1922, the bank purchased the Schradzki Building at the northwest corner of Adams and Liberty Streets, and is now engaged in the erection on this site of a combined office and bank building which it expects to occupy in the autumn of 1925. The new building will be one of the most beautiful and impressive structures in the city, and with its occupancy will begin a new chapter in the story of the success of the institution.

At the present time, the capital stock of the bank is \$750,000 with a surplus fund of \$1,400,000, undivided profits of \$257,977.98, a circulation fund of \$550,000 and deposits amounting to \$7,558,232.58. The present board of directors includes: Mrs. Mary A. Barker, M. S. Cremer, Paul E. Herschel, Sr., G. DeF. Kinney, Arthur Lehmann, William G. McRoberts, Walter Puterbaugh, Frank J. Quinn, Sol C. Salzenstein, J. Wachenheimer, William B. Woolner and William Hazzard.



## Haag Brothers Company



**G**EORGE A. and Albert R. Haag, owners of the Haag Brothers Company, and inventors of the electric and power washers which have such an extensive sale all over the country, are twin brothers and were born in Rock Falls, Illinois, March 3, 1879. They attended school in their native city, but when their father died they were compelled to stop their school work in order to aid their mother in supporting the large family. The two brothers worked at odd jobs and finally decided upon learning the blacksmith trade. They served the regular apprenticeship at this trade and came to Peoria, when they were still young men, so as to have better opportunities to broaden out in mechanical work.

When the brothers were in their early teen age, they promised their mother that some day they would do something to make work lighter for the women in the home. They had seen their mother work hard all day and sometimes into the night to keep the house in order and to take care of the arduous work of the home. In 1910, they decided that a power washer would be a godsend to mothers the nation over, so they spent their odd hours developing such a washer. They built one washer which could be operated either by a gasoline engine or by tractor power and realized that this washer could be developed for sale on farms where gasoline engines or tractors were coming into general use. But the washer was not yet perfected enough to suit the two skilled mechanics so they started on a second one, adding a number of improvements. When the second machine was finished, the brothers decided to manufacture them for the trade.

They rented the corner of a small building at 812-16 North Commercial Street, Peoria, the building which was occupied by the Western Stove Works, and it was there that the first washers were made. Later the brothers decided that in order to build a washer which would be popular with city people as well as country people they should develop one operated by an electric motor. As soon as the electric-driven washer was placed on the market the firm of Haag Brothers was swamped with orders. Larger quarters were needed and the entire main floor of the building was rented, additional machinery installed and more help added. In a few months, this space was inadequate and the whole two-story building was taken over. But even this space was inadequate and by 1918, the two inventors began to look around for a site on which they could build their own factory and make provisions for future enlargements. In the spring of 1919, they purchased a site in East Peoria and on this site, they erected a \$200,000 manufacturing plant, which now serves as a great monument to the inventive and business genius of the two men who had developed from blacksmiths into leaders in the power and electric washer industry of the country.

The Haag factory is a model of efficiency as well as of beauty and utility. Surrounded by foliage trees, blooming shrubs and flowers, it is a place of beauty. This factory has demonstrated that a plant which is thoroughly efficient as a manufacturing concern can at the same time be beautiful and give employees and employers the advantages of every comfort and convenience.

The Haag Brothers have not stopped manual work and they have not stopped their experiments and their developments. Every day they work in the shop, perfecting some new device, developing some new principle, or working out some additional labor saver for the housewife—for they promised their good mother, back in Rock Falls, that they would devote their energy to lightening the tasks of the women of the land. There is probably no other large manufacturing concern in the country which is personally directed, in every department, by the developers and owners, and which manufactures a large line of products which were developed even to the most minute details, by the geniuses who direct the business destiny of the concern.

### HOME SAVINGS & STATE BANK

The Home Savings & State Bank dates back to 1892 when it was founded and organized by Valentine Ulrich. Mr. Ulrich was an oldtime settler of Peoria, having come here in 1857. For a time he worked as a clerk in a store, resigning in order to start a grocery store of his own. This business grew rapidly and Mr. Ulrich entered the wholesale grocery business.

About 1876 he retired from business and intended to devote his time and attention to his farm, but he was prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the German Banking Company which was then one of the prominent banks of the city. This bank was later reorganized as the German-American National Bank and he was its first president. In 1892 he resigned in order to organize the Home Savings & State Bank and was with this institution until his death in 1913 when he was succeeded by Charles E. Ulrich.

In 1918 Mr. Charles E. Ulrich accepted the office of president of the Dime Savings and Trust Company and Henry W. Ulrich was elected to succeed him as president of the Home Savings & State Bank and still occupies that position. Associated with him are Robert V. Ulrich, vice-president; Frank T. Miller, vice-president; Edward C. Leisy, vice-president; who with F. Lueder, August Pfeiffer and Emmet C. May form the board of directors. Ray J. Belsley is cashier and secretary; Edward N. Kneer and John Denzler, assistant cashiers; Walter S. Speck, assistant secretary; Joseph L. Kimmel, auditor; F. Lueder, manager of safety deposit vaults.

A general banking business is carried on but the bank specializes more particularly as a savings bank, loaning its funds principally on real estate and marketable collateral. Its deposits now exceed three and one-half million dollars and the bank has enjoyed a continual growth since its beginning.

### THOMAS & CLARKE COMPANY

#### *Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers*

Peoria boasts one of the largest and best biscuit and cracker companies in the Middle West, a company which has grown steadily and rapidly until it now consumes over 200 barrels of flour daily.

This company is the Thomas & Clarke Company which began business in 1898 as a partnership between Albert V. Thomas and Robert D. Clarke. In December, 1902, the partnership was dissolved and a corporation was formed, all of the stock being sold to five of the active members.

When the company started business in 1898 a day's consumption of flour was about fifteen barrels. Last year the company used over 65,000 barrels of flour, 700,000 pounds of hog lard, 1,000,000 pounds of cane sugar and sixty-three car loads of shipping boxes. The payroll is approximately \$11,000 a week and as practically all of the employees live in Peoria and own homes here this money does much for the city. There are 180 employees.

Thomas & Clarke crackers and biscuits are known all over the country although, naturally, the chief sale is in Illinois. From the first the company has insisted upon quality products only and to this insistence on quality is attributed much of the high reputation which the company has achieved.

In 1911 and 1912 the company moved into a new plant, large and strictly sanitary in every respect, at Bridge and Water Streets. The equipment is of the latest type and the company is in a position to compete with any and all manufacturers of crackers and biscuits.

In June, 1898, H. I. Hardin became associated with the company and since the death of Mr. Thomas in 1921 has been president. Mr. Clarke has spent most of his time since 1919 in Los Angeles.



## *The Sefton Manufacturing Company*

**T**HE SEFTON Manufacturing Corporation, one of the largest manufacturers of corrugated fibreboard products, folding paper boxes and paper pails in the United States, with factories in Chicago, Brooklyn and Anderson, Indiana, was incorporated under the laws of New York, December 8, 1916, as successor to the J. W. Sefton Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in Indiana in 1888.

The business was founded by J. W. Sefton and J. E. Clenny, and in 1891, O. H. Hicks was brought into the organization through the purchase of the Chicago Manila Paper Works. The presidency has been filled as follows: J. W. Sefton, 1888 to 1908; O. H. Hicks, 1908 to 1918; and J. E. Clenny, 1918 to 1925.

The Sefton Company has not only been a pioneer in the corrugated fibreboard industry, but has maintained from the beginning a leading position in the development of the container business. In the early stages of the industry, the corrugated container, which is in reality a kind of paper box, was not accepted for freight shipments. The shipper and carrier were accustomed to the heavy, rigid wooden box and their conversion to the light resilient container, made of corrugated fibreboard, was a slow process. In this development the Sefton Company played a prominent part and made a genuine contribution to the whole industry by establishing and maintaining the highest standards of quality; so that to-day shippers are able to meet the railroads' requirements and still save for themselves the substantial difference in freight charges due to their use of a light package. And the public interest is served because the substitution of fibreboard for wood means the saving of lumber and the conservation of the nation's forests.

The Sefton Manufacturing Corporation maintains its own staff of artists and designers and is prepared not only to manufacture paper boxes but to devise packages that will suit the needs of its different customers—needs which vary from the packing of Bibles to Beds and from Kiddie Cars to Kitchen Cabinets—all of whom agree in wanting economy of space and safe delivery, but who, beyond these points, have very different ideas of their needs.

The Sefton Company has consistently maintained its record as one of the largest fabricators in the country. In 1880, its sales were \$37,000. In recent years, sales have been approximately \$6,000,000 annually. The company now has a daily capacity of 500,000 corrugated containers, nearly 3,000,000 folding boxes and over 300,000 paper pails, a total of over one billion containers a year. An average year's production requires 1,000 tons of different kinds of paper each week.

The splendid growth of the Sefton Company has been the result of the foresight of its founders and the reinvestment of earnings in the business, although much can be credited directly to the excellent spirit of co-operation found among its employees, many of whom have been in the organization over twenty years.

The company's products are distributed nationally and are identified by the Anchor symbol, by which the company is well known to practically all manufacturers and the largest retailers.

The officers at the present time are: J. W. Sefton, Jr., chairman of the board; Henry B. Clark, president; Fletcher M. Durbin, vice-president; H. H. Wilson, secretary and treasurer, and George P. Schmidt, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

Directors are: Rush C. Butler, Henry B. Clark, Fletcher M. Durbin, W. P. Hicks, Harry Pratt Judson, William L. Ross, J. W. Sefton, Jr., and W. J. Sharp.

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### NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

More than fifty years ago, a company which has since developed into the largest and strongest financial and fiduciary institution in the United States outside of New York City, adopted as its corporate emblem a banyan tree with the motto engraved across its base, "We Spread to Protect." To those not entirely familiar with the peculiar characteristics of the banyan tree, it may be explained that as the parent trunk grows it throws off little shoots which extend to the ground themselves, there take root and become parent trunks, in turn throwing out shoots which also ground and take root. In this way the tree spreads—sometimes to enormous and unbelievable proportions.

The company which adopted this emblem is a life insurance company—The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,—and this emblem has been symbolic of the spreading of its protection to hundreds of thousands of families all over this country.

A mutual life insurance company of great size—and the Northwestern is one of the big four of its kind in the world—must necessarily be a national institution. In no considerable sense can it be purely local, and yet, because of its general agency system, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, in localities where it operates, is naturally classed in the public mind as among the local institutions. In Peoria this company has maintained a general agency for nearly twenty years and through the activities and public spirit of its representatives the company has become as much of a local institution as many of those which were incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

The Northwestern's general agent of Peoria is Ray O. Becker, whose offices are in the Dime Savings and Trust Company Building, 117-21 South Jefferson Avenue. Mr. Becker not only has put the Northwestern prominently to the front in Peoria, but he himself has been prominent in local business and social affairs.



## HOTEL JEFFERSON

THE Hotel Jefferson, directed by Dennis McMahon, manager, is one of the show places of Peoria. It was erected in 1912, has been enlarged since that time and will be enlarged again in order to meet the demands of the public.

The building is of steel construction, with reinforced concrete faced with brick. More than a million bricks were used in the original building. The Jefferson and Liberty Street fronts are faced with gray pressed brick and the massive window arches are of Bedford stone.

The interior decorations and furnishings are in keeping with the architectural beauty of the structure. The lobby is specially inviting. The Palm room, Indian room and Gold room have all become famous for the meetings and banquets which have been held there. The Gold room on the mezzanine floor has been headquarters for more conventions than any other room in Peoria.

The Hotel Jefferson is in many respects a center for the business activities of the city. It is there that Peoria's distinguished guests are entertained. Most of the men's service clubs meet at The Jefferson, and many of the brilliant society events of the year are held there.



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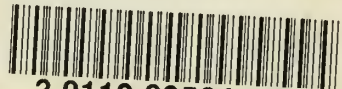








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